"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness, warmer, rain by Thursday night or Friday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,661. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

FORCED TO LIVE HERE ON JUST $1.50 A DAY

100 Scheftels Witnesses Kept for Eight Weeks Hold Indignation Meeting.

THEIR BUSINESS SUFFERING

And Looks Like a Christmas Dinner at a Lunch Counter for Many—Plan United Appeal to Court.

About 100 of the 600 witnesses subpoenaed for the trial of George Graham Rice and others of B. H. Scheftels & Co., financiers, who are accused of using the mails to defraud, held an indignation meeting yesterday in the corridor of the Federal Building just outside Judge Ray's courtroom, where the trial is being held.

The witnesses were very much fatigued with the progress the trial has been making. They came from all parts of the country, from Boston to San Francisco, with a large sprinkling of representatives from the mountain States. Most of them have been here for eight weeks or more, and are out all the cash they have spent above $1.50 a day, allowed by the Government.

They liked the big city for a time, but having come prepared to spend a week or two, and having had this period extended to four times the projected length, they had many grievances to recite to each other.

The burden of most of the grievances was carried in the question, "What can a man do in New York on $1.50 a day?" One man, who obviously liked good food, and said he had a room at the Hotel Rector, declared that with careful economy he could bring his daily tips within the total of the Government's allowance, but that was about all.

Another, who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives in his own State, and thought he had a reputation to protect, said he had appealed to the Government on account of his moneyless plight, and had been told that the only alternative to living on $1.50 a day was for him to apply to the Government boarding house. He didn't like the idea of such a suggestion, he said, so he hadn't even found out where such a delectable place might be.

Others told of the business interests at home that were going to smash, or of the baby that had been born in their absence. A few had been stirred by the humor of the situation and laughed as they told of eating at "stand-up" counters and of pausing beside well-ordered cafés, wondering how any person could possibly be flush enough to go in.

What seemed the most irritating thing to those who took the situation seriously was that Edward Gill of Havana, Ill., had arisen in court, poured forth his lamentations to Judge Ray, and had succeeded in having himself excused; also, they spoke sadly of the favors shown to Nat Goodwin, who has been released under a special permit, renewed from week to week, as his vaudeville dates make such action desirable.

Far from seeing a hope of going home for Christmas, after having woefully counted out the possibilities of Thanksgiving time, the witnesses are beginning to wonder about the Spring planting. Their conclusion, based upon the showing of the trial up to date, and the number of witnesses still to be heard, with the probability of calling several hundred more, is that there will be no termination of testimony taking until the end of February.

Assistant United States Attorneys Dorr, Pitkin, and Smith, in charge of the prosecution, partially concur in this view. They found the names of many persons mentioned in the Scheftels "squawk book" and in telegrams concerning stock deals. Whenever they found a person who declared that he had been swindled by the company, they subpoenaed him as a witness, making his subpoena returnable at the date the case was set for trial. After the witnesses had started the defense got a postponement for several days, and this complication was rapidly followed by others.

Endless legal controversies and encounters in the courtroom consumed much time, and then it was found that the experience of one witness was very much like the experience of all the others.

"I have been played for a sucker certainly in this case," said one of the malcontents, who was a professor in a Middle Western college. "First I lost my money on a bucket shop concern that looked to me like a real brokerage house. Then I had to give up my position to answer this subpoena, since my work had to go in charge of another. Now I have to spend about all my life's savings to stick around here, at the Government's order, and all I hear in the courtroom is story after story as like as another pea in the same pod to mine. Uncle Sam is certainly giving me a rough deal. I'm fairly sick of it."

The court, the witnesses expect, will take a fairly long recess over Thanksgiving Day, and a longer one over the Christmas holidays. As they live in such distant points as Reno, Rawhide, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, and Butte, they figure that the utmost cheer they can get from this situation will be an opportunity to travel home and come back again, at their own expense, spending practically all the time for which they can gain a release upon railroad trains.

Of all of those complaining of their plight, perhaps the former Scheftels employes spoke with the most feeling. In the days when the firm was "flush" they had liberal salaries, and spent them as liberally. Now they have to report to the Court House each morning, they declare, and this prevents them from getting other work. The $1.50 a day which they receive makes eating at the lunch counters imperative, and they are complaining bitterly of both the food and the delay.

R. H. Gnekow of Salt Lake City was once an employe of the Scheftels firm in Boston. Afterward he resigned and got a job in his home city. His family there is depending upon his wages, and it is now ten weeks past the last pay day, while the firm he worked for isn't anxious to hold the place open any longer. Out of his $1.50 a day he has to figure on the impossible problem of how to make up the remittance his folks expect.

G. Tod Goodwin, who had a press clipping bureau in Salt Lake City, and was also editor of Goodwin's Weekly, was just starting to get up his large Christmas edition of the magazine when he was summoned. The problem of publishing a weekly magazine in Salt Lake City is a problem of getting out such a large and financially successful Christmas number that its extra advertising will tide over the lean Summer months. Mr. Goodwin has fretted and appealed to the Government to be allowed to return to his work before his business is hopelessly ruined. He finally got about time enough off to make a round trip to New York if he did not stay more than a few hours for dinner at his home.

E. W. King of Rawhide was summoned last September for consultation with the Government's attorneys. He had just returned to his business affairs and was beginning to get them in shape again when a subpoena calling for his presence at the trial arrived. He started back to New

Continued on Page 3.

REVELATIONS BY BERESFORD.

Admiral Tells of British Fleet's Unreadiness at Time of Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. — Following the sensational speech by Capt. Faber, M. P., a few days ago, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has made a dramatic exposure of the failure of the Government to keep the fleet "instantly ready."

In a speech at Southsea to-night he declared that at the time of the recent crisis the British fleet was divided, had no reserve of coal, had no military guards over its magazines, had no guards over dock gates or caissons, had no mine clearers for ports or fairways, had no cruisers on trade routes, and had no oil supplies in the north for destroyers which consumed oil and not coal.

These deficiencies, he said, compelled the Admiralty to make the hurried preparations in a time of crisis that caused England to appear to take up a belligerent attitude.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The German Foreign Minister's revelations have caused a great sensation in London, as showing how Europe was on the brink of war over Morocco, and Sir Edward Grey's version of the transactions to be given next Monday in the House of Commons is awaited with intense interest.

The London newspapers are reserving comment until they have heard the British side. The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, remarks that Europe looked into the abyss and recoiled with horror. It adds that the fact that war was so narrowly averted gives a fresh impetus to every movement directed to the attainment of a permanent basis of peace between Great Britain and Germany.

Lord Charles Beresford's speech is regarded in some quarters as an attempt to justify the recent removal of Reginald McKenna from the Admiralty. Mr McKenna, however, asserts that there is no foundation for the allegations respecting the unpreparedness of the navy.

DOG SWALLOWED A HATPIN.

Surgeon Had to Aid Nip's Earnest Efforts to Get It Up Again.

Nip, a bull pup, that is the pride and joy of John Tyler of Montclair, N. J., is recovering languidly from the greatest and most painful shock that he has sustained in all his three months of existence. First evidences of shock were visible a day or two ago, when Nip was seen taking his constitutional in circles that grew more and more peculiar in shape, and more and more frantic in manner. Nip was behaving so queerly that Tyler sent for a doctor.

"That pup has eaten something that doesn't agree with him," was the preliminary professional opinion, and the doctor scooped up the anguished puppy for closer examination. He let go with a yelp, for somthing had scratched his hand. It was something sharp that looked like a bit of pointed wire, sticking from Nip's neck.

A small incision was made in Nip, and very tenderly the bit of steel was pulled out. The doctor pulled and pulled, and just as the onlookers had reached the conclusion that the wire was quite as long, if not longer, than Nip they realized that Nip had been foolish enough to swallow a hatpin.

It took a slightly larger incision to release the small, round black button of a head with which the pin was capped, and which Nip probably mistook for something edible. The rest must have followed as a matter of course, and Nip's horrified efforts to disgorge what he had eaten probably turned the point the wrong way, so that it worked through his throat and out that way. Nip is feeling better now.

NUGENT BELLIGERENT AGAIN.

Argues with Words and Fist in Public with Gov. Wilson's Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—While waiting for a train at the Clinton Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city yesterday afternoon James R. Nugent, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, met Joseph F. Tumulty, Private Secretary to Gov. Wilson.

According to an eyewitness Mr. Nugent made a slurring remark regarding Gov. Wilson to which Mr. Tumulty replied that the Governor was all right. Mr. Nugent next insisted that he and his followers had administered a blow to the Governor at the recent election and that it would be repated at the Presidential primaries next Spring.

"We did you in Essex County and we did you in Hudson," Mr. Nugent is alleged to have said, to which Mr. Tumulty replied: "No, you didn't, we beat you to it."

By this time there were indications of more serious trouble, and several bystanders, including prominent State officials and one or two Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals who did not care to become involved in a controversy moved away. A moment later, according to a spectator, Mr. Nugent made a swing at Mr. Tumulty with his right arm, but the latter succeeded in warding off the blow, whereupon several bystanders intervened and further trouble was averted.

CARRIED MILLIONS IN CASH.

Bank Employe, with a Record, Now 81, Gets a Gold Watch.

James Heenan, who is said to have carried more cash through the financial district than any other man living, celebrated his eighty-first birthday this week. As an appreciation of his long record for faithful service Mr. Heenan's fellow-employes at the American Exchange National Bank, including President Lewis L. Clarke, presented him with a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Heenan entered the bank's employ in 1854, so that he has rounded out fifty-seven years of continuous service. All of this time he has been in charge of the bank's vaults, and he still appears there punctually each morning to take his accustomed post.

The veteran watchman was born in 1830 and entered the employ of George S. Coe in 1845. Mr. Coe was elected President of the American Exchange Bank in 1854 and took Mr. Heenan with him, putting him in charge of the vaults. In the days before the establishment of the Clearing House balances had to be settled in gold, and Mr. Heenan carried large sums about daily. In later years he carried as much as $6,000,000 in greenbacks on some of his trips to the Sub-Treasury.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Rhein, Bremen, Nov. 9.

SPEND THANKSGIVING AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station Nov. 29th. Returning on Bankers' Special Sunday night, Dec. 3.—Adv.

ROYAL CHAPLAIN HAS DISAPPEARED

Police Reported to be Searching for Rev. F. P. Farrar—He Is Thought to be in London.

WIFE WAS MISS NORA DAVIS

Philadelphia Girl's Marriage to the Clergyman Last Summer Was an Event of the London Season.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The announcement published in last night's London Gazette that King George had dismissed the Rev. Frederick Percival Farrar, his domestic Chaplain, and also Honorary Chaplain to Queen Alexandra, followed to-day by a statement circulated by The Central News that Mr. Farrar had disappeared, and that the police were searching for him, has caused a most painful sensation in social and religious circles here.

The action of his Majesty is unprecedented in the annuals of the Court, and was taken only after the full facts had been communicated to him by wireless on board the steamship Medina, which is carrying him to India for the Durbar.

Son of a most distinguished father, the late Dean Farrar of Westminster Abbey, who is known to all the Christian world as the author of "The Life of Christ," and brother of the Right Rev. Walter Farrar, Bishop of Antigua, and a distinguished theological author, the clergyman occupied an envied position. Besides his other posts he was the rector of Sandringham, the favorite residence of Queen Alexandra and King Edward, where the late King was wont to pass his brief respites from the cares of State. He was the trusted friend and confidant of the late King, and was in high favor with Queen Alexandra and the present King and Queen. In fact, his elevation to a Bishopric was considered to be only a matter of time.

The dramatic suddenness with which the grave charges have been brought and acted upon is perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the scandal. As recently as last Sunday the accused chaplain officiated at divine service in the presence of Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family, no one dreaming that his downfall was so near at hand.

It is understood, according to The Central News, that some time on Monday certain persons who had been brought into close contact with Mr. Farrar during the performance of his clerical duties, approached a member of the royal entourage and made statements of the gravest possible character against the clergyman, charging him with drunkenness, immorality, and leading a double life. The Bishop of Norwich, in whose diocese the parish of Sandringham is situated, upon being informed of the charges immediately began an investigation, which is now proceeding.

It was then decided to communicate with King George by wireless, and aerograms were exchanged between the wireless station at the Admiralty in London and the Medina. His Majesty, after careful consideration, thereupon ordered the Chaplain's dismissal, and that the announcement thereof be published in The London Gazette. It is one of King George's principles that no wrongdoer, no matter how exalted, shall ever have his protection, and upon this occasion he acted with his customary firmness.

Society had hardly recovered from the shock occasioned by the paragraph in The Gazette when to-day came the report that Mr. Farrar had disappeared, that the police were looking for him, and that the fugitive was believed to be in hiding in London.

One of the principal society events of the last London season was the marriage on July 6 of Mr. Farrar to Miss Nora Davis, daughter of the late L. Clarke Davis of Philadelphia, and a sister of Richard Harding Davis. The ceremony took place in London and was witnessed by many Americans, including Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Special Ambassador John Hays Hammond. King George Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra sent gifts to the bride and bridegroom.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Rev. Frederick Percival Farrar was a reporter on The Philadelphia Public Ledger when he was about 20 years old. George W. Childs, then proprietor of The Ledger, was an intimate friend of Mr. Farrar's father, the late Dean Farrar. The Dean had a large family and Mr. Childs, on a visit to London, said he could make use of one of the boys on The Ledger staff. Frederick Percival was the one chosen, and he was brought to this city by Mr. Childs and was practically made a member of the Childs family. This was in 1892.

After serving a short apprenticeship as a reporter Mr. Farrar became private secretary to L. Clarke Davis, then managing editor of the paper. It was at this period that he met Mr. Davis's daughter, Miss Nora Davis, to whom he was married in London last July.

Soon after he met Miss Davis, however, his father ordered him to return to England, and study for the ministry. This he did, and soon after his ordination began his rapid rise into royal favor. He is about 40 years old, and his wife is a few years his senior.

THE HORSE SHOW IN 1912

Will Be in the New Arena Building, Successor of the Garden.

It was learned last night on authority that the future home of the Horse Show will be at the New Arena, Forty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Plans of the new building will be finally approved by the Board of Directors of the association before the end of the week. The New Arena will be built by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, and will be run in connection with the new Grand Central Palace. The arena will be larger than that of the Garden, while the seating capacity will be 3,000 more than that of the present home of the show.

The building, which is backed by New York Central interests, will occupy the block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. This is the block to the north of the new Grand Central Palace, opened last Spring, and when that was erected the New York Central Directors had plans prepared for a duplicate structure on the adjoining block. Since the demand for a new arena has come up the architects' plans have been modified to admit of a large exhibition floor serviceable for Horse Shows, circuses, and other events requiring exceptionally large space.

Like its neighbor, the new building will be eleven stories high, the upper floors being used as lofts and business offices.

AUTO RACES, SAVANNAH.
Nov. 27-30. Round trip from N. Y., $29.70. Special Hotel Train. Atlantic Coast Line, B'way & 30th St. 'Phone 1460 Mad. Sq.—Adv.

AN AMERICAN THE STORM CENTRE IN PERSIA

W. Morgan Shuster, who is managing the finances of that troubled country, has had a remarkable career. Read of it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

BRYAN A PASSENGER ON STRANDED LINER

All Safe on the Prinz Joachim, with Vessel Alongside to Take Off Those on Board.

TOLD NEW YORK BY WIRELESS

Message Came 1,250 Miles from Samana Island, Off the Bahamas, Where Steamer Grounded.

The steamship Prinz Joachim of the Hamburg-American Line, which left here last Saturday for Kingston, Jamaica, is ashore on Atwood Key, near Samana Island, in the Bahamas, 200 miles north of Haiti. William J. Bryan, his wife, and grandchild are among the eighty-seven passengers.

A wireless message from Mr. Bryan, addressed to his brother, Charles Bryan, Lincoln, Neb., was picked up at the Key West Station yesterday morning. The message reads:

Ship aground mile from land; no damage; do not worry. W. J. BRYAN.

As soon as a wireless message telling of the Prinz Joachim's plight reached the local office of the line yesterday morning wireless orders were dispatched to the August Wilhelm and the Allemania of the same line, which are now in West Indian waters, telling them to hasten aid to the stranded steamer. In the afternoon the Hamburg-American Line officials announced that the Ward Line steamship Seguranca had been reported alongside the Prinz Joachim, and that Mr. Bryan, his wife, and grandchild and the other passengers would be at once transferred to the Ward liner.

The Seguranca left Santiago after the accident and proceeded at top speed to the Prinz Joachim. She came alongside the wrecked vessel shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and preparations were made at once to transfer the passengers. The Vigilancia, also of the Ward Line, is expected at any hour from Nassau. Latest advices from the scene of the wreck were to the effect that the sea was easy.

Up to a late hour last night, owing to the interruption of wireless communication, it could not be learned whether the passengers had been transferred.

There is little apprehension felt for the safety of the passengers or the vessel, the line officials said, but in view of the delay it was deemed best to get the passengers off the ship and send them on their voyage. As soon as the transfer shall have been made, the officials said, the passengers will be taken back to Nassau, which is in the immediate neighborhood, and the journey will be continued from that point. The vessel to complete the trip has not been selected.

A dispatch from Kingston, received last night, says that the wrecking steamer Premier has been dispatched from there to the assistance of the vessel.

Wrecking tugs will be sent to the Prinz Joachim from the most available seaports on the South Atlantic seacoast. The last wireless report received from the Prinz Joachim stated that the passengers were all calm and that the steamship was resting easy about a mile off shore. When daylight came yesterday the passengers were served with coffee in the dining saloon.

Wireless communication from this city with the stranded vessel was practically broken when day came, the wireless operators reporting that they could only get long-distance messages as far as Samana Island at night.

The Prinz Joachim, under the command of Capt. A. Fey, sailed last Saturday for a cruise to Port Limon and return. The first port of call was Fortune Island, where the steamer was due yesterday. The vessel stranded near there. The next port of call on the schedule was Santiago, then Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon. The Prinz Joachim was due here on the return trip on Dec. 13.

The passenger list shows that the Joachim carried 87 passengers, of whom 71 were first cabin and 16 were second-class passengers.

Wireless 1,250 Miles in Direct Line.

The news of the grounding of the Prinz Joachim was sent to this city by wireless message, which traveled 1,250 miles in a direct line to the office of the United Wireless Company, where it was received at an early hour yesterday morning. The report was not confirmed at the Hamburg-American Line office in Broadway until just before 10 o'clock, when an official dispatch from Capt. Fey was received by Emil L. Boas, Resident Director and General Manager of the company, which read:

"The Joachim grounded on Atwood Kay, thirty miles east of Fortune Island; sea calm; resting easily; passengers not alarmed. Depth of water, 15½ feet."

On receipt of this message Mr. Boas sent wireless messages to all the Hamburg-American vessels in the vicinity of Fortune Island to go to the assistance of the Joachim, especially the Allemania, leaving Port au Prince yesterday, and the Alleghany, which was on her way up.

In response to his messages, the Government tug Peoria was sent from Guantanamo, and a French cable steamer was also sent from there to Atwood Island. The Merritt Chapman wrecking tug Premier, which was at Kingston, Jamaica, was ordered at once to the scene and is expected to get there to-morrow. Messages were sent by Mr. Boas to the relatives of all passengers on the Prinz Joachim, quoting the Captain's message that there was no danger to those on board. In addition to communicating with the Hamburg-American steamers in West Indian waters, Mr. Boas arranged with the Ward Line to have the steamers Seguranca and Vigilancia go to Atwood Island and transport the passengers from the Prinz Joachim to Nassau.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unofficial message was received by Mr. Boas which read:

"The Ward liner Seguranca from Santiago is now standing by the Prinz Joachim."

This was the last message from the vessel, it was said at the company's offices late last night. It was said that there had been great difficulty in communication between the Prinz Joachim and the wireless station ashore because of the constant interruption of amateur wireless

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA — ATLANTA — SOUTH.
Florida-Cuba Special 12:15 noon, Atlanta-Birmingham Special 2:03 P. M. Fast Mail 12:30 night. Through electric lighted steel trains. Seaboard Air Line, 1181 Broadway.—Adv.

RIOT AS A THOUSAND STREET CLEANERS GO

Mob Wrecks a Car Carrying Four of the Strikebreakers Who Won for Edwards.

OLD MEN ARE DISMISSED

Only 140 Have Any Chance of Getting Back—"Big Bill" Now Lecturing Vassar Girls.

Because of the dismissal yesterday of all but about 140 of the 1,147 striking drivers of the Department of Street Cleaning the police redoubled their vigilance yesterday over the strike breakers, whom they have been detailed to guard.

Sergt. Kerns and a squad of men from the East 120th Street Station stood for several minutes in 116th Street, at Pleasant Avenue, last night watching a westbound crosstown car on which they had placed four strike breakers before returning to Stable D, at 505 East 116th Street, between Pleasant Avenue and the East River, where they are stationed. They saw the car stop at First Avenue, a block away, though because of the darkness they could not see who boarded it.

Its light, which remained still, showed that the car had not started after several minutes, and then shouts and the sound of breaking glass reached the ears of the policemen. Kerns and his men started up the street on a run. As they neared the car they saw a mob of between thirty and forty men hurling stones and bricks at it from the sidewalk. Nearly every window in the car was broken and the passengers, who, besides the four strikebreakers, included three men and a woman, were lying huddled up on the seats to avoid the shower of bricks. Pieces of broken glass were falling over them, and the lone woman was screaming hysterically.

On the platforms Motorman Michael Theue and Conductor Frederick Lake were dodging bricks, the former unable to start his car because he feared to turn away from his assailants long enough to replace the controller, which he had grabbed off at the approach of the mob.

The appearance of Kerns and his men caused the mob to cease its bombardment of the car, its members taking to their heels and running in all directions. The policemen gave chase, but the men escaped by dodging into nearby tenements.

Within the car the strikebreakers were huddled together in a frightened group. Neither they nor the other passengers had been injured, though the car was badly damaged. Theue said that the mob had signaled him to stop at the corner, and though he had been somewhat surprised at the number he had thought no more about it till he heard Lake in an altercation on the back platform. It was then that he had grabbed off his controller and run back to the conductor's aid.

The men were haranguing Lake, trying to persuade him, either to drive out the four strikebreakers or to admit them, the strikers, to the car. Lake was insisting that he did not know whether any of his passengers were strikebreakers or not, and refusing to allow any one to enter the car without depositing a nickel in the "pay-as-you-enter" box. The mob seemed unwilling to face Lake, and the motorman armed with the controller, for they occupied the door and scarcely more than one man at a time could reach them. Theue had thoughtfully locked the front door behind him. When Lake and Theue proved obdurate the mob withdrew and began the fusillade of stones.

The attack on the car, which the police believe was made by strikers and sympathizers, was the only violence reported in the strike yesterday. The cases of the drivers which have been before Commissioner Edwards this week were disposed of, only about 140 escaping dismissal, and these only winning an extension of their suspension until their cases can be investigated further.

Commissioner Edwards said that the dismissal of the thousand and odd regular drivers was final. He was going to Poughkeepsie in the evening, he said, to address the Vassar girls, and among other things he would talk to them about the problem of keeping streets clean.

The announcement of the dismissal of nearly all the regular drivers who struck was a great disappointment to them, as the officers of the union up to the last thought that the Commissioner would relent and eventually take most of the strikers back. None of the meetings of the teamsters' unions authorized by the New York District Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to take up the question of a sympathetic strike has yet been called, and it is doubtful if any will be called now. George W. Prescott, Secretary of the Union of Street Cleaners, said that they would wait to see what would ultimately happen.

As the strikers were the union of street cleaners and they have nearly all been dropped, there is practically no union now, so far as the department is concerned. It was stated at the office of Commissioner Edwards that no labor union will be sanctioned in the department and labor agitators will not be allowed. Secretary Whitney said that a union of street-cleaning drivers was just as illogical as a labor union of policemen would be.

More than 700 of the regular strikebreakers have now been laid off and replaced by new men from the civil service list.

Many of the extra men whose trial will take place to-morrow or Monday called at Commissioner Edwards's office yesterday and begged to get their places back. Nothing can be done for them, however, until their cases are heard. Some of them who worked until they were attacked and injured were told to apply for reinstatement on the civil service list and the Commissioner would then hear what they had to say.

Complaints were made yesterday by some of the imported strikebreakers who were laid off that the strikebreaking firms which brought them here would not pay their transportation back. Each of the strikebreakers who remained at work until he was no longer needed was entitled to free transportation to his home town. The names of these men were taken, and the firms were notified that if they did not give them transportation the money would be deducted from the amount to be paid by the city to them if the city sent the men back. The same course was taken in the cases of complaints of men who worked to the last, and said they were not paid the full wages.

WOMAN FOR ABBEY'S WORK.

Miss Oakley Will Complete Paintings in Pennsylvania Capitol.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—Miss Violet Oakley, the Philadelphia artist who painted the Penn series in the mural decorations of the Governor's reception room of the State Capitol, was to-night commissioned to execute the portion of the contract for paintings which the late Edwin A. Abbey was unable to finish.

Miss Oakley will receive the same compensation as allowed to Mr. Abbey, $50 per foot. The details of the contract, such as the time of completion and the subjects, will be arranged by Attorney General John C. Bell, acting for the State, and Miss Oakley and her counsel.

$20 REWARD.
PACKAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS LOST AT CODINGTON'S OR HAMMERSTEIN'S. Return to Russel Palmer, care of McGuire, Horner & Smith, 18 Exchange Place, City.—Adv.

JOHN F. DRYDEN VERY LOW.

Weak After His Operation and Last Night His End Seemed Near.

Ex-Senator John F. Dryden of New Jersey, who was operated on last Saturday for the removal of gall stones at his home in Newark, was said late last night to be gradually sinking, and it was feared that he would not live through the night.

At 1 o'clock this morning it was reported from the sickroom that the ex-Senator's condition remained unchanged. He was still very low. His physicians said that he might remain in his present condition for several hours.

The operation seems to have been more of a severe tax on Mr. Dryden's strength than was at first believed to be the case. It was said earlier in the day that he was much weaker, but his physicians, Drs. Edward J. Ill and Charles J. Ill, were still hopeful that the patient would gradually regain the strength he has lost.

Mr. Dryden is President of the Prudential Insurance Company.

MUNSEY PAPERS FOR SALE.

Magazine Man Places Boston Journal and Philadelphia Times in Market.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Frank A. Munsey will announce in The Journal to-morrow morning that two of his newspaper properties are for sale, The Boston Journal and The Philadelphia Evening Times.

It is understood that his magazine and other interests demand so much of his time that he feels it necessary to turn over to others the future development of these papers. Both will be continued by Mr. Munsey until such time as they are disposed of.

REBELLION REACHES TIBET.

Uprising of the Natives Against China Believed Imminent.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—According to the Peking correspondent of The Times, the revolt against the Chinese Government has reached Tibet, the Chinese customs official at Ya-Tung, having been compelled to withdraw.

Words that the Tibetans have risen against the Chinese may be expected at any time, adds the correspondent.

BROOKLYN SUSPECT FREED.

New York Police Fail to Extradite Man Arrested in Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Louis Wolf, alias George Larkins, who was wanted by the police of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is alleged to have led a double life as a prosperous manufacturer by day and a pickpocket by night, won a strenuous fight for freedom here to-day.

Failure on the part of the Brooklyn police to extradite the alleged fugitive, led Police Judge Quinn to order Wolf's release from the county jail, where he has been confined for nearly two months.

WOMAN JURORS ILLEGAL.

Los Angeles Election Doesn't Alter Law, Says Attorney General.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Attorney General U. S. Webb to-day ruled that women cannot serve as jurors in this city, the question having been raised as a result of the success of the Equal Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

"Under the common law," said Mr. Webb, "a jury consists of twelve free and lawful men, and under the same law women were not eligible to jury duty.

"I don't understand that the suffrage has affected the question of eligibility for jury service."

MANVILLES HELP OTHERS WED

Son of Asbestos Trust Head and His Bride Witnesses at a Jersey Marriage.

Thomas F. Manville, Jr., son of the head of the Asbestos Trust, and his bride, the former actress, were the witnesses yesterday at the wedding by a Justice of the Peace in Jersey City, N. J., of Harold Stiner of 1,061 Madison Avenue, and Catherine Millhouse of Williamsport, Penn. Williamsport was the home of Mrs. Manville.

The four called at the Marriage License Bureau in Jersey City yesterday afternoon and got the necessary permit. Then they hurried to Justice of the Peace Burke, whom they had interviewed before, and he performed the ceremony.

It was not until they signed their names as witnesses that the identity of young Manville and his bride became known.

ROBBER CALLS EVERY NIGHT.

He Got Judge Fitz's Doorknobs Even While Police Watched.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—For four consecutive nights the home of former Police Judge Frank E. Fitz of Wakefield, has been visited by some person, apparently for the purpose of committing robbery. Last night two policemen watched the Fitz mansion, but notwithstanding their vigilance some one broke the knobs off the front and rear doors, although the dwelling was not entered.

Judge Fitz says that last Saturday night two burglars barricaded the members of the household in a room and packed up the silverware, but were frightened away before they could carry off the plunder. Each night since some person has tampered with the doors.

To-day Judge Fitz asked for the privilege of going armed, and it was granted him. Mrs. Fitz is President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. She is at present in Florida.

THREATENED CITY OFFICIALS

Man Whose Child Died on Blackwell's Island Held for Observation.

Frederick Taube, 22 years old, a driver, who gave his address as 691 Boulevard Avenue, Bayonne, N. J., was committed to Bellevue Hospital for observation as to his sanity by Magistrate Herrman in the Men's Night Court last night, after it had been testified that Taube had written threatening letters to Mayor Gaynor, Charities Commissioner Drummond, and other officials and had threatened to shoot the doctors at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Taube's wife and baby were taken as patients at the hospital on Oct. 23, and the same day the child, Stella, 2 years old, died. Taube said that in the box the baby was buried in was a quantity of refuse, and when he asked why it was there he was told it was none of his business. Then he wrote to the various city officials, he admitted, but he denied the letters were threatening.

He went to the hospital yesterday to visit his wife, who is still a patient, and, according to the testimony of Augustin McNally, confidential investigator for Commissioner Drummond, Taube said he would shoot all the doctors.

$29.70 TO SAVANNAH AND RETURN ACCOUNT AUTO RACES.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold November 23 to 28, good returning to reach original starting point on or before December 5. Consult Ticket Agents.—Adv.

LAY THEIR RUIN TO ROCKEFELLER

Standard Oil Man to be Called to Explain Merritt Brothers' Story of Ore Deal.

GOT $10,000,000 COLLATERAL

Closed $480,000 Loan, They Charge, on Their Refusing a Consolidation Proposal.

THOUGHT HE WAS HARD UP

Leonidas Merritt Says He Found Oil President Brotherly and That His Talk Captured Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—This was the last day of the Stanley Steel Committee's hearings until Congress meets, and the question of authority to proceed with the investigation is thrashed out in the House of Representatives. It was a day of dramatic interest.

The story was continued of two lumberjacks who discovered the immense iron deposits of the Mesaba Range and worked hard to build a railroad into the Minnesota wilderness, only, as they allege, to have it snatched from them by John D. Rockefeller, aided by a Baptist minister and a brother. Members of the committee who were squarely opposed to continuing the investigation became so interested they forgot their objections and followed every word of the story.

Leonidas Merritt, brother of Alfred, who testified yesterday, said he was introduced to Mr. Rockefeller by a Baptist minister, the Rev. F. D. Gates, who later came to the Merritts and proposed a deal that would ruin other stockholders while the Merritts would remain intrenched with Rockefeller. To this proposal Leonidas Merritt said he answered:

"Go back to John D. Rockefeller and tell him that when I steal I will steal for myself."

The specific charge which the Merritts make against Mr. Rockefeller is that on their rejecting this alleged proposal, the ore President, through Gates, as his agent, took from them in 1893 $10,000,000 in Mesaba Iron Mine and Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad securities to satisfy a call loan of $420,000. These securities were afterward sold to the United States Steel Corporation, and are to-day a part of that corporation's vast holdings.

One of the strangest features of the story was the disclosure that the two Merritts partly owed their undoing to a brother, Louis T. Merritt, now living on the Pacific Coast, and said to be worth $30,000,000. Louis, they say, went to Mr. Rockefeller and told him every detail of the financial condition of the brothers, and so helped him to know, they say, when to force them to the wall.

Mr. Stanley announced that John D. Rockefeller and the Rev. Mr. Gates would be called to testify before the committee. Mr. Reid, counsel for the steel company, asked if the committee was competent to go into the details of Mr. Rockefeller's acquisition of the Minnesota properties, to which Mr. Stanley replied:

"I feel I am performing the greatest public service I ever did in my life."

"How? In connection with the inter-State commerce law?" asked Mr. Reid.

"To humanity," replied Mr. Stanley.

A strong case was made out in the testimony showing that an ore rate of 80 cents per ton was charged over the Steel Trust's railroad, a rate by which, for every ton carried for an independent company, the Steel Corporation could make enough to carry three tons of its own ore from the mine to the Lake Superior docks.

It was the conclusion of members of the committee that a clear case had been made out for a prosecution under the Inter-State Commerce act. Mr. Stanley did not at any time to-day allow the matter of the authority of the committee to come up for further discussion. He had learned that several Democratic members of the committee took the view that the committee was without jurisdiction now that the Government has filed its bill against the United States Steel Corporation. It is known that Representative Beall of Texas and Judge Bartlett of Georgia take this ground, and it will be impossible to proceed further with hearings until the House acts.

Want Rich Syndicates Kept Out.

Leonidas Merritt, brother of Alfred Merritt, reiterated to-day many of his brother's statements. In detail he described how his father, back in the fifties, had predicted a great future for the Mesaba regions, and how he and his brother sank the first ore pit in that country in 1891. Soon afterward, he said, there was a rush to the territory.

"I wanted that country to be a Minnesota enterprise," said Merritt. "I didn't want it to be taken up by any rich syndicate, and I conceived the idea of a State lease law whereby the people of the State could get hold of claims. I had never been in jail, but I had been in the Legislature, and, what is worse, a lobbyist, and I got the lease law through. Afterward at a banquet some of the lobbyists told me that if they had known I was going to get the law through it would have cost me something."

Soon afterward, Merritt said, experts went over the range and condemned the ore as useless. That prevented the Merritts borrowing money. But they worked away on their own resources and began negotiation with capitalists to build a railroad, which led up to the subsequent dealings with Mr. Rockefeller.

"Those transactions described by my brother yesterday," Merritt said, "caused the downfall of our family."

He further testified that among the men he tried to interest in the ore properties and railroad projects without success were H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie.

"Frick, who was then in the Carnegie Company, invited me to see him," said

Merritt. "He bulldozed me, cut me off short, and ridiculed my project."

After the erection of the road in 1892 some of the officers of the company tried to sell out 51 per cent. of the stock in the mines and railroad to the Minnesota Iron Company, a rival concern. That deal was blocked. At that time Senator Clapp, who was a stockholder with the Merritts, and their attorney, urged them to sell, but they did not. It was at this time that they first had Mr. Rockefeller suggested to them as the man who might be interested in the project.

"I think," said Mr. Merritt, "that Senator Clapp was more farsighted than I and could scent trouble farther. I believe now if I had taken his advice I would have been better off to-day."

Rockefeller Seemed Brotherly.

Mr. Merritt related how in 1893 he went to New York with the Rev. S. D. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's almoner. Mr. Gates was his constant companion and urged him to accept the consolidation of interests proposed by Mr. Rockefeller.

"Gates took me to Rockefeller," said Merritt. "I felt honored at being called before such a magnate. He seemed to be a kindly, brotherly sort of a fellow. He talked about the weather and asked after my family. He told me that my brother and I were all right, for he had looked us up, and that we had done a great work in Minnesota. He said if we would agree to the consolidation he proposed he would take care of us. He said he would be proud to be my partner and backer. He also said that he never speculated, and for that reason would not take any stock in the consolidation. He would just keep the bonds in the proposed Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine Company that we were organizing. His talk captured me, and I told him I would agree. Then he turned me over again to the Rev. Dr. Gates."

Mr. Gates told him that Rockefeller was hard up.

"I believed him then," said Merritt, "but now I know that Gates lied."

Arrangements for the taking over of the bonds by Mr. Rockefeller were delayed for some time.

"It was brutal," said Merritt, "the way we were held back by George Wellsworth Murray, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, and Preacher Gates. In the meetings Gates merely tried to talk the time away. One entire meeting, that cost $60 to hold, was wasted on a discussion of $5 that he paid to the bookkeeper. I didn't realize then that the delays were just an excuse to hold us off. Finally I went to one of the Directors of our company, an honest woodsman whom I had known years before. He had been to see Mr. Rockefeller, and this is what he said to me:

"'I went to Rockefeller and gave him a certain number of days to do what he had agreed to do with you. To-day I went to see him again and he refused, and I have quit.'

Here Mr. Merritt took up the thread of his story again and described another interview he had with the Rev. Mr. Gates.

This interview was while his stock was still up as collateral with Mr. Rockefeller.

"Gates came to me," said Mr. Merritt, "and said 'I come from John D. Rockefeller. He has made up his mind just what he wants done and I have come to tell you about it and am proud to do it. The other day I took a million dollars of Mr. Rockefeller's money to Chicago and gave it to the Chicago University. I thought that was the proudest moment of my life, but I am prouder now.'"

The witness said that Gates outlined to him how Mr. Rockefeller and his interests could throw him and his brother out of the company to protect other interests, but as they had borne the "heat and burden" of the day he believed they should reap the benefits.

"Gates said that Mr. Rockefeller would rather deal with us," Mr. Merritt continued, "and if we would deal with him we could remain in the company and be taken care of. In order to do that he said we would have to do the will of Mr. Rockefeller. I listened in amazement when he said that if Rockefeller protected us the stocks of others would be thrown down, and he mentioned the names of several men. My brother, who was present, turned to Mr. Gates and said:

"'Mr. Gates, we've got laws in our country. To do what you want to do would land us in jail. Mr. Rockefeller with his $700,000,000 can't make us do that.'

"I turned to Gates, and said: 'Mr. Gates, you came from John D. Rockefeller. Go back to John D. Rockefeller and tell him that when I steal for a living I will steal for myself.'

"It was soon after this interview that I was notified that we would have twenty-four hours to take up our Rockefeller loans. There I was, with all my stocks up—stocks that I have never seen since. I didn't have money enough to get home with. Gates seemed to be amazed to think that I wouldn't do what he wanted me to do, and at one time told me I would have to walk home on the ties."

Clash with Rockefeller's Counsel.

Merritt grew excited as he told the story, and turning suddenly in his chair and facing George W. Murray, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, he pounded the table as he declared:

"I couldn't see how I could have gone to New York with millions and in those few months lost them all, and was standing there contemplating the wreck. I had gone there placing confidence in Mr. Murray as counsel—"

"I would like to interrupt here," said Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, rising, "to have the witness asked if I ever acted as his counsel. Any such statement is an albsolute falsehood."

"I'll answer that," said Merritt. "Weren't you the counsel for the Consolidated Company and didn't you act with me throughout these proceedings?"

Here Christian Stanley interrupted and said that he didn't propose to have witnesses insulted, but he permitted the question as to whether Mr. Murray had ever acted as Merritt's personal counsel, and the witness said he had not.

Representative Beall asked Merritt if he understood, when he put up his collateral with Mr. Rockefeller, that it was only for a short time, and he said that he so understood.

"I was assured all the time," said Merritt, "that the collateral would be up only a short time. Gates told me that repeatedly. Gates was my Rockefeller."

Collateral Worth $10,000,000.

"What was the value of your securities put up to cover that Rockefeller loan?" asked Mr. Beall.

"About ten millions," Merritt answered.

"Then your negotiations with Mr. Rockefeller lasted only a few months?"

"Yes."

"At the end of that time did you own the railroad?"

"No."

"Did you own any of the mining stock or any of the mines?"

"No."

"What did you have?"

"I had a chance to walk from New York to Duluth on the ties. That was all I had in sight."

Representative Danforth, Republican, of New York, at the conclusion of Mr. Merritt's testimony moved that all the testimony of the Merritt brothers be stricken from the record on the ground that it was irrelevant to the inquiry. The motion was lost, Representatives Stanley, Beall, and McGillicuddy, Democrats, voting "No," and Representatives Danforth and Gardner, Republicans, voting "Yea." Mr. Littleton, the only other member of the committee in Washington, was not present.

OUR ENVOY DEFENDS US.

Ambassador Wilson Issues Statement on Our Mexican Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—In a statement given out to-day American Ambassador Wilson notices a charge made by local newspapers that the American Government is displaying more zeal in preventing a revolutionary movement from Texas against Madero than it did in preventing armed expeditions against Diaz.

Mr. Wilson says the American Government when the revolution against Diaz started had not the benefit of the experience in guarding the frontier which it has acquired during the events of the past year, nor had it learned how expensive and disastrous revolutions are not only to Mexico but to the United States, whose material interests in this country are very great. Moreover, during the Madero revolution the American authorities were hampered by the fact that the sympathies of the large Mexican population on the American side of the line were overwhelmingly in favor of Madero and against Diaz, whereas at present the conditions are reversed, as the sympathies of that population are on the side of the constituted government in Mexico.

The Ambassador denies that the American Government wanted to overthrow the Diaz régime, as has been charged here by one or two newspapers.

In conclusion the Ambassador denies that he eulogized Madero unduly at the University Club banquet given some time ago in Madero's honor. He says he merely used the language of courtesy customary on such occasions.

FORCED TO LIVE HERE ON JUST $1.50 A DAY

Continued on Page 2.

York with just a week at his home, and is now wondering when he will ever see Nevada's sagebrush again.

Some of the witnesses are talking of appearing in a body to voice their sentiments to Judge Ray. Others have written letters to their State Senators and legislators, and a few are talking of presenting a petition to the Attorney General, demanding changes in what they say is the antique and outworn system of paying witnesses at the rate of $1.50 a day in a city of the enforced daily expenditures of New York.

COOLING SCHEFTELS KICKERS.

Even Rice's Stock of Romances Was Exhausted in Calming One Customer.

In the face of the emphatic protests of the counsel who are defending George Graham Rice, B. H. Scheftels, and the other Directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co., on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Ray on the charge of having used the mails to defraud, the Government introduced yesterday a series of telegrams which passed between the Manager of the firm's Providence, R. I., office and Rice. Richard Lynch, auditor of the firm, identified the writing of the wires from the New York house as being Rice's.

The messages referred to the attitude of a customer called Beigler. The first read:

Beigler kicking like the devil. Wants his stock, as he is going abroad. SAWYER.

To this came the answer:

Thought he was a friend of yours. Hold him off till to-morrow. G. G. R.

Sawyer apparently did his best, but at length he telegraphed that he had done all he could and Rice must suggest another reason for delay. To this Rice replied:

My stock of resources exhausted. You give it to him. G. G. R.

Still Beigler did not get his stock, and the time for his trip came round. Sawyer reported his departure to New York and said that the matter had been left in his hands. The reply was eloquent. It was:

"Bully."

Other evidence was introduced to show that William Sonder of Sonderton, Penn., had ordered two lots of 10,000 shares of Cobalt Central at not more than 10 cents. His slip had been first marked 9½, but this had been scratched off and 10 substituted, and then Sonder had written to complain that on the same day the Philadelphia price had been only 9 cents.

It was shown from the books that when Miles C. Clark of Oshkosh, Wis., sent on mining stock to be sold he received a price 2, 3, and sometimes 4 cents lower than that actually realized. In one case one hundred of his shares of Cobalt Silver Queen were sold at 19 cents and he only received a check for $10. On the other hand he had bought through the firm two hundred shares of Beaver Consolidated at 34, and it took two months steady correspondence for him to get the stock. What was actually delivered to him the Government put in evidence to show had been bought a few days previously at only 22 cents.

The hearing will continue this morning.

DETECTIVES CATCH BURGLARS AT WORK

Capture Four Men Just as They Are Driving Off with Plunder Worth $1,000.

HALT THEM WITH GUNS

Discover How They Broke Into a Loft Occupied by a Waist and Dress Maker.

Detectives De Cantillon and Landers, attached to the Eldridge Street Station, saw four men at Broome and Eldridge Streets about 7 o'clock last night, three of whom they thought they recognized as young crooks with greater reputations for boldness than for acumen. When the four boarded a Third Avenue car the detectives jumped on the rear platform, and swung off, unnoticed, when they saw their quarry preparing to leave the car at Fifteenth Street.

The detectives trailed their men across town to 42 West Fifteenth Street, and when they saw one man enter the building while the others walked on, they hustled out of sight in a convenient doorway across the street. Presently one of the others returned, and after him the two remaining, each a little behind the man ahead of him. The fourth man did not enter the building, but began a patrol of the street, and the detectives chuckled as they recognized the "lookout," who was completely ignorant of their presence.

Then began a wait which lasted for nearly half an hour, at the end of which an express wagon drove up and halted in front of the door. Presently the three men who had entered the loft building emerged with their arms full of burlap bags, bulging and heavy. They tossed them into the wagon and got aboard it themselves. The driver was about to start his horse when the detectives jumped from their doorway, revolvers in their hands, and sprang to the horse's head while they covered the men in the wagon with their weapons and ordered them to throw up their hands. The lookout fled at first sight of the detectives and got away.

De Cantillon's whistle brought several uniformed policemen and, leaving them to guard the prisoners, the detectives made a search of the building in which they had been at work. They found that the door to a loft on the third floor, occupied by A. Bendersky, manufacturer of waists and dresses, had been jimmied open.

Inside they found evidences of the burglars' work, and a bit of rope showed how they tied the door shut behind them after smashing the lock with a jimmy. In the bags packed into the express wagon the detectives found about $1,000 worth of waists and dresses.

The plunder was driven to the Mercer Street Station, where the four men were locked up. They said they were Samuel Levy and Nathan Gros, both living at Mills Hotel No. 2, Harry Cohen of 276 Monroe Street, and Bernard Rabinowitz of 110 Chrystie Street, the latter the driver of the express wagon. The first three were charged with burglary and Rabinowitz with having acted in concert with them. The detectives said that they had been suspicious of Rabinowitz for a long time, but never before had been able to catch him in any act for which they could arrest him. Gros, they said, was wanted in Chicago for wrecking a safe and stealing its contents.

The prisoners pretended not to know each other when they were arraigned, and insisted that they had been hired to remove the goods found in the wagon and were simply performing their duty. In Gros's pocket, however, the police found a photograph of Gros, Cohen, and Levy, taken on one plate. In Cohen's pockets they found several skeleton keys.

De Cantillon and Lancers admitted that they had hoped at first that they had caught the fur and feather thieves who have perpetrated several daring robberies recently. The methods of the prisoners so disgusted the detectives, however, because of their carelessness and boldness that they declared they never could have had a hand in the well planned and skilfully executed robberies of the fur and feather thieves.

BOLD DETECTIVE RAIDS ALONE

Too Early for Police and Warned Gamblers Were Escaping.

Detective William Ferrick, who was used by the police to enter a gambling house half an hour before the time set for a raid had to choose yesterday between seeing his prospective prisoners escape without molestation or starting a raid alone from the inside, fifteen minutes before the police raid was scheduled to take place.

Ferrick decided to start the raid. He pulled a revolver, assured the hundred men and boys in the room that they were in the custody of the police and that if they started any trouble a shot from his revolver would bring the reserves.

This speech, backed by the revolver had the crowd in good order, and then he waited fifteen minutes for the echoes of resounding axes that told assistance really had arrived. The gambling house raided went under the innocent name of "The Rod and Gun Club." Its rooms, spaciously fitted out, were on the second floor of the four story building at 60 Broad Street. The clientele were for the most part curb brokers and brokers' clerks.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo had issued warrants for John Doorman, John Proprietor, John Bookmaker, and John Raker. Ferrick called with the warrants for the purpose of being an inside observer. As he was talking to the man on whom he proposed a little later to serve the warrant for John Raker, an outsider entered hurriedly.

"Beat it," he whispered to John Raker, "the place'll be raided in 15 minutes."

Raker made hastily for the door. After him closely started the other three men for whom the detective had warrants. Ferrick made a break to reach the door before John Raker, but reached it just behind him. He intercepted the other three, however, and they decided to wait after a squint at the revolver.

At the John Street Station House, where they were taken after a patrol wagon filled with roulette wheels and other paraphernalia had preceded them, the three men described themselves as William Shea, a salesman of 37 Madison Avenue, William Jones, a clerk of 26 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and George Kelly, a clerk of 245 Bowery. All were charged with being common gamblers.

WILL RE-ELECT GOMPERS.

Labor Federation Favors Building Government Ships in Government Yards.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—When the convention of the American Federation of Labor meets to-morrow it will pass on the President's report.

All the recommendations made by President Gompers in his annual report have been considered by the committee to which it was referred.

The convention will adjourn on Saturday. President Gompers and the other officers probably will be re-elected easily, as the Socialists have not developed sufficient strength to make serious opposition.

It is regarded as practically certain that the 1912 convention will be held in Rochester, although Richmond is making a strong plea for the meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day:

Favoring the construction of all Government vessels in Government ship yards.

Indorsing the strike on the Harriman lines.

Changing memorial day from the second to the fourth Sunday in May.

Advocating compulsory education, free school books in public schools and night schools.

Petitioning President Taft to recommend to the Governor of Porto Rico larger school appropriations; an eight-hour day, and other beneficial legislation.

SLEEPING BOY IN GO-CART.

Isaac Cohen, Taking Baby for an Airing, Finds a Runaway.

Isaac Cohen is very proud of his infant son and every morning before going to work he takes the baby out for an airing. He keeps the go-cart under the stairs in the front hallway of his home at 2,706 Eighth Avenue. Cohen brought his son downstairs yesterday morning and holding him in one arm he pulled the go-cart out from under the stairs.

To his surprise he found asleep in the cart a tired 14-year-old boy. Cohen called policeman Furst of the West 100th Street Station, who awakened the lad. He was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society, where he said he was Edward Clayton of 516 West Fiftieth Street. The boy admitted he was a runaway. He left home, he said, because he was tired of life there.

The agents of the society say that young Clayton has been in trouble before, once for stonethrowing and once for truancy. Justice Russel, in the Children's Court, turned the boy over to the society until Friday so that his case may be investigated.

ARTIST WEDS NURSE.

A. C. Van Rensselaer Marries Woman Who Attended Him When Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 22.—Miss Mabel Louise Watts, 26, of North Adams, and A. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer of New York, an artist, 58, were married to-day at the Methodist parsonage in Bartlett Avenue, this city, by the Rev. J. A. Hamilton.

The bride is a graduate of the Drury High School of North Adams and of the Henri W. Bishop Memorial School for Nurses attached to the House of Mercy Hospital, which she left with high honors in 1907.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a member of the Colonial War Society. As a painter his work has won approval in this country and Europe. While visiting at his mother's home he was stricken with a severe illness, and Miss White was sent for to care for him. Their engagement followed.

BRYAN A PASSENGER ON STRANDED LINER

Continued from Page 1.

telegraphers. The wireless operator aboard the wrecked steamer has complained very much about these interruptions and has said in his messages to the offices of the Hamburg-American Line that the air is so full of amateur workers' calls that it was almost impossible to straighten out the legitimate messages when signaled from a distance of 1,250 miles.

The Prinz Joachim is a single screw steamship of 4,760 tons, 370 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 25.2 feet depth of hold.

The Hamburg-American Line has lost two other vessels in West Indian waters, the cruising yacht Prinzess Victoria Luise and the Prinz Waldemar, both off the coast of Jamaica. The Prinz Joachim also went aground near Kingston on Jan. 9, 1910, and was expected to be a total loss, but she was successfully floated.

William Jennings Bryan was on his way with his wife and grandson to visit his daughter, who is married to a British army officer stationed in Jamaica. The first port of call on the steamer's schedule was Fortune Island, where she had to call to take on thirty native laborers. The Prinz Joachim had a full general cargo in her hold, and had to shut out so much merchandise in New York that the line had to charter another vessel to carry it.

Other passengers on her list, in addition to Mr. Bryan and his family, are:

From New York—E. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boyan and child, Ernest Bradford, C. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Burke, J. M. Bolivar, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Collins, G. H. Ermis, Miss Maria Estable, Mrs. George Hakim, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Gest, O. R. Graham, Miss Mary G. Gouinlock, Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds Jaramillo, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Janet, Charles Jaburg, Jr., Eugene Loeb and nurse, L. Lorenz, L. Mercado, A. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pleage, W. C. Parsons, Jr., Josef Ravlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Robinson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sheldon, Mr. Sevilla, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilhelm.

Newark, N. J.—E. A. Carhuff.
Somerville, N. J.—W. H. Van Fleet.
Philadelphia—Frank E. Weston.
Pittsburgh—A. E. Ruemalin.
Syracuse—J. B. Stoby.
Baltimore—S. Stebbins.
Boston—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Elliot, Mrs. G. H. Marryweather, Miss Mildred Marryweather, Miss E. Marryweather.
Lyons, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Doubleday.
Hamilton, Ontario—Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Inksteller and Dr. W. E. Inksteller.
Chicago—Dr. Eugene Gonczi.
Cement City, Mich.—W. B. Coby.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burfeind, C. Carbone, Jr., Joseph Coblents, Miss C. Casamor, B. Cordova, Miss Mary Hall, Mrs. Grace Gerow, Lucien Neilson, Jr., H. H. Pottle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Peterson, Mrs. A. F. Parsons, W. R. Wharton, and Oscar B. Ward.

In addition to the dispatch regarding the safety of the passengers, Mr. Boas received a wireless message from Capt. Fey soon after noon yesterday regarding the condition of the stranded steamship, which read:

"First compartment almost filled with water. Others intact."

Mr. Boas said that the Prinz Joachim had seven water-tight compartments, and with six of these intact there was little danger of the vessel sinking. In addition she has a collision bulkhead forward.

One of the first inquiries received at the Hamburg-American Line offices yesterday was from Lucien Mulsin of Cincinnati, a close friend of President Taft, whose son was a passenger on board, and after the news had been wired to him Mr. Mulsin replied:

"Many thanks for message in regard to Prinz Joachim. Had previous message from my son. All safe. I appreciate your kindness in keeping me advised."

Mr. Boas said last night that if any of the passengers desired to return to New York they could do so on the Seguranca. Those who wish to continue the voyage will be taken, with the mails, to Santiago, and later to Port Antonio, by the Vigilancia. From Port Antonio they will be transferred by rail to Kingston, Jamaica.

REVENUE CUTTER TO RESCUE.

Treasury Department Orders the Algonquin to Aid Prinz Joachim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As soon as word of the accident to the Prinz Joachim reached the Treasury Department cable instructions were sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, to dispatch the revenue cutter Algonquin, now on that station, to Samana Key to assist the stranded steamer and to take off her passengers should that be necessary.

The Algonquin, if not at San Juan at present, will be instructed by wireless telegraph. From Porto Rico the little revenue cutter will have to travel about 550 miles to reach the steamer. It is considered probable that before she reaches the Prinz Joachim the steamship will be able to reach by wireless some of the regular West Indian liners which traverse the Crooked Island Passage en route from American ports to Haiti, Jamaica, and Panama. The place where the vessel is aground is almost directly in the path of these vessels.

The naval tug Peoria was to-day ordered from Guantanamo.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 22.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking tug at Kingston has been sent to the assistance of the steamer Prinz Joachim, ashore at Samana Island, as well as the revenue cutter Joaquim from San Joan.

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OUT OF SCHOOL DAYS INTO REPUBLICANISM

New Idea Sprung Here to Brace Up the Party and Keep It from Fossilization.

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED

Going to Speak at a Dinner to Launch the Idea—Plan Is to Cinch the Youth Even Before Voting Age.

There is a plan on foot now to make the young idea shoot straight and strong out of the Republican sprout. It is a progressive plan. President Taft is in it to the extent that he has accepted an invitation to make the principal speech at dinner on Dec. 19, where the idea will be launched.

The preliminary organization of the proposed movement was effected at a meeting held last night at the Republican Club, in West Fortieth Street. At this meeting the Young Republican Club was organized with these officers:

President, Philip James McCook; Vice Presidents, Lloyd C. Griscom, Samuel McCune Lindsay, and Victor Morawetz; Secretary, Benjamin M. Day; Treasurer, Frederick M. Stein. On the Executive Committee are Lindon Bates, Jr., G. V. Compton, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Arthur Ludington, J. Beaumont Spencer, E. S. Whitin, Henry N. Wise, Walter Arndt, H. W. Goddard, F. P. Keppel, R. McC. Marsh, Joseph D. Sears, Thomas D. Thacher, W. H. Wadhams, Albert S. Bard, Benjamin Buffet, W. M. Chadbourne, Stephen C. Clark, E. R. Finch, Henry Moskowitz, and W. H. D. Pell.

The proposal is to take the young man who is to vote for the first time this year, or maybe not until next year, and get him interested in Republican politics. It is a new idea to the extent that up to the present the powers that be in politics never have taken any interest in an American citizen until he has reached voting age. The New York Young Republican Club will take a youth when he gets out of high school and give him a post-graduate course in patriotism and politics.

After the meeting at which the movement was organized last night E. Stagg Whitin, one of the organizers, was asked if there was any significance in the fact that President Taft would be the central figure of the initial dinner of the New York Young Republican Club.

"No," said Mr. Whitin, "except that Mr. Taft happens to be President, that as such he is the leader of the Republican Party in the Nation, and that his presence would lend more dignity to the occasion than that of any other man could."

The President's acceptance was received yesterday. It has not been decided yet where the dinner is to be held, but it was said at the Republican Club last night that the promoters probably would select the Hotel Astor.

"Have you asked ex-President Roosevelt to address the dinner?" Mr. Whitin was asked.

"We have not," was the reply, "but I want to say right now that we would be very glad to have Mr. Roosevelt speak to the members of our organization."

Mr. Whitin rather discouraged the idea that the New York Young Republican Club had any connection whatever with the Presidential campaign next year or with State politics. He declared that it was the civic thought rather than the thought of politics that had inspired the movement.

It is significant, however, that most of the men who are in the movement are Republicans, radically opposed to the sort of party management that William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Chairman, stands or. Among the members of the Republican Executive Committee is Stephen C. Clark, a stepson of the late Bishop Potter and publisher of The Knickerbocker Press, a Republican Albany organ, which is hostile to the policies of Mr. Barnes. Mr. Clark, who is wealthy, has been a member of the Assembly. He is an ultra-progressive, and is said to have political aspirations of his own.

The bars will be up against officeholders. It is one of the tenets of the Young Republicans that no officeholder shall have a look-in for membership. The promoters of the plan calculate that this will prevent the club they are organizing from ever being dragged into politics in a bad way.

The organization meeting at the Republican Club last night was presided over by Edward R. Finch, a member of the Republican County Committee and former Chairman of its Law Committee. Mr. Finch drafted the so-called signature law, which has caused Tammany Hall so much worry during the elections of the last four years.

Mr. McCook, President-elect of the club, made the principal speech, defining the purposes of the new organization.

"The aim of the club," said he, "will be to foster within the Republican Party and make practicable in the service of the municipality, State, and Nation the idealism characteristic of youth, to correct in our own party that tendency of all parties to make organization an end rather than a means, to develop sound principles and public spirit in party politics, to resist and expose political corruption and to advocate merit rather than partisan service as entitling to public office."

The plan is to establish one central Young Republican Club, just as they have in Brooklyn, and to work upon the feelings of its membership of first voters until they agree to join the Republican district clubs in the localities where they live and become active in district politics.

ELSIE SIGEL'S SLAYER.

Cleveland Police Say Leon Ling Is Hiding in Texas.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The arrest in Texas of Leon Ling, charged with the murder of Elsie Sigel, in New York, is expected to follow information obtained by the Cleveland police. The murderer is said to be in hiding in the home of friends in one of the principal cities of Texas, which, however, the police decline to name at present.

The information came to the Cleveland officers as the result of a tong feud, which was responsible for the fatal shooting of Woo Dip here yesterday. His assailant was Leon Young, a member of the Hip Sing Tong, who fled and has not been arrested.

Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of Gen. Franz Sigel, was murdered in June, 1909, and her body was found in a trunk in a room occupied by Leon Ling, an Americanized Chinaman, at 782 Eighth Avenue, over a chop suey restaurant, on June 18 of that year.

When the body was discovered Leon Ling, whose American name was William Leon, and his room-mate, Chung Sin, had disappeared. Chung was later found at West Galway, N. Y., where he had a job as a cook. He admitted to the police that he had seen the girl's body in Leon's room and had talked with Leon about her death.

Elsie Sigel met the Chinese through her mission work. The police found evidence in their investigations that after her death her body was carried in the trunk to Newark in an effort to dispose of it. She had apparently been strangled to death.

STOCK SALESMAN ARRESTED.

Accused of Using the Mails to Catch Dupes for a Company.

Henry H. Reardon, a stock salesman of the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. He lives in Flatbush and was arrested there. Arraigned before a Brooklyn Magistrate, he was released for lack of jurisdiction, but was rearrested and brought before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. He was held in $2,500 for examination on Dec. 1.

It is charged that on July 17 Reardon wrote to Miss Nina Wright of Plainfield, Conn., stating that the Columbian-Sterling Company was in first-rate financial condition, and induced her to invest $10,000 in that corporation. It has since become bankrupt and several of its officials are under arrest in connection with it.

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489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S., Bklyn
$97 Broad St., near Hahne's, Newark

NAMED TO SUCCEED UCHIDA.

Viscount Chinda Appointed Japan's Ambassador in Washington.

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—The transfer of Viscount Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, to Washington was officially gazetted to-day. As Ambassador to the United States he succeeds Viscount Uchida, who has returned to Tokio as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Washington was notified of Viscount Chinda's tentative appointment a week ago, but the appointment was not officially made here until the American State Department had indicated that the selection was acceptable.

The Minister at Stockholm, M. Sugimura, succeeds Baron Chinda at Berlin.

The Cabinet crisis threatened by the Finance Minister's demand for wholesale cuts in the budget will probably be averted. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached at the next meeting of the Council, which is called for Friday.

A Correction.

THE TIMES of Tuesday last printed a statement that among others Joseph Geiser, a butcher, at 188 Eight Avenue, had been fined $100 in Special Sessions for having tainted meat in his shop. The Joseph Geiser fined has a shop in Avenue A, not in Eighth Avenue, and has no connection with any butcher in Eighth Avenue.

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Edited by Braunach

YOUR Evening Suit is either *right* or it's a *"fright"*—there's no betwixt. Stein-Bloch, who carries up to an *art* of what others carry on as a *trade*, cuts Swallowtail and Tuxedo Suits (1) of soft, pliant, "give-and-take" stuffs that *chum* with your figure and (2) curves and flexes them to give you a lithe, slim, *well-set-up* look and (3) tailors them to *resist* the strain-and-stretch of sit-down and lounge-about.

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Swallowtails, $40 *and* $52.50
Tuxedos, $40 *and* $52.50

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Broadway at 32nd Street

NEW CARDINALS IN ITALY.

Baggage Passed Without Inspection on Orders from Rome.

MODANE, Italian Frontier, Nov. 22.—Archbishops Farley and Falconio with a large suite entered Italy at 11:34 A. M. on their way to Rome to be created Cardinals.

Special instructions had been given to the Customs authorities to pass the baggage of the party without inspection, as the Cardinals-designate are now considered to hold the rank of Royal Princes, each of them being a possible heir to the reigning Pontiff.

TURIN, Nov. 22.—Cardinals-designate Farley and Falconio with their party arrived here at 2:10 P. M., and started at 3 o'clock for Rome.

The presence of the prelates on the train excited much respectful interest among other travelers and a general desire to have a glimpse of them.

The railway officials were instructed to show the distinguished passengers every attention.

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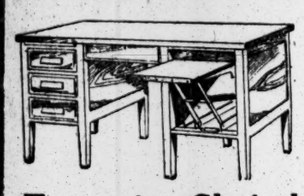

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FOR QUIET SCHOOL STREETS.

Proposed Law Would Divert Heavy Traffic and Prohibit Fast Driving.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, advocate of the suppression of unnecessary noise, is behind an effort to have streets near public schools made more quiet. A resolution to this effect was introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday and referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

The resolution provides that the respective Borough Presidents have signs erected in streets in which public schools are located, bearing the sign: "Notice. Public School Street." The Police Commissioner is also asked to divert heavy vehicular traffic from the school streets from 8:45 A. M. to 3:15 P. M.

There is likewise a provision that any person guilty of driving through a school street at a speed faster than a walk shall pay a fine of $10 or be imprisoned for ten days.

A public hearing on the proposed new law will be held by the committee.

ELLIS MAY DIE OF WOUNDS.

Belief Now That the Lumberman Cannot Survive the Shooting.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—Monroe H. Ellis, the lumberman who was shot while seated at his dinner table at home on Monday evening, is in a serious condition to-day. There was a decided rise in his temperature early to-day, and this continues despite the efforts of the attending physicians. This is believed to indicate that blood poisoning has set in. It is thought that he cannot live.

No light has been thrown on the shooting, the investigators not having been able to find a clue to the one who did the shooting.

There are rumors abroad that the wounded man and his family have reason to suspect some one of the shooting, but will not tell. This is denied by all of the family. A negro, employed for a single day as chauffeur by the family and then let go, who was taken in by the police at Newark last night, easily proved an alibi to-day and was let go.

CARNEGIE AIDED FUSION.

Election of Assemblymen Opposed to Charter Cost $7,720.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Citizens' Union and the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred of New York City to-day filed in the office of the Secretary of State their statements of campaign expenses of the fusion ticket for Assemblymen opposed to the proposed New York Charter.

The statement of the Citizens' Union shows receipts of $3,605 and expenditures of $3,555.70, of which $1,267.87 was a contribution to the Committee of One Hundred for the joint campaign. The Committee of One Hundred received $4,164.65, including the Citizens' Union contribution, and expended the same amount.

Among those who contributed to the funds were Andrew Carnegie, $250; R. Fulton Cutting, $350; Isaac Seligman, $500; Otto T. Bannard, $100.

GOV. O'NEAL SPEAKS OUT FOR RAILROADS

Regrets Federal Intervention and Thinks All States Should Follow Alabama's Policy.

40 PRESIDENTS AT DINNER

Banquet Hall at the Waldorf Is a Dining Car and Station Criers Start the "Special" Off.

Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, the South's leading exponent of States rights, particularly as relates to the intervention of the Federal Government in the regulation of the railroads, was the principal speaker at the third annual dinner of the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The Governor of Alabama protested against recent encroachments of the Federal authorities in intra-State affairs, and was of the opinion that continuance of such a policy more than anything else was the real cause of the present business unrest.

He lamented the creation of a commission to make railway rates, and said that such a commission was entirely incompetent to give the results which the country as a whole deserved. He thought that all the States should take the stand that the State of Alabama had taken on Federal intervention, and declared that only by this means would a National calamity be averted.

Others who made set speeches were Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and H. J. Pettingill of the Executive Committee of the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association. These speakers also spoke against Federal intervention in railway affairs. A number of railway Presidents spoke informally.

The dinner was attended by 800 men, among them being forty railroad Presidents and Vice Presidents, twenty-three Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the principal cities of the country, and several hundred bankers and heads of great mercantile houses and industrial enterprises.

As is the custom at these dinners, a few innovations were sprung on the diners. Just before the opening of the banquet hall, when the diners were waiting in the adjoining rooms, megaphones similar to those which bark out the arrival and leaving of trains in the Grand Central Station, rang out from twenty corners, announcing the leaving of the "Prosperity Special."

The diners rushed into line and when the doors were opened found themselves in a miniature railroad terminal, all complete with signs and timetable charts.

Porters stood at attention with footstools, and at the word of the "conductor" the line began boarding the train. Albert Ackerman, for many years past the official announcer at the Grand Central Terminal, was there in person, and performed his "stunt" in all seriousness. With the departure of the "special" the dinner had begun.

Above the speakers' table there hung this illuminated quotation from a proclamation passed by the Alabama Legislature in 1911:

> Investors of capital, whether money, mind, or muscle, shall have thrown around them the protection of wise and just laws.

George A. Post, President of the association, presided and proposed a toast to the President of the United States. Then a toast to the "health, wealth, and happiness, to the greatest trust aggregation in the land, whose every contract with man is for the only and avowed purpose of stifling competition—the ladies." There were cheers from the gallery where a hundred or more women were seated.

Gov. O'Neal said in part:

"Neither the railroads nor the people can expand to the full measure of their potential development without the sustaining good-will of the other. Any policy adopted by one which unduly hinders, retards, or lays an oppressive hand upon the other reacts to its own serious injury.

"Confiscatory rates made by a State are as bad as predatory rates made by railroads. I feel gratified that my own State, lately the theatre of a desperate struggle between the people and the railroads, has, through its dominant political party, made a declaration of policy on which both the people and the railroads can with justice to themselves and to each other stand.

"A spirit of hostility was manifested in Alabama when a law was enacted which denied railroad corporations under the threat of forfeiture of their charters the right to appeal from the State to the Federal courts. I denounced such a law then as unconstitutional because it denied to railroad corporations engaged in business in Alabama the equal protection of the laws—a position which was subsequently confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, and this law was stricken from our statute books.

"We recognize that in an undertaking so hazardous as the construction and operation of railroads investments in these enterprises will cease if these corporations are restricted in their earnings to the limit of legal interest, and that a policy which would discourage railroad building would not only be unwise but detrimental to the best interests of our section.

"We recognize that the Presidents of the great transportation corporations and the railroad mapmakers of the country have shown marvelous skill and genius. If mistakes have been made they were due to the folly of the State and Nation in sitting with folded hands and not sooner exercising the power vested in them to protect the public. In insisting upon the sovereign power of the State to regulate intra-State rates we are not seeking to restrict the operation of railroads, impede or check their growth, or prevent fair and equal returns on their property."

Walker D. Hines, representing the Santa Fé Railroad, said in part:

"The railroads are in the hands of the Government more than ever before, and are steadily getting more completely in that position. Moreover, the laws are requiring increased capital expenditures for more expensive equipment, with the view of promoting the public safety. I want to emphasize that governmental activities have converged to a place where very grave responsibility rests upon the Government, both Federal and State. You cannot be too emphatic and persistent in discouraging all unnecessary reductions in railroad revenues. The margin between receipts and expenses must be sufficient to pay an attractive return upon the existing and ever-growing investment."

H. J. Pettingill of Dallas, Texas, told about the troubles in Texas, where, because of certain restrictive measures on the statute books, the railroads and life insurance companies have been driven to the defensive. He said that the sentiment among thinking men in Texas held the railroads themselves partially to blame for anti-corporative legislation, charging them with not having been frank and fair in dealing with the public, which has vital interests in their affairs.

WILSON'S FRIENDS ACTIVE.

Senator Gore Tests Oklahoma—La Follette Progressives Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The friends of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey openly proclaim that they will carry the fight for the indorsement of the candidate they represent to the Democratic voters of Wisconsin.

In this case the same list of delegates will appear under each name of a Presidential candidate on the ballot, and although the delegate candidates will be certain of election the Presidential candidate whom they will support will not be known until after the Presidential votes in the primary are counted. This plan seems acceptable to the Wilson people.

If, however, the Democratic convention which it is proposed to hold in February, should indorse candidates for delegates whom it was believed might not give loyal support to Gov. Wilson, but men who were known to be at heart friendly to some one of the other Democratic candidates for the Presidency, it is likely that the Wilson people will bring out an entirely new slate.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 22.—Woodrow Wilson, according to the opinion of United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, is not only the most available Presidential candidate for 1912 that the Democratic Party has at present, but the blind Senator says he is by far the strongest. The Senator gives expression to these views in letters to active Democratic political workers all over the State. In his letter he says:

"Since March 4 I have visited 26 or 27 States. Harmon is strong in West Virginia and Maryland, Clark has a strong following in Iowa, Kentucky and Southern Illinois, but Wilson is the man everywhere else. I have just visited Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, California and Oregon, and I think that Wilson will carry all these States with probably one exception."

It is expected that Senator Gore will throw the full weight of his influence for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 22.—Many progressives oppose the efforts being made to induce Gov. Hay to call an extra legislative session to pass a law permitting direct primaries on Presidential candidates. Gov. Hay has decided to hold a public hearing at Tacoma on Dec. 5 to determine this question.

Only thirty-five progressives attended a Pierce County meeting held here last night. Nearly every speaker favored President Taft, and declared against an extra session of the Legislature, asserting it would be a useless expense.

Senator Poindexter and Representatives Warburton and William L. La Follette favor convening the Legislature. However, Representative La Follette, who is a cousin of Senator La Follette, has declared his belief that Taft will be renominated and that the progressive Republicans everywhere will support him.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—The progressive or La Follette Republicans will hold a State convention in Lansing on or about Dec. 12 for the purpose of thoroughly perfecting their State organization for the work of electing La Follette delegates to the State and National Republican conventions.

A conference of the progressive leaders of the Middle West was held here to-day to plan details of the campaign in the State. Among those in attendance were W. S. Rogers, manager of the Chicago headquarters; State Treasurer Dahl of Wisconsin, Senator Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota, Frank A. Harrison of Nebraska, field general of the Western headquarters; Mr. Robarge, and A. L. Cohen of Detroit.

The situation in Michigan was stated to be highly pleasing, from a progressive point of view.

Frank A. Harrison declared in an interview that, while Theodore Roosevelt did not want to make any public announcement of his views at this time, the former President had assured the progressive leaders that he was in sympathy with them and with Senator La Follette and would not himself be a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

PACKERS TO APPEAL TO-DAY.

Lawyers Expect to Obtain Stay from Supreme Court Justice.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Counsel for the nine Chicago packers indicted under the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust act departed late to-day for Washington, where, it is expected, they will submit an appeal to Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court tomorrow.

John S. Miller and Levy Mayer were the legal representatives of the packers who took the appeal briefs to Washington. When seen at the train neither would discuss details of the plans which counsel hope will save the indicted men from facing a jury in the United States District Court here.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was taken from the decision of Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, who issued and later quashed a writ of habeas corpus for the packers in the United States Circuit Court.

It is argued by counsel for the defendants that each Justice has the power, during recess, to issue a stay order on an appeal from a decision in a habeas corpus case. The question of whether the packers would go to trial next Monday, it was believed to-day, hinges entirely on this question of power.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

RAPID TRANSIT TO NEWARK.

Twenty minutes from Broadway to Broad Street, Newark.

Through rapid transit service between Hudson Terminal, Church and Cortlandt Streets, New York, and Park Place, Newark, will be inaugurated on Sunday, November 26, by the Pennsylvania Railroad in connection with the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad.

Electric, all-steel trains will run every few minutes during the morning and evening rush hours, and frequently throughout the day and night.

This service will mark a new departure in suburban transportation. It will bring the center of Newark nearer than upper Manhattan to the downtown business district of New York, and will provide through service on fast schedules at frequent intervals.

Trains will stop at Exchange Place and Grove Street, Jersey City.

ASSAIL SHERMAN LAW AS A USELESS THING

Behold the Tobacco Fiasco, Cries Untermyer to a Throng at Economic Club Dinner.

ABOLISH IT, SAYS JAS. R. DAY

Competition's Absurd, Declares the Chancellor—We Need a Surer Guide, Asserts Cummins of Iowa.

The problems of the business world, growing out of the enforcement of the Sherman law, especially in the light of the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases and the more recent disposition of the Tobacco reorganization by the Circuit Court here, were discussed from varying points of view last night at a dinner of the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor.

The subject was "Government Regulation of Trusts," and the speakers were Senator A. B. Cummins, the Iowa insurgent; Samuel Untermyer, who deplored the outcome of the Tobacco case; Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, who wants the Sherman law repealed, and Congressman Martin W. Littleton, who empnasized the views that brought forth a reply from President Taft at a dinner in Pittsburgh.

The scheduled guests of honor were Attorney General Wickersham, J. Pierpont Morgan, and A. Barton Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn was the only one who was able to be present. If Mr. Wickersham had been there he would have heard his judgment severely criticised by Mr. Untermyer in discussing the Tobacco case. Interest in the subject was evinced by the fact that the attendance was the largest at any dinner in the Astor since the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The diners numbered about 1,400. The balcony was filled with women, and in the gallery above there were more women and a lot of men.

John G. Milburn, President of the club, presided, and the speakers talked from a rostrum at one side of the room. Back of the rostrum was a man with a watch, who notified each speaker when he was within three minutes of the time limit.

Mr. Milburn said the discussion of the Sherman law was "the most momentous subject before the American people at the present time," and "one on which they must make up their minds for weal or woe."

Cummins on Sheep and Goats.

Senator Cummons said that if some combinations were reasonable and lawful and others unreasonable and unlawful "we must at least describe sheep and goats so clearly that an honest man of average intelligence will know from the beginning of his venture whether he is a sheep or a goat."

"I do not believe," he said, "that the anti-trust law, with all the decisions that have been pronounced by the courts, whether since the enactment of the law in construing the statute, or prior to the enactment of the law in ascertaining the meaning of the phrase, 'restraint of trade,' furnished the guide which business can fairly demand; nor do I believe that it has preserved, or that it will preserve, the reasonable and effective competition which the vigor of commerce and the freedom of industrial life imperatively demand.

"That there are a great many vicious combinations and obvious attempts to establish monopoly that are clearly within its prohibitions may be assumed, but that there are even a greater number of combinations and agreements which are known to be in existence concerning which there must be the gravest doubt, cannot be successfully denied. Nor can it be controverted that this doubt will continue with respect to these institutions until each of them shall reach the Supreme Court of the United States; nor can it be questioned that when these instances do reach that eminent tribunal they will be adjudged lawful or unlawful according to the individual economic views of the several Judges, a view that does not and can not depend upon the letter of the law, but must depend upon the bent or trend of economic, sociological, and political thought of each particular Judge, a bent or trend that is as various as the human intellect, which changes with all the evolutions and revolutions of public opinion.

"I cannot escape the conclusion that the men of this country who are making its name famous throughout the world through their genius, enterprise, and capacity, are entitled to a surer guide than is found in the existing law.

"I am equally certain that in the end the statute, as it will be administered, will not maintain the competition which its framers had in mind. The people who deal with and depend upon our colossal business institutions have a right to protection from their tremendous power. I believe that there are but two ways in which that protection can be insured: First, for the Government to undertake, either directly or indirectly, to fix prices; second, that there shall be such reasonable competition among producers, consumers, and buyers that their natural rivalry will maintain prices at a point not above a fair and just profit.

"There are a great many men, and they not only comprise those who are financially interested in what has come to be known as big business, but men who have examined the matter from a purely abstract and altruistic standpoint, who believe that the law should be so modified as to permit trade agreements and combinations which have for their purpose the fixing and maintenance of prices upon the condition that they shall be approved by some Governmental board before they become lawful, and that the standard which will determine whether they are to be approved or disapproved be that they must be fair—that is to say, not oppressive or opposed to the public interest. Or, to put it more concretely still, that the prices which they establish, directly or indirectly, shall not be unduly high, and that the liberty of trade upon the part of others shall not be impaired.

"The proposition has been put in a great many forms and a vast variety of procedure has been suggested, but in the last analysis the object to be accomplished is the suppression of competition as between those who enter into the agreement or form the combination. I do not concur with these distinguished advocates of change. My judgment is in favor of some plan that will preserve a healthful, enduring competition in all the affairs of life."

Untermyer on the Tobacco "Fiasco."

Mr. Untermyer declared that the administration of the Sherman law had broken down at its most vital point, and "unless something is done immediately by way of legislation the uselessness and absurdity of judgments of dissolution will be exposed, to our utter humiliation." He said the more the outcome in the Tobacco case was examined "the more inexplicable" became the attitude "into which the Attorney General had been beguiled."

"Unfortunately," he said, "we are not all so constituted as to be able to share the cheerful confidence of our optimistic President in the simple way of solving this problem of what to do with the trusts. To some of us it seems the most difficult and important economic question that ever confronted a progressive Nation and one that while clamoring for immediate settlement cannot be solved without further legislation, as is evidenced by the recent pitiful and humiliating fiasco resulting from the first serious attempt of the courts to deal with it. It remains to be seen whether the President with this object lesson of the abortive outcome of the Tobacco case before him will continue to insist that further legislation is unnecessary.

"The people are not satisfied that the methods now being adopted for the enforcement of the law will be effective or that they will accomplish anything beyond mere changes in the form of organization and new devices for evading the spirit of the law. The disposition recently made by our Circuit Court of Appeals of the Tobacco case demonstrates that these years of litigation are to be barren of practical results. Nothing could be more amazing or unsatisfactory to those who are looking to a settlement of the existing agitation than this puerile outcome.

"The country will never be content with such an answer. It is not right that it should be. The case should be taken to the Supreme Court that pronounced the judgment of dissolution.

"While the law should be rigidly enforced so as to bring about the actual and not mere formal disintegration, the law is inadequate and the machinery of the courts ill-adapted to the genuine enforcement of dissolutions, and there can be no genuine enforcement of any law that compels competition to the point of ruin."

Mr. Untermyer contended that the Sherman law should be enforced, and every corporation operating in violation of it effectively disbanded, but that there should be Federal regulation giving to persons in an industry the right by agreement to limit production and fix prices within a prescribed maximum. Such an agreement would be subject to the approval of an industrial commission, which must be satisfied that the industry has become generally unprofitable, and that the prices fixed will not permit more than a reasonable profit. He would also require every inter-State corporation to take out a Federal license.

"Much has been gained," he said in conclusion, "by having at last found out that we have lost our way and are barking up the wrong tree. It is but a step to put ourselves upon the right track and then we shall soon be in sight of home."

Day Would End Competition.

Chancellor Day, who said he had repeatedly been charged with bias because of "friendship with corporation magnates, especially the results of that friendship," came out flat-footed against competition itself, not to mention the Sherman law.

"The Sherman law," he said, "is a crude, haphazard, disjointed affair, which, when it can't say anything else for itself, says 'otherwise.' It prohibits combination formed through 'conspiracy or otherwise.' Now, who knows whether he's 'otherwise' under that law? Who knows whether his business is wise or otherwise?

"A few days ago the President of the United States is reported to have said in a public speech that our great business men were guilty of lawlessness. Lawlessness can by no justice or truthfulness be applied to men who find themselves in violation of a statute that for twenty-one years no one had defined, and which finally the Supreme Court of the United States, unable to interpret it beyond a guess, brushed aside as a troublesome thing by saying men must use their reason in interpreting it, leaving to one man with power of prosecution to say whether they reasoned reasonably!"

In commanding the continuance of competition, he said, the Sherman law made no distinction whatever among various combinations.

"Now, competition is simply a fetich and it is time it came off its throne. Competition wore itself out because it could not do its business. It is an absurdity. We don't want competition; we want trade. Efforts to manage trade by paternal or eternal laws must be futile. Trade makes its own laws. It is not for the law to take out of the hands of one trader merely to put it into the hands of another trader.

"It is trade we want rather than traders. The Sherman law aims simply to create traders—little traders. Why in the world the Government should want to keep up the men who cannot succeed I cannot see. The Sherman law enables any man who feels his business damaged by reason of anything forbidden in the act to recover threefold damages. This man might be in the same business as the corporation he sues, trying to do the same thing. But if his business didn't amount to enough to restrain anybody's trade he might assess a damage upon himself and go to court for his profits by getting a verdict against his competitor who succeeded."

Chancellor Day concluded by pleading for at least more discretion in the administration of the Sherman law. Under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, he said, the law was not administered and business prospered, while since "the Roosevelt Administration took the bit in its teeth, business is almost as stable and safe and firm to-day as is aviation."

Littleton Would Aid the Individual.

Congressman Littleton declared that he could not agree with the Chancellor that competition has had its day and run its course.

"I conceive the problem confronting this country," he said, "as how to preserve, centralized industry and at the same time keep open the field of industry for the ambition and individuality of an enterprising race. You cannot say that the business of inter-State commerce must be governed by a board as are the railroads of the United States, for the business of the railroads is of a public character as opposed to inter-State commerce, which is of private character.

"The common carriers touch the field of public obligation at every point, and it is thus inevitable that these be governed from a public standpoint in the public interest and by a public board. I do not say that there may not come a time when a concern may grow so gigantic as to touch the public at every point and thus become charged with public interest by reason of that very fact, and then the Government might claim the right to control it by a public board.

"But at present I am unwilling to move from the position that the Government shall not do anything which an individual can do better so long as that individual can be kept under the law. The function of government is not to tell business what it may do, but what it may not do. You cannot make competition compulsory. Nor is it the function of government to insist that there shall be competition or co-operation—men bring these things about, not Governments. The Government should see to it, however, that one man in the field of commerce shall not enjoy an advantage over another nor practice wrong against his competitor. What we desire is not competition but the unhindered right to compete.

"I would make it necessary for any concern crossing into inter-State commerce first to rise to a certain standard. Once in that field, I would have Congress enact rules for the government of concerns engaged in inter-State commerce—not for dissolution, but to lay down prohibitions against rebates and other unfair practices, specifying each device that is prohibited under separate instance and by number.

"I would strike out Section 4 of the present law, thus taking from the Department of Justice the exclusive power to bring action for the violation of law. I would make it law for any man whose business is damaged by unfair practices of another to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction, instead of leaving it solely to the inert Department of Justice.

"I assume that the President and the Attorney General are acting with the same earnestness as are all of us for the welfare of the country. I would simply challenge them and ask: 'Do you believe the Sherman law is the last word of statesmanship on American industrialism?'"

Among the diners were Henry de Forest Baldwin, O. H. Cheney, John Claflin, Henry Clews, Samuel P. Colt, George B. Cortelyou, Horace E. Deming, J. B. Duke, Abram I. Elkus, Walter E. Frew, J. B. Greenhut, Otto H. Kahn, Felix H. Levy, Jefferson M. Levy, W. G. McAdoo, Henry Moskowitz, Morgan J. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, George W. Perkins, Lawson Purdy, Samuel Rea, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Clarence J. Shearn, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, Felix M. Warburg, and William R. Willcox.

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ANOTHER UNIONIST VICTORY.

Party Wins a Seat That Has Always Hitherto Been Radical.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The hitherto consistently Radical stronghold of South Somerset has gone over to the Unionists.

The Hon. A. Herbert has been elected to the vacancy caused by the raising to the peerage of Sir Edward Strachey. Mr. Herbert's majority was 148.

This is the second Unionist gain since Mr. Bonar Law became leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons.

If You are Well *Stay Well*—by Drinking

Still Rock Water

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Frock Overcoat for Men at Saks'

¶ It is virtually a frock coat transformed. Retaining its original frock features, and filching a few others from the regulation overcoat, it has somewhat expanded its girth and branched out as a full-fledged overcoat whose specific sphere is Evening.

¶ It is essentially for dress wear, is double breasted, knee length, still keeps its self collar, and buttons rather high, with hard buttons, thus protecting the spotless dress shirt from harm. And its silken interior serves to contradict the fallacy that beauty is but skin deep.

¶ A handsome garment. Dressy, exclusive, quiet, refined, dignified, it is a part of the evening to which it belongs. No exaggeration in its lines, but grace and repose. Made in blacks and Oxfords, and made so well, Gentlemen, that the wonder is that such exquisite tailoring and style should be found in the unpretentious society of Forty-five Dollars.

Imported Dress Collars at 25c

¶ The dress collar is second in importance only to the stud whereto it fastens. But, oh! the collars that chafe the neck like a guillotine itching for business. Small wonder that men look askance at the average dress collar and welcome the new dress collar imported from England by Saks. Has pointed wings, and comes in varying lengths for short, medium and long necks. And it is so designed that it fits closely yet easily, and has no purpose in life but to sit comfortably through the conviviality of cheer, chat and cigars. Main floor.

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RECORD GATHERING AT GARDEN SHOW

Gold Challenge Cup Awarded to Judge Moore's Lady Seaton Amid a Storm of Hisses.

ENGLISH GIRL RIDER VICTOR

American Army Officers Defeated In a Contest Over the Jumps by the Foreign Riders.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10 A. M.—Judging six trotters, fillies, 2 years old, Class 7.
10:15 A. M.—Judging six trotters, fillies, 3 years old, Class 6.
10:30 A. M.—Judging three trotters, stallions, 2 years old, Class 5.
10:45 A. M.—Judging three trotters, stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 2.
11 A. M.—Judging six thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.
11:15 A. M.—Judging nine pony stallions, Class 20.
11:35 A. M.—Judging two pairs of ponies in harness, Class 90.
11:45 A. M.—Judging two pairs of ponies in harness, Class 92.
12 M.—Judging sixteen hunters, not to jump, Class 133.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of harness horses, Class 60.
2:20 P. M.—Judging sixteen ponies under saddle, Class 113.
2:45 P. M.—Judging ten Morgan mares in harness, Class 40.
3:05 P. M.—Judging nine roadsters and best-appointed road rigs, Class 45.
3:30 P. M.—Judging eleven ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 104.
3:50 P. M. — Judging two four-in-hands, Class 83.
4 P. M.—International contest. Judging twenty-three officers' chargers, Class 119.
4:45 P. M.—Judging thirty-two pairs of hunters and jumpers, ridden abreast over the jumps, Class 144.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging thirteen harness horses, Class 57.
8:20 P. M. — Judging twenty-two saddle horses, Class 100.
8:50 P. M.—Judging seven hackneys or half-bred hackneys in harness for Waldorf-Astoria Cup, Class 148.
9:10 P. M.—International contest. Judging fifty-nine officers' horses, taking the fences two abreast, Class 189.

Whatever doubt remained as to the success of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden this year was removed at the afternoon and evening sessions yesterday, a record crowd turning out.

Public demonstrations of disapproval at the Garden shows are of rare occurrence, as the spectators are satisfied to accept the decisions of the judges, but this condition did not hold good at the afternoon session. When the Gold Challenge Cup was awarded to Judge William H. Moore's international champion, Lady Seaton, over Joseph W. Harriman's Lady Dilham, hisses were mingled with cheers and continued until the two high-stepping hackneys were driven out of the ring.

Peculiar conditions surrounded the competition. The winner is recognized as the finest hackney horse in the United States, and owners and breeders are exceedingly desirous of capturing the honor. The cup must be won twice by the same exhibitor before becoming his property, and as both Judge Moore and Mr. Harriman had scored a win, the two owners were more than ever anxious as to the result. To the uninitiated there was little to judge between the pair, and, for that matter, the ring officials shared this view as they required an unusually long time in arriving at a decision.

The Hackney Gold Cup was not the only trophy won outright by Judge Moore, as he took permanent possession of the four-in-hand trophy for road teams, which he also won in 1909. He was opposed by J. Campbell Thompson, but despite the brilliant driving of the Mamaroneck amateur, the four horses driven by Judge Moore were returned winners.

Women again played a conspicuous part in the day's proceedings. Mrs. Paul Moore, daughter-in-law of Judge Moore, drove the winning pair of horses in the ladies' phaeton class for the Baudoine Cup. It is the first time any member of Judge Moore's family has driven in public competition. In the class many of the best amateur women drivers held the reins.

Another interesting event was the belated success of Miss Helen Preece, the fearless young English rider. It was owing to her splendid riding that Sceptre, an English horse owned by James Dunn, was returned the winner of the middleweight saddle horse class. Opposed to Miss Preece were crack men and women riders from every section of the country.

Dutch Army representatives were again responsible for the defeat of American military riders and, incidentally, British and Canadian officers. The trophy was the America Cup for teams of three officers of the same nationality, in uniform, over the jumps. With the cup went $150 in cash for the winning team, although the trophy must be won a second time before it goes to Holland permanently. Lieuts. Labouchere, Baron von Voorst tot Voorst, and Trapman comprised the Dutch trio, and, although the Canadian representatives made the competition a close one, the Europeans managed to show the best record.

In this event the British officers were unfortunate, as Lieut. Col. McKenna, who was the third rider on the programme, failed to put in an appearance. Although Lieuts. Walwyn and Brooke made a creditable record over the jumps, they were disqualified under the rules of the contest.

For the second consecutive year the Canadian Challenge Cup for officers' chargers over the jumps went to a visiting officer. Brilliantly uniformed riders one after another put their mettlesome chargers over the barriers, but the Americans again made a disappointing display. Canada won its own cup with Lieut. W. B. Sifton's Ironsides after a hard fight with Gravin Ada, owned and ridden by Baron van Voorst tot Voorst. There was vociferous cheering over the victory of the Maple Leaf entry.

Spectators had another thrill of excitement in this class when Lieut. Allen Case, who rode the Canadian horse Mayflower, came a cropper on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the building. As the horse rose to clear the rail her foreleg struck the top rail. Both horse and rider toppled over and rolled in the tanbark. Lieut. Case was quickly on his feet, remounting and completing the course. His pluck was rewarded with round after round of applause.

JUDGES IN THE RING.

Harness Horses and Jumpers Hold the Attention of a Big Crowd.

Several important competitions were decided yesterday at the Horse Show. Two of the most important cups offered for competition passed into the permanent possession of Judge William H. Moore, who again figured prominently in the list of winning owners of the past two days, while a third, the Holland Cup, will grace the trophy room of Mrs. W. A. McGibbon.

The victory of Alfred G. Vanderbilt in the Nala Challenge Cup contest for gig horses marked the first victory this year for the master of Oakland Farm. The award to his Sir James met with the approval of the ringside experts and spectators alike.

Army officers again burst into the limelight, but the result was unsatisfactory from the American point of view, as Uncle Sam's military representatives once more went down to defeat before the foreign riders. This event was for teams of three officers and the order of finish was Holland, Canada, United States. The British entry was minus one rider, Col. McKenna, and although the other two Britishers covered the course, they were disqualified under the rules. From the horseman's standpoint the real feature was the competition for the gold cup offered by the English Hackney Horse Society for the best hackney sired by an English stallion in the show. Of the eighth entries six were soon eliminated from consideration, leaving Judge Moore's Lady Seaton and J. W. Harriman's Lady Dillon the only contenders. When Lady Seaton was decorated with the blue ribbon indicative of the championship the admirers of Lady Dilham expressed their disapproval by loud hissing.

An equally difficult class to judge was the Holland House Cup competition for saddle horses. The event brought together the best saddlers in the show, making the judges' task a difficult one. Mrs. W. A. McGibbon, who was successful last year, repeated her victory and took the cup. She rode her bay mare Rosabel. The reserve ribbon went to Miss H. D. Atterbury's brown gelding Kildare.

The duel between the Moore and Harriman stables was repeated in the class for pairs of harness horses, in which Judge Moore again triumphed with his triple winners, Menella and Phyllis. Jack Donelly drove Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham for Mr. Harriman, but could do no better than land the second ribbon. The third prize went to J. Sumner Draper's Baronet and Satire, while fourth honors fell to James McLean's Leader of Fashion and Lady of Fashion.

The class for polo ponies brought out two entries of six mounts, five of which were seen in the preliminary matches to the international event which was played last Spring between England and America. Devereaux Milburn, the international back, rode the chestnut mare Peggy and won the blue ribbon. J. M. Waterbury, who rode No. 2 on the American team, had the mount on Little Mary and received the red.

Clydesdale Championship.

Clydesdales held the attention of the spectators during the morning session, when the Fair Acre Farm entries, owned by Robert A. Fairburn, had things pretty much their own way, taking all three blue ribbons awarded to the breed, in addition to the Clydesdale Stallion Championship Cup.

The first Clydesdale class was for 2-year-old mares, and Pearl of Fairfield, from Fair Acre Farm, took first prize, with Purple Heather, shown by Conyngham Brothers of Walkesbarre, Penn., second. Only two horses were shown. Evader, a 3-year-old bay stallion, bred by James Davidson, was awarded the blue ribbon in the class for stallions of his age, this being the second victory for Fair Acre Farm, while Conyngham Brothers captured second prize with Flisk Prince. Mikado was the only horse shown in the class for Clydesdale stallions, four years old and over, and won the blue ribbon.

In the championship class the cup went to Evader, which was first in the 3-year-old class, and the reserve ribbon to Flisk Prince, which was second in the same event.

Three entries were made by the Point Judith Polo Club in the class for pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies, and they made a clean sweep, taking first, second, and third prizes. Sorry Lass, a bay, received the first award, and was the pick of the class. The second prize went to Frolicsome Lass, and the yellow ribbon to Rosalie.

Booger Red, a chestnut stallion, took first prize in the class for stallions suitable for getting polo ponies, his owner being Allan Pinkerton. Diamond Wetford, a handsome chestnut, owned by William Post & Sons, was second. The third ribbon was pinned on the headstall of August Belmont's brown stallion, Finne, while Corn Cob, owned by Squadron C of the New York National Guard, was placed fourth.

The best class of the morning and the last one was for thoroughbreds not under 3 and not over 7 years of age, and not under 15.3 hands, suitable to become hunters. Sally Coombes, shown by F. Ambrose Clark, was winner over twenty-nine competitors. Clarence F. Levin of Avon, N. Y., took second and third prizes with two of his three entries. His Domineer, a chestnut gelding, was second, and Bance third.

Five pairs of harness horses competed in the appointment class, with Judge William H. Moore and Alfred G. Vanderbilt the contenders. The former drove Robinhood and Wallenstein, a spanking pair of bay geldings, while Charles Wilson handled the ribbons over Mr. Vanderbilt's bays, Hamlet and Hertes. The result was a repetition of Tuesday, Judge Moore taking the blue ribbon. The Vanderbilt pair came in for the second ribbon, and Florham Hackney Farm's Florham Tip Top and Florham Top Notch third. Lehman Strauss entered the fourth pair, Fairmont and Rob Roy.

Women's Saddle Class.

Mrs. W. A. McGibbon won her fourth blue ribbon of the show with her bay mare, Rosabel. The prize was the Rufus L. Patterson Cup, which was won by Mrs. McGibbon last year, but not with the same horse. Dealers and profesionals were barred in this class, and the women were required to ride side saddle. Rosabel was on her best behavior, and was cleverly ridden by her owner. J. Parker Kirlin's chestnut mare, Queenlight, with Miss B. Webb in the saddle, was second. Mrs. George W. Lederer rode her own horse, Yvonne Sherry, and received the third ribbon, with Mrs. J. B. McKay's Lady Debonair, fourth.

E. T. Stotesbury's entries are hard to beat in the roadster classes, and the class for four-year-old roadsters was practically a foregone conclusion, in spite of the big entry list. There was little surprise when the judges selected Mr. Stotesbury's Norcata as the winner. The Elmdale entry, Baron Peter, was second, and the local horse, Horatio N. Bain's Francis Bain, third.

Mrs. Paul Moore, a daughter-in-law of Judge Moore, made her début in the show ring as a driver in the contest for the Baudoine Cup, which was for pairs of mares or geldings to be shown to ladies' phaetons. It was a signal victory for Mrs. Moore, whose pair, Menetta and Phyllis, received the premier reward. J. Sumner Draper's Baronet and Satire, with Mrs. Belle Beach driving, won the second. Mrs. Julius S. Walsh took third with Honor Bright and Honor Boy, while Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler, with Florham King and Pink Lady, was fourth.

Holland again scored in the international jumping class for teams of three officers of the same nationality in uniform. Four coutries were represented, but the British entry was disqualified owing to the absence of Lieut. Col. P. A. McKenna. Two English horses were ridden by Lieut. Malwyn, but their records were thrown out. Black Paddy, ridden by Baron H. F. M. Van Voorst tot Voorst, won for Holland with a clean score. Major C. T. Van Strawbenzee of Canada, with Dreadnaught, also won a full score, but Black Paddy was a better type and approached the fence in superior style, which swung the points in favor of the Europeans.

Judge Moore added another cup to his collection, when the judges selected his four-in-hand in the contest for road teams. J. Campbell Thompson was Judge Moore's only competitor.

After several unsuccessful attempts Miss Helen Preece, the English girl, rode a blue ribbon winner. She put James Dunn's bay mare Sceptre through her paces in such an approved style that the judges were left no alternative in awarding the ribbons. Mrs. Thomas J. Regan's Mahil was second, and Miss Claire A. Knapp's Zulal and Mrs. W. A. McGibbon's Charm, third and fourth, respectively.

From a horseman's standpoint, the Hackney Challenge Cup is one of the most coveted trophies of the show, and the appearance of J. W. Harriman's Lady Dilham and Judge Moore's Lady Seaton, both of which had one leg on the cup, in the ring, aroused unusual interest. Lady Seaton appealed strongly to the critical judgement of the ring officials and won the championship rosette.

THE AWARDS.

Heavy Draught Horses, pairs of horses weighing over 3000 pounds, shown to wagon—Did not show.

Clydesdale Mares, two years old or over—Won by Fair Acre Farm's b. m. Pearl of Fairfield; Conyngham Brothers' b. m. Purple Heather, second. Only two shown.

Clydesdale Stallions, two years old (foaled in 1909)—Did not show.

Clydesdale Stallions, four years old or over—Won by Fair Acre Farm's b. m. Evader; Conyngham Brothers' br. s. Flisk Prince, second. Only two shown.

Clydesdale Stallions, must be registered in recognized stud book—Won by Fair Acre Farm's rn. s. Mikado. Only one shown.

Clydesdales, Championship Cup, for the best stallion entered in Classes 25, 26, and 27—Won by Fair Acre Farm's b. s. Evader; Conyngham Brothers' br. s. Flisk Prince, reserve.

Pony Mares, suitable for breeding polo ponies—Won by Point Judith Polo Club's b. m. Sorry Lass; Point Judith Polo Club's ch. m. Frolicsome, second; Point Judith Polo Club's b. m. Rosalia, third; J. E. Davis's ch. m. Malaga, fourth.

Pony Stallions, suitable for getting polo ponies—Won by Allan Pinkerton's ch. s. Booger Red; William Post & Son's ch. s. Diamond Wetford, second; August Belmont's br. s. Finne, third; Squadron C's, N. G. N. Y., ch. s. Corn Cob, fourth.

Thoroughbred horses, mares or geldings, suitable to become hunters, not under 3 and not exceeding 7 years of age, not under 15.3 hands; to be judged on their conformation, quality, substance, manners, and way of going at a walk, trot, ad gallop—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's ch. m. Sally Coombs; Clarence F. Levin's ch. g. Domineer, second; Clarence F. Levin's ch. g. Banco, third; Charles Pfizer's ch. g. Baron Pickwick, fourth.

Harness horses, pairs of horses, exceeding 16 hands, suitable for a heavy vehicle; should have conformation, quality, style, and all-around action; excessive pace not required; to be shown to appropriate four-wheeled vehicle.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Robinhood and b. g. Wallenstein; Oakland Farm's b. g. Hamlet and b. g. Hertes, second; Florham Hackney Stud's b. g. Florham Tip Top and b. g. Florham Top Notch, third; Lehman Strauss's b. g. Fairmont and b. g. Rob Roy, fourth.

Saddle ponies, children's ponies, mares, or geldings, over 12.2 hands and not exceeding 14.2 hands; to be ridden by boys or girls under 15 years of age, the sons or daughters of gentlemen who are not in any way prfoessionally interested in the purchase or sale of horses.—Won by Mrs. George W. Lederer's b. m. Sweet Briar; Charles M. Fleishmann's gr. m. Lady Idol, second; George Chipchase's ch. m. Vanity, third; Alfred G. Bartle's gr. m. Queen Wilhelmina, fourth.

Roadsters, 4 years old or over.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Norcata; Elmdale Farm's b. s. Baron Peter, second; Horatio N. Bain's br. m. Frances Bain, third; William M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Teneriffe, fourth.

Harness horses, pairs of mares or geldings, to be shown to a lady's phaeton, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent., liveries 10 per cent.—Won by William H. Moore's br. m. Menella and br. m. Phyllis; J. Sumner Draper's br. g. Baronet and br. m. Satire, second; Mrs. J. S. Walsh's b. g. Honor Bright and b. g. Honor Boy, third; Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler's ch. g. Florham King and ch. m. Pink Lady, fourth.

International Contest, the America Cup; for jumping over the course by teams of three officers of the same nationality, in uniform, (twice around;) only one team of three from each country can compete in any one year; cup to be won twice, either in succession or at intervals, before becoming the absolute property of any nation.—Won by the Dutch team, composed of Baron H. F. M. Van Voorst tot Voorst's (Royal Dutch Hussars) blk. g. Black Paddy; Lieut. C. H. Labouchere's (Royal Dutch Hussars) b. g. Dreadnaught and Lieut. Trapman's (Royal Dutch Artilliery) ch. g. Fox. Canadian team, composed of Major C. T. Van Staubenzee's (Royal Canadian Dragoons) ch. g. Dreadnaught, Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Cox's b. m. Mayfair, and Lieut. Col. Cox's b. g. The Strand, second. American team, composed of Lieut. I. S. Martin's (United States Cavalry) b. g. Deceive, Lieut. Ephriam F. Graham's (Fifteenth United States Cavalry) b. g. Quandry, and Guy V. Henry's (United States Cavalry) b. g. Connie, third.

Four-in-Hands, Challenge Cup, to be shown before coaches; horses should have substance and pace and good manners, and not under 15.2 hands; the cup to be won twice by same exhibitor before becoming his property; won in 1909 by William H. Moore; in 1910 by Paul A. Sorg.—Won by William H. Moore's Guardsman, Electric Park, Dan, and Bismarck; J. Campbell Thompson's Tom Mountain, Volunteer, Majesty, and The Heir, second.

Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, up to carrying about 160 pounds.—Won by James Dunn's b. m. Sceptre; Mrs. Thomas J. Regan's b. m. Mahil, second; Miss Claire A. Knapp's b. m. Zulal, third; W. A. McGibbon's br. g. Charm, fourth.

Harness Horses, English Hackney Challenge Cup; best mare or gelding sired by stallion registered in English Hackney and Stud Book.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton; Avondale Farm's br. m. Lady Dilham, reserve.

Polo Ponies, up to carrying 150 pounds; to be judged for their manners, handiness, and conformation.—Won by Robert J. Collier's ch. m. Peggy; Point Judith Polo Club's ch. m. Frolicsome, second; Point Judith Polo Club's b. m. Rosalia, third; Edgar T. Clausen's gr. g. White Chief, fourth.

Teams of Polo Ponies, for three polo ponies representing a team; to be ridden by members of the Polo Association and in the colors of the team entered.—Won by Meadow Brook Country Club's team Melody, Little Mary, and Peggy; Point Judith Polo Club's team Rosalia, Sorry Lass, and Frolicsome, second.

Harness Horses, pairs of horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Menella and br. m. Phyllis; Avondale Farm's br. m. Lady Dilham and br. m. Elegant Dilham, second; J. Sumner Draper's br. g. Baronet and br. m. Satire, third; James McLean's br. g. Leader of Fashion and br. g. Lady of Fashion, fourth.

Challenge Cup, presented by the Holland House; saddle horses, to be judged by their conformation, quality, and suitability for park riding; to be ridden by the owner or a member of his or her family; dealers or those professionally interested in the purchase of horses can not compete; the cup to be won twice by the same exhibitor before it becomes his or her property.—Won in 1907 by James Marshall's Brigand; in 1908 by Elsinore Farm's Robador; in 1909 by Mrs. John Gerken's Vesta Tillery; in 1910 by Mrs. W. A. McGibbon's Rosalind.—Won by Mrs. W. A. McGibbon's b. m. Rosabel; Miss H. D. Atterbury's br. g. Kildare, reserve.

Nala Challenge Cup, horses suitable for gigs; the horses to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action, and conformation; they must be practically sound and able to go at a good pace; the horses must be driven by their bona fide owners to gigs; this cup must be won three times by the same exhibitor before it becomes his property. Won in 1910 by Oakland Farm's Sir James.—Won by Oakland Farm's ch. g. Sir James; William H. Moore's b. g. Lord Seaton, reserve.

Canadian Challenge Cup, over the course twice by officers, officers and Government horses only to compete, and to be ridden by officers in uniform; the cup to be held by the regiment to which the officer belongs, and to be won twice before becoming their absolute property; winner in 1910. The Nut, ridden and owned by Lieut. C. F. Walwyn, Royal Horse Artillery, England.—Won by Lieut. W. B. Sifton's (Canada) blk. g. Ironsides; Baron H. F. M. Van Voorst tot Voorst's (Royal Dutch Hussars) blk. g. Gravin Ada, second; Lieut. Leon Repet's b. g., unnamed, third; Col. G. C. Freate (U. S. Field Artillery) b. g. Jacquin, fourth.

SOCIETY IN THE BOXES.

Brilliant Gathering in the Garden for the Horse Show.

Yesterday's session at the Horse Show both afternoon and evening, was well attended by society, and last night's assembly was the most brilliant seen thus far. Lady Decies made her first appearance at the show last night with Lord Decies and a party of young friends. They occupied the box used by the English officers, No. 22. She wore a gown of violet chiffon over gray with a large black hat topped with white ostrich plumes tipped with gray, and pearls. Her coat was gray velour, trimmed with swansdown.

With her were Miss Beatrice Claflin, who was chosen as one of her bridesmaids, but who was unable to attend on account of illness; Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Angelica Brown, Capt. Paul A. Kenna, Lieut. Walter Brooke, and Rush Estee. Before coming to the Garden, Lord and Lady Decies entertained friends at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton.

Others seen last night included Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who was gowned in black; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who wore a gown of royal purple with a hat of the same color topped with purple plumes and pearls; Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Miss Anna Sands, who occupied Box 24; Mrs. Herbert Shipman, who had Miss Laura Webb with her; Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, who had Mrs. Lewis Nixon with her; Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Miss Hilda Holmes, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall.

Mrs. Willard Brown entertained a box party in the afternoon. She wore a simple taupe gown topped by a large hat. She had with her Mrs. James Kernochan, in black with a small purple hat; Miss Angelica Brown in a severely plain black, tailored costume, and a black hat with a white feather; Mrs. Condé Nast in black velvet and furs, with a black hat; Miss Jessica Bishop, also in black, with a black hat, and Miss Georgiana Owen in subdued greenish blue frock and black hat, and Miss Susan Fish Dresser in a tailored frock and large plumed tan hat.

Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman was in black velvet and furs and a round black hat with sprays of gourah feathers. With her were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, still in mourning; Miss Carol Harriman in velvet, and Miss Miriam Harriman, in wine-colored corduroy and hat to match.

Mrs. E. H. Wetherbee was in black marquisette over changeable violet and rose silk, topped by a purple hat with greenish blue feathers at one side.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener was in black velvet with a small black hat with paradise plume and fox furs.

Miss Julia Robbins, walking around the promenade, wore a black velvet coat and skirt topped by a large, flat black hat and black lynx furs. Miss Annie Tinker, also promenading, was in the simplest sort of tailored costume.

Mrs. George Heye was in black with a large, flat black hat with a single pink and white rose.

Mrs. Herbert Harriman, in one of the boxes, wore a dark tailored velvet coat and skirt, handsome furs, and small, oddly pointed gray hat trimmed with gray wings, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in deep emerald-green velvet and sable furs and wore a small hat to match.

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CUBANS HERE FOR SHOW.

Speaker of Their House of Representatives in a Colony at the Plaza.

Señor O. Ferara of Havana, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and Señora Ferara arrived from Europe yesterday on the Oceanic and registered at the Plaza, where they will remain until the close of the Horse Show.

The interest in the Horse Show shown by Cubans this season has been marked and many families have come to New York to attend it. At the same hotel this week are Señor and Señora J. G. Palayo, Señor and Señora Julio Rosa, Señor and Señora R. Truffin, Señor and Señora J. S. Jorrin, and Señor and Señora M. Druggi, all of Havana.

William F. Lawton, one of Havana's leading bankers, and Mrs. Lawton are among the American residents of the Southern Republic here for the show. Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Miss Wood, all of whom were long resident at Havana, have joined the little Spanish colony at the Plaza.

SENSIBLE GIFTS TO CHILDREN

Model Christmas Presents to be Shown at Teachers College To-morrow.

New York is to be shown what to give a child for a Christmas present. It will be simple, appropriate, artistic, and illuminating. The Christmas present exhibition will open in the Educational Museum of Teachers College to-morrow morning, but the parents, a selected few of them, have been invited to an advance view this evening.

The idea to be presented at the exhibition is that children have too many toys, especially mechanical toys, which give no chance to the initiative of the little people. The boy's box of tools is so inferior that a skilled workman could not work with it.

One of the exhibits is an occupation tray, and in it are a pair of scissors as good as can be bought and paints of the best quality. If the child cuts and paints it will not be the fault of the materials that he cannot make a showing.

There are dolls in the exhibition, but they are the natural kind with faces like real children, and the many books are good literature and well illustrated. A small corner room represents a model nursery, sunny and light, with pretty, but simple and sanitary draperies and flowers. One piece of furniture holds the children's work box and gives the little girls a place to cut out their doll's clothes. A toy closet has painted screen doors and windows, something through which the children can see the toys with nothing breakable about it. Everything in the exhibit as far as possible is indestructible.

HUNTING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

And the Narrow Escape of Prince Ghika and Princesses in a Snowstorm.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania were Prince Nicholas Ghika and Capt. C. E. Radclyffe of the British Army, who have been hunting in Newfoundland. Capt. Radclyffe said that they had been eighty miles back from the coast to find good shooting. He thought that laws should be passed to prohibit the shooting of the female wapiti, as they are fast becoming extinct.

Prince Ghika said that they had traversed the whole island from the southeast of Newfoundland, and nearly lost their lives in a severe snowstorm when everything froze up.

"We were in great peril," the Prince said, "and would certainly have perished if a warm spell had not come on unexpectedly, as we were eighty miles in the interior. We got a lot of caribou on the trip."

The Prince was accompanied by the Princess and her niece, Princess Maurocordato. The Princesses came here from Bucharest, Roumania, two weeks ago to join Prince Ghika.

Just before the Mauretania sailed George Millington of Stafford, England, who had been ordered to be deported by the immigration authorities on account of tuberculosis, was found dead in his berth in the steerage, where he had been brought by the deportation inspectors on Tuesday night.

HELD FOR AUSTIN DISASTER.

Bayless Officials Charged with Involuntary Manslaughter Over Dam Bursting.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., Nov. 22.—Supt. Fred N. Hamlin and Michael C. Bailey, who had charge of the water supply of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company on the afternoon of Sept. 30, when the company's dam burst, almost wiping out the town of Austin and causing more than threescore of deaths, were held this afternoon for the Grand Jury by Justice W. W. Thompson, on a charge of involuntary manslaughter.

Each gave bail in the sum of $1,000. The Grand Jury will meet here Dec. 18.

YOUTH TAKES CHILD BRIDE.

Patchogue Bridegroom Is 18 and His Bride 15—Parents Gave Consent.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Green of Patchogue, L. I., are a youthful couple, he being 18 and his bride 15. From the time they were able to toddle Gladys E. Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson of 49 Maple Avenue, Patchogue, and Howard F. Green have been playmates, and since they first reached the age of understanding they have been pledged to each other. So it was no surprise to their parents when the children told them they thought they had waited long enough to be married.

"Well, we might as well let them have their way," said Gladys's father at a family council held to determine the question.

So last Monday, at the home of the bride's parents the ceremony was performed, the Rev. J. J. Parsons officiating.

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GOVERNMENT AGENT HELD FOR EXTORTION

Pigniulo, Who Worked Up White Slave Case, Arrested When Accepting Marked Money.

IN JAIL AT HARTFORD

Fusco, Complainant, Asserts That He Had Paid Pigniulto $300 on Account to Escape Court Summons.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 22.—Pasquale Pigniulo, an agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, was arrested here this afternoon just as he accepted $150 in marked money from "Patsie" Fusco, an East Side resort keeper.

Fusco went to the local Detective Bureau at noon, and told his story. An hour later Pigniulo was in jail on a charge of blackmail and extortion. Pigniulo was one of the Secret Service officers who raided 103 Commerce Street several months ago, resulting in several heavy white-slave sentences in the United States court in New York.

Fusco asserted that Pigniulo saw him when he was in the city on Sept. 27 investigating the white slave cases, and after a conversation said that for $500 he could fix it so that Fusco would not have to appear in the New York court. Fusco says he gave the officer $200 then, and $100 more before he left town.

On Oct. 27, he says, he sent a check for $200. According to Fusco, Pigniulo called again, refusing to accept the check, as he had "to split it three different ways" in the department. Fusco accordingly drew the cash and arranged to have Pigniulo come to Hartford to-day to close the account. Fusco got thirty five-dollar bills to-day, and Detective Sergeant William Weltner marked them with ink, handing them back to Fusco.

Fusco, watched by the officers, then waited at the Union Station for Pigniulo. The latter soon arrived, and apparently did not see the Detective Sergeants standing near Fusco. After exchanging greetings, Fusco drew out the money and handed it to Pigniulo. As the latter took it, Sergt. Henry grabbed the hand that held the money and Sergt. Weltner also seized him, preventing a struggle.

Pigniulo carried a 38-calibre revolver, a pair of handcuffs, and wore a gold shield of the United States Department of Justice on his waistcoat when arrested. From his cell he sent a telegram to Chief Inspector Mitchell, who later advised the local police that he was sending an officer to inquire into the case.

United States Marshal Sidney Hawley and Deputy Marshal Brainard Smith went to Headquarters and demanded Pigniulo's release. Chief Gunn explained the circumstances and refused to release the Italian except on a $2,000 bond, which has not yet been given.

Chief Gunn said that he believed the detectives had established the best kind of a case of blackmail and extortion against the Secret Service officer.

The Hartford white slave case which was brought to trial here concerned Morris and Lena Cohen of 208 Forsyth Street, who were found guilty of having violated the Federal statute against the interState commerce in white slaves by sending a girl to the house of Jennie Luretta at Hartford, Conn. Lena Cohen pleaded guilty to the first count of the indictment against her, but was tried on a second count of conspiracy with her husband.

They were both found guilty on Oct. 27 and Morris Cohen was sentenced to two years imprisonment and a $500 fine and his wife to five years. Judge Hough released the Luretta woman on a suspended sentence on promise of reformation.

FAIL TO CONVICT BRACH.

Jury Disagrees on One Charge Against Him of Attacking Girls.

After deliberating four hours the jury in the case of Frank Brach, accused of attacking Alma Sopaner and Agnes Waugh, two girls living in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, disagreed yesterday.

Brach was on trial before Judge Dike in the County Court for the attack on Miss Sopaner. Eight of the jurors were for acquitting him. He has not yet been tried for the attack on Miss Waugh. Following the failure of the jury to render a verdict Brach was remanded to Raymond Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail.

VERDICT AGAINST KUHNE.

Police Captain Must Pay $1,788 for Arresting Paul D. Hawkins.

After a trial before Justice Clark of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, a jury yesterday brought in a verdict for $1,788 against Police Capt. August Kuhne of the Canarsie Station for Paul D. Hawkins of Vermont on a charge of false arrest. Hawkins was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The charge of embezzlement was withdrawn later and Hawkins promptly brought suit against Kuhne, who at the time was Acting Captain in charge of the Detective Bureau of Brooklyn under Gen. Bingham.

The case goes back to April, 1908, when the police here received a cable from the then Governor of Porto Rico, R. H. Post, asking for the arrest of Hawkins for embezzlement and giving the name of a steamship on which docked at a Brooklyn pier. Kuhne sent two men to the pier and Hawkins was taken before a Magistrate. His luggage was taken to the police station of which Kuhne was in charge.

Magistrate O'Reilly, who heard the case, held Hawkins in $500 bail, which was furnished. But when Hawkins went to the station for his luggage, Kuhne refused to let him have it. He called up the office of District Attorney Clarke, and asked for advice. The District Attorney advised him to rearrest Hawkins and endeavor to get him held in higher bail. Hawkins's picture had been taken in the meantime.

Before the case proceeded further word came from Porto Rico to release Hawkins, that the case had been settled and that the amount said to have been embezzled was only $60.

Capt. Kuhne was sentenced to thirty days in jail for contempt of court in the case of Frank Jenkins of the Jenkins Trust Company, who got out an injunction to prevent him from taking his photograph for the Rogues' Gallery. Kuhne, with Gen. Bingham behind him, went ahead and took the picture. When the sentence of the court was pronounced against him Gen. Bingham gave Kuhne a thirty-day vacation, with full pay, and promoted him to a full Captaincy after he was released.

LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Fifth Annual Meeting of Company Presidents to be Held Dec. 13 and 14.

The fifth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents will be held at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 13 and 14. John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will be Chairman, and the conference will open with an address by W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Association. There will follow a discussion on "The Evils of Lapsing," "Dangers of Policy Loans," and "The Expenses of Dissimilar Laws."

Some of the other speakers will be William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance; Dr. John A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe; Dr. Oscar Dowling, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. Lester H. Gulick, Director of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Sage Foundation; F. W. Potter of Springfield, Ill., President of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners; P. D. Gold, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., President of the American Life Convention, and L. Goldman of Toronto, President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

DURLAND LEFT DEBTS.

Author Who Committed Suicide Had Trouble with Ferdinand Pinney Earle.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Kellogg Durland, the journalist and author, who committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium on a train at Boston last Sunday, was in financial trouble at Monroe, Orange County, where he occupied the home of Ferdinand Pinney Earle last Summer.

When he left Monroe it is said that he left many bills behind. While the exact amount he owed is not known, it is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000. Elwood C. Smith, attorney for several of the merchants of Monroe, went to the home of Mr. Earle to-day and placed an attachment upon the property owned by Durland. The Durlands had been living at the Earle home in the absence of Mr. Earle. Some time ago, it is understood, after Mr. Earle's last marriage, he expressed a desire to take possession of his home, but Durland would not leave, and Mr. Earle started proceedings to dispossess him.

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WOMEN AS DIVORCE SLEUTHS

Justices Guy and Goff Discountenance Their Share in Cases.

Supreme Court Justices Guy and Goff expressed their displeasure yesterday at the practice of having women witnesses testify to the acts of misconduct necessary to sustain a suit for divorce. Justice Goff heard Mrs. Ida H. Jackson of the Hotel Ansonia testify in behalf of Mrs. Mary M. Adler in her suit for divorce against Alfred Adler, a musical publisher. Mrs. Jackson said she had been summoned by Mrs. Adler's father, Andrew H. Jones, to go to the Waldorf Hotel at Asbury Park to catch Adler with the co-respondent.

Mrs. Jackson smiled as she told of standing on a chair placed on a table near the door of the room occupied by Adler and the co-respondent, from which she could observe the room through the transom. Justice Goff asked her:

"Madame, don't you feel it somewhat strange for a respectable married woman to be found in such a position as this? Does your husband countenance your out-of-town trips as a divorce detective?"

"He had no objection to it," she replied.

"You say you did this as a favor for Mrs. Adler? Don't you think it a strange proceeding that a decent lady should be involved in such a case as this?"

"No, I shouldn't say so. I thought it was my duty also," replied Mrs. Jackson.

Justice Guy dismissed Carl Fleigner's suit against Katie Fleigner after hearing Jacob Greenfield testify that he and his wife had accompanied Fleigner and a private detective in an evidence search against Mrs. Fleigner. Greenfield said he and his wife and the others had followed Mrs. Fleigner and the co-respondent to a Lexington Avenue Hotel.

"Do you mean to say that you took your wife on a mission of this kind?" asked Justice Guy.

"Yes, Sir," said Greenfield.

"That is all, I will hear no more of this case. I am convinced there is collusion."

Baseball Suit Waits for McGraw.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff adjourned yesterday Joseph Gordon's suit against Frank J. Farrell for an accounting of the profits and one-half of the stock of the New York American League Baseball Club. The adjournment was granted to give Gordon a chance to subpoena John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National League Baseball Club, and James E. Gaffney as to alleged conversations with Farrell.

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MINISTERS PREPARE BEATTIE FOR DEATH

Prisoner Told There Is No Hope and He Then Partakes of the Holy Communion.

MAKES NO CONFESSION

Gov. Mann Says Nothing Can Alter His View of the Case—Only Twelve to See Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—With bowed head and tears streaming down his cheeks Henry C. Beattie, Sr., stood in the death chamber of the State Prison this afternoon, soon after 3 o'clock, and saw his son, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., partake of the Holy Communion.

The Rev. J. J. Fix, who officiated at the marriage of Louise Wellford Owen and Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and who said the last words over the murdered woman when she was laid at rest in Maury Cemetery last July, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Dennis, spiritual advisor to the condemned man, and a close personal friend of the senior Beattie.

"I am ready to die. Perhaps it is better thus. A respite would prolong the agony of my father. I am prepared to meet my Maker."

These words are attributed to Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., by the Rev. J. J. Fix, who delivered to the condemned man the ultimatum of Gov. Mann, declining to grant a respite.

The Rev. Mr. Fix said the prisoner had not confessed to him, but if he were guilty he hoped he would confess, and not go to his death with a lie upon his lips, as that would be sacrilege.

"If ever a man was reborn that man is Henry Clay Beattie, Jr.," said the Rev. Benjamin Dennis. "His whole nature has most certainly been metamorphosed," continued Mr. Dennis, "and, in my opinion, the worst is already over with the young man."

Discussing the various reports of additional appeals being made to him, Gov. Mann said to-day:

"It is absolutely cruel to keep renewing these reports about additional appeals to me in behalf of Beattie. Yes, I say they are cruel, for their necessary effect must be to fill the prisoner's breast with false hopes, which are doomed to disappointment. I have absolutely said the last word in connection with the case. All the reports about supplementary petitions and last strong appeals are utterly misleading.

"You need not ask me again if I am to take any further action. Rest assured that if anything so miraculous as to make me change my mind were to occur I would send for the reporters, so that I might explain my change of mind. No, the thing is ended with me.

"I have thought over the case, and have prayed over the case. I have studied everything about it, and have even lain awake at night thinking about it. Nothing can alter my views of the matter."

To-day several hundred letters asking for admission to the execution were placed in a box and twelve were drawn at random, and to the signers of these Supt. Wood of the State Prison sent invitations, accompanied by cards of admission. The execution will take place between 7 and 7:30 o'clock Friday morning. The Superintendent will not disclose the names of those who will witness the execution.

SAYS HE SHOT MRS. BEATTIE.

Hungarian Sends a "Confession" of Crime to Cleveland Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A letter, in which a Cleveland Hungarian, who signs himself "Rudolph," confesses to the murder of Mrs. Louise Beattie, the crime for which Henry Clay Beattie will die in Richmond Jail on Friday morning, was received to-day by The Szabbadsag, a Hungarian daily paper here.

The letter, written on poor stationery, describes, in dramatic terms, the details of the murder. It states that Henry Clay Beattie is innocent and that "Rudolph," angered because Beattie had spoken to him slightingly, seized a shotgun, fired at Beattie, and killed the young wife instead.

The editor of the Szabbadsag is greatly excited over the letter, which was translated and turned over to the police. Henry Clay Beattie, Sr., and the attorney for the condemned man have been notified by wire of its contents.

C. L. Nyerges, in charge of the branch office of the Hungarian paper, said that in his opinion "Rudolph" had told the truth.

"If you understood the Hungarian people as I do, and could read the original letter, you would be impressed," said he. "Would it not be a terrible thing if this Rudolph is actually the murderer, and that he does not give himself up to the police until after the death of Beattie?"

The letter was mailed on Nov. 22, at 2:30 o'clock noon. It is written on two scraps of paper in poor Hungarian, and is inclosed in an envelope bearing the stamp of the F. W. Roberts Company. It reads:

"Deeply Regarded Mr. Editor of Szadabasag: I let you know herewith that you should notify the English papers that they are making a big mistake in thinking that that young man of Richmond killed his wife.

"I will tell you here and now how it happened. I cannot rest day or night. My conscience is pursuing me and I must tell the truth.

"I am a young man, six years in America, and have always worked in the mines. On Feb. 25 of this year, owing to an accident, I was compelled to go to a hospital. The money I had I spent. On March 28 I left the hospital and looked for work.

"I walked through many places, but could not find any work that suited me. My clothes became ragged and somehow I found myself in Richmond. I begged from a few of the best families, but they all turned me away. One afternoon, about 6 o'clock, I called at the Beattie house and asked for a pair of worn shoes. A young man told me I should go to work, and I got so angry that I would have pierced him through, but a young lady came out. I supposed her to be his wife, and I held back my anger and went on my way.

"I loitered around a farm for a while after that. I do not remember the time, but it was in the evening when I saw an automobile stop and I thought that something was the matter and that I could help. I went that way and recognized the man who had haughtily told me to go to work. I thought that I would not stab him from behind, but I saw a gun in the car. I seized it and fired.

"His wife saw me, walked up to her husband, and as I discharged the gun she stepped in front of it. She fell. I ran, the man after me, but he turned back and I threw the weapon aside. I hid in a haystack that night. Since that time I have had no peace. I walked about confusedly."

The Hungarians will communicate with the Post Office authorities to-morrow, hoping that the writer may be traced before the hour set for Beattie's execution.

LINER NEAR A COLLISION.

Royal Mail Packet Oruba and a Schooner Have a Close Call.

The Royal Mail steam packet Oruba, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, had a narrow escape from collision at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was about 70 miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship. She was steaming against a strong gale, with heavy head sea, which had reduced her to a speed of ten knots, when the officer on the bridge sighted a six-masted schooner, with all canvas spread, running down, with a fair wind, on her.

In face of the speed of the sailing vessel a collision was only averted by stopping the steamer, and going full speed astern. The Oruba fell off, and the schooner passed close by, but on account of the darkness it was impossible to make out her name.

Will Made After Poker Game Upheld.

A Supreme Court jury returned yesterday to Justice Greenbaum a verdict upholding the contested will of Nathan Morris, a Harlem merchant, who cut off his wife, a millinery dealer, with $250. Morris made his will after an all night poker game, and told the subscribing witnesses that he did not bequeath his wife more because they did not agree.

Mine Promoter Gets $4,000 Verdict.

A Supreme Court jury returned to Justice Blanchard a verdict of $4,000 yesterday in favor of Otto David against the Alpha Copper Company and its organizers, Alfred Schwartz and Samuel M. Marcus. David interested German capitalists, who invested $40,000 in the company, which owns a copper mine near Somerville, N. J. He produced a contract that he was to have 10 per cent. of all capital raised.

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It is not an experiment, but a successful Piano Player, which has been before the public for over five years, and can be found in many of the finest American homes. It is

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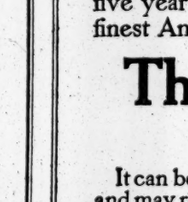

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Delivered free anywhere within our wagon deliveries.

500 Barrels of N. Y. State, Rhode Island or Vermont Selected Greenings, Fancy Newton Pippins, Rhode Island Baldwins. Your choice, bbl. $3.45

Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Ave., New York City

DENY THE TARRING OF SCHOOL TEACHER

Court Rules That Defendants May Be Found Guilty if They Advised the Attack.

CASE GOES TO JURY TO-DAY

Prosecutor Regrets That Even More Than Imprisonment Cannot Be Inflicted on the Offenders.

LINCOLN CENTRE, Kan., Nov. 22.—Prosecutor McCanless, in his address to the jury this afternoon, demanded the severest penalty it was possible to inflict upon the assailants of Mary Chamberlain, the school teacher, who was tarred by citizens last June.

"I regret," he said, "that our laws are so lame, our legislators so lax, that after an offense of this nature has been perpetrated we must be content to send the offenders to jail or inflict an insignificant fine."

The courtroom, which was half filled this morning, was again crowded when Prosecutor McCanless began to speak. Many persons brought their dinners with them in baskets and remained in their seats during the recess prior to the night session. Miss Chamberlain and her mother were present.

J. J. McCurdy and Z. C. Milliken spoke for the defense at the night session.

Judge Grover, in his instructions to the jury, said it was not contended by the State that the defendants took an active part in the tarring, but that it was charged that they aided and abetted in the planning of the crime. The law set forth that a man accused of such a crime need not necessarily be present at the scene of the crime in order to be proved guilty.

The court further said that the fact that the men were on their way to the scene was not enough evidence to prove them guilty, but that it might be taken into consideration in making up the verdict.

Neither would the fact that the men discussed the crime with certain persons be sufficient to show that they were guilty, but that it, too, might be considered.

On the other hand, said the court, if it were proved that the crime was a direct result of advice given by the defendants, then they should be found guilty.

Col. Donald Ritchie and A. N. Hawkes, representing the defense and the State, respectively, will speak to-morrow.

A. N. Simms, one of the three defendants now on trial, resumed the stand at the opening of court to-day. Simms's testimony occupied but a few minutes, during which time nothing new was brought out, and he made way for John Schmidt.

Schmidt said he met Chester Anderson near Shady Bend during the afternoon, and Anderson told him to come to Clark's mill that night, as the boys wanted to see him. Schmidt said he went to the mill and there found a crowd including James Booze, Jay Fitzwater, Alfred Lindermuth, Sherrill Clark, A. N. Simms, Chester Anderson, and Delbert Kindlesparger. The subject of tarring Miss Chamberlain was brought up.

"Did any one say that should not be done?" was asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied Schmidt; "both Mr. Simms and myself warned the boys against doing as they planned. But they were not to be stopped."

All the members of the party, he said, but himself, Simms, Sherrill Clark, and James Booze left for the spot where the tarring was to be done, going on motor cycles and in buggies. Then the four set out on foot.

"While we were on our way," said Schmidt, "Ed and Mary passed us on their way back home. Then some of the members of the party came by. They told us they had tarred Mary."

Sherrill Clark, one of the defendants, was then called.

"Did you meet Chester Anderson at the mill that day and have some conversation with him?" asked Attorney Milliken.

"Yes, we talked about Mary's actions."

NEW REVOLT IN PARAGUAY.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22.—It is reported here that a revolution has begun in Paraguay.

Little news of recent political events in Paraguay has been received. The latest reports direct from that country said that officers of the army were accused of being involved in a plot with the Radicals to overthrow the Government, but that the conspiracy had failed and the leaders had been arrested.

Last January Col. Jara, Minister of War, forced President Gondra to resign, and Congress elected Jara President. Later Jara lost the support of Congress and dissolved that body, establishing a dictatorship. Subsequently he was overthrown and Dr. Rojas was made Provisional President.

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Luncheon cloths of pure linen with decorations of hand embroidery with Filet or Cluny laces.

Matched Sets of D'Oyleys in large and small sizes with edges of lace and embroidery. Centrepieces to match.

Round or square tea cloths with motifs of hand embroidery and real laces.

These luncheon sets and tea cloths make very attractive gifts for the hostess who values table appointments of high quality and permanent worth.

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The SOLO APOLLO

Day after day the purchasers of other high-priced player-pianos are making great sacrifices in order to exchange their much-advertised but artistically inadequate instruments for the wonderful new SOLO APOLLO.

When one first buys a player-piano, there seems to be very little difference between all of them, and most frequently the decision goes to the one most broadly advertised.

Knowledge comes after the first year—when the musical development of the owner finds more artistic features to desire. Then, if he learns about the SOLO APOLLO, he realizes the shortcomings of the instrument he paid such a big price for.

Take the APOLLO'S Exclusive Feature No. 1—

The DOUBLE PNEUMATIC SYSTEM, whereby the Melody is automatically brought out ABOVE the accompaniment, as no other player-piano can do it.

The expert salesman, of some other instrument, with years of musical knowledge, experience, and dexterity, can produce such beautiful effects as to make this feature seem of small value.

But the purchaser awakens to the tremendous loss when he finds that, with all his efforts, he cannot do this himself.

The SOLO APOLLO makes a musician of YOU—and AT ONCE.

Take the APOLLO'S Exclusive Feature No. 2—

It strikes DOWNWARD on the Keys, as a musician does—a patented feature that exists in no other player. For a century piano-builders have been working on the nice balance of the keys—weighing them to strike strings of vastly different resistance. The APOLLO ALONE benefits by this achievement of four generations of piano-builders.

That is why other piano-players are noted for their NOISE, and made fun of in the funny papers. One man said he never heard the APOLLO played, in the apartment above him, but he almost went crazy over the other player-piano, TWO flights up. That is because the usual player-piano must be POUNDED and HAMMERED to bring out the emphasis, whereas the SOLO APOLLO emphasizes the melody without any effort whatever.

This EXCLUSIVE feature CONVINCES every MUSICIAN who hears the SOLO APOLLO, and it makes the owner of other players realize how ARCHAIC are the instruments they possess; and they are never afterward satisfied, until they own A SOLO APOLLO.

These Are Some of the Other Features EXCLUSIVE to the APOLLO:

3. The Melody can be entirely eliminated when the accompaniment is desired for singing or with other instruments.
4. The Accompaniment can be entirely omitted, and only the melody played.
5. The Apollo Metronome Motor runs the music roll, and cannot be affected in its speed by fast or slow pedaling.
6. The Apollo Motor REWINDS the music roll without pedaling.
7. Any portion of a roll of music may be omitted by not pedaling—the spring motor carrying it forward silently until the player begins pumping again.
8. The Transposing Device enables you to play the same music roll in EIGHT DIFFERENT KEYS.

Melville Clark was the pioneer maker of 88-note players. Years ago, when others were making instruments that played only 58 keys, and later, 65 keys, the APOLLO was playing the full piano keyboard. And still the artistic features of the APOLLO are the marvel of musicians and the desire of rival manufacturers.

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Broadway and Thirty-third Street **GIMBEL BROTHERS** Broadway and Thirty-third Street

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF YUAN SHI-KAI

Reported in Peking — Throne Giving Premier Free Hand—He Is Said to Fear Germany.

PREPARE TO SHELL NANKING

Rebels Nearly Ready to Attack—Government Turns Over Funds to Pay Foreign Creditors.

PEKING, Nov. 22.—According to a Chinese report, an attempt was made to assassinate Yuan Shi-Kai on Monday. There have been various rumors that the Premier's life was threatened, and he has been going about escorted by a guard.

An edict was issued to-day excusing Yuan Shi-Kai from the usual daily audience with the Throne, thus permitting the Premier to proceed with his attempts to bolster up the administration without interference.

The ex-Minister of Posts and Communications, Tang Shao-Yi, has returned to Peking. He has urged Yuan to employ peaceful methods in restoring order.

The President of the Shan-Tung Republic has sent another message advising the abdication of the Throne, and Yuan has replied, according to the Chinese newspapers, "Watch the Germans."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that not only was the Governor of Tai-yuan-Foo murdered, but his wife and two sons have also been executed. The yamen has been burned, the Manchu city entirely destroyed, and the whole city looted by a mob, which reduced the buildings to ruins.

Imperialist troops are concentrating at Shi-Kia-Chuang, in Shan-Si Province, with the intention of attacking the revolutionists in that province. Gen. Chang Wei-Chi of Boxer notoriety is in command of the imperialists.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—A news dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that the situation at Nanking is desperate. The imperialist forces under Gen. Chang are outnumbered, surrounded, and short of food. Their retreat has been cut off and the fall of the city before the revolutionists appears imminent.

It is added that Manchus in Peking are fostering an anti-foreign propaganda.

NANKING, Thursday, Nov. 23, 6 A. M.—The revolutionary forces are making rapid preparations for the bombardment of Nanking. These will be completed with the arrival of ten warships now on the way to this place, and an attack will be made on the city simultaneously by land and sea.

A small body of Gen. Chang's scouts last night tore up a section of the railway four miles to the south of Nanking. Prior to this the railway had been considered neutral territory and had not been interfered with.

Within the city Chang's 11,000 men hold a strongly fortified position. They are said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, but they are badly provisioned.

Chang has at last stopped killing those who have cut off their queues, and he has issued a decree assuring the Chinese and others within the city that they are safe. He has also guaranteed protection to the Red Cross.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 23.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Director of Foreign Affairs, has notified the Consuls that the bombardment of Nanking will begin shortly. He warns them to withdraw their respective countrymen from that district.

A Republican Central Bank has been organized with a capital of 5,000,000 taels. It is issuing notes, which are being accepted by all Chinese shops, the first issue commanding a high premium.

The consensus of well-balanced foreign opinion on the situation in China was expressed yesterday by Bishop Bashford, Methodist Episcopal missionary here. He said:

"Manchu rule, on the whole, has been bad, but Prince Regent Chun has been advancing reforms rapidly, including the questions of opium, representative government, the plague, the methods of education, and the abolition of slavery.

"Experience shows that the most dangerous moment for bad rule is when it begins to introduce reform. Ills borne patiently when they are thought to be inevitable become intolerable the moment the necessity for reform is admitted. Hence, in spite of the efforts of Prince Chun, the rule of the Manchu is doomed.

"The present discouragements of the nation are the lack of a central and recognized government, the need of funds, the impending famine and consequent looting and lawlessness, official corruption of the Chinese as well as of the Manchus, and the fact that various provinces are establishing independent governments.

"The necessities of the situation are an agreement upon the question of railways and roads to connect the provinces with each other and the transformation of semi-independent provinces into a federated nation, following the example of Germany, Italy, and the United States.

"The hopes for the future are that self-restraint will prevail, and that there will be unanimity in repudiating the Manchu rule.

"No definite forecast is possible, but the nation which survived the many crises which have occurred during its history of 3,000 years may triumph over its present ills. America can help by insisting on non-intervention by any power, by famine relief, and by broad treatment of China."

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—According to reliable private advices received here from China, Tang Shao-Yi has joined the revolutionaries and declared for a republic. He is one of the most prominent of the younger Progressives in Peking and is well known abroad. He is a graduate of Yale and was sent to America as a special envoy to thank the United States for the return to China of a part of the Boxer indemnity.

The same dispatches say that Yuan Shi-Kai is believed to be waiting the right opportunity to join the revolutionary cause.

MANILA, Nov. 22.—The Fifteenth Infantry, which is due here on Dec. 1, will probably be sent at once to China. The soldiers will arrive on the transport Thomas and will, it is expected, go to China on the same boat.

The regiment will be accompanied by a hospital corps and by detachments of engineers, signalmen, field artillery, and possibly cavalry. Army officials conferred here to-day regarding preparations for the trip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Determined to avoid giving any pretext for foreign intervention owing to financial reasons, the Chinese Government has ordered that all receipts from maritime customs be deposited with foreign banks to the credit of China's foreign creditors.

The following official explanation of the purpose of the Chinese Government came to-day to the Chinese Legation, which reported it to the State Department. It read:

On account of the disturbances throughout China, the postponement of the date for the November payment of the Boxer indemnities has become necessary. Immediately upon the formation of the new Cabinet by the Premier, Yuan Shi-Kai, he gave special attention to the indemnity matter. The Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, who is an Englishman, has been directed by the Chinese Government to issue general instructions to the Commissioners at the various treaty ports to deposit all the receipts from the maritime customs with the foreign banks located in those ports, the moneys so received to be used for the service of China's foreign debts, including the 1901 (Boxer) indemnities.

Conferences to-day between the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy gave rise to the surmise that the Chinese situation was under discussion, but no statement was made. The military authorities are ready to meet any reasonable demand for troops to be used in China. It is intimated at the State Department that it will be for the council of foreign Ministers in Peking to determine whether troops are needed, and, if so, when and in what proportion they shall be furnished by the powers interested. It is understood, as to this latter point, that some such agreement—removing one threatened cause of friction—has been reached as a result of the State Department's inquiry to the various foreign offices about two weeks ago.

The Chinese Government and the revolutionary leaders are alike desperately alarmed at the possibility of foreign intervention. Probably it is owing to appeals to the foreign Ministers from these sources that the Ministers are hesitating to give the word for the landing of troops.

TRAVELER ATTACKS DR. WU.

W. T. Ellis Declares He is a Renegade Christian, Despised by Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, twice Chinese Minister to the United States and at present Foreign Minister in the Shanghai rebel government, is harshly handled by William T. Ellis, the well-known author and traveler, who is visiting Atlanta. He said to-day:

"Wu is a monument to the efficiency of the American newspaper reporter. He has been press-agented even into a post in the provisional rebel government of China, and if justice were done he would give fat jobs to at least half a dozen newspaper men.

"When Wu first came to America, in the days of China's seclusion, when she would not waste a first-class man as Minister to one of the foreign countries, he made a bargain with a Washington reporter to stand for all sorts of write-ups and interviews. He found that the pose of a guileless Oriental, who went about asking questions about women's ages, and why they had not married, and why they had no children, took with the American public.

"He delighted Americans with his expositions of Confucianism as superior to Christianity and the impertinence of sending missionaries to China, where, he said, the converts were only 'Rice Christians.'

"Well, Wu Ting-Fang ought to know, for he is one of them. The effrontery of his game is made plain when it is known that Wu is familiar with the usages of Occidental society, and that he knows more about Christianity than he does about Confucianism, for he is a renegade Christian, the son of a Chinese Methodist preacher in Singapore. He was educated in mission schools and sent by the missionaries to London, where he got his education. So when he talks about 'Rice Christians' he speaks with expert knowledge.

"Able Chinamen have no respect for Wu, and they laugh at the way in which he took in Americans. Wu is simply a triumph of American journalism."

PERSIA YIELDS TO RUSSIA.

Follows Britain's Advice—Demands to be Granted and Apology Made.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The Persian Government yesterday officially notified the British Government that, acting under the latter's advice, it would comply with the demands of the Russian ultimatum.

Orders have been given to the withdrawal of the gendarmes, who were sent by W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia, at the instance of the National Council to seize the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, a brother of the deposed Shah.

The Persian Government will apologize to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The first Russian troops to be dispatched to Persia have arrived at the port of Enzeli on the Caspian Sea.

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(Pronounced Sheris)

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SUFFRAGETTES ALL CHOOSE JAIL TERMS

Elect to Go to Prison Instead of Paying Fines—Some Are Held for Trial.

OF ALL CLASSES AND AGES

Most of the London Rioters Were from the Provinces—Lloyd-George Encourages Woman's Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Unrepentant suffragettes to the number of 223 appeared at the Bow Street Police Court to-day as a sequel to the rioting last night, and the cases of 37 were disposed of, the rest being adjourned.

Most of the women were sentenced to fines on alternative terms of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to a month. The women invariably chose prison instead of a fine.

Counsel for the Public Prosecutor said he could not adequately describe the "disgraceful and discreditable scenes of ordanized disorder" of which the accused were guilty.

Most of the women arrived in court carrying bags with a change of clothing, in anticipation of a period in jail. A number of them who had broken windows of a value exceeding $50 were committed for trial. All of these, however, were allowed out on bail.

A procession of women entered and left the prisoners' inclosure through the day. White-haired women alternated with mere girls, while wearers of smart silks and laces were followed by women of the industrial classes dressed in cheap finery.

The monotonous stories of window smashing told during the testimony were all of the same tenor. The cases of wilful damage were taken first.

Most of the prisoners were persons from provincial cities without previous records in connection with the suffrage movement. Among the more prominent of the accused were Vera Wentworth and Cecilia Wilcox, both of whom were committed for trial; Ada Wright, who had been previously convicted and who was sentenced to a month in jail without the option of a fine, and Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, who broke a window of a newspaper office and went to jail for a week rather than pay a fine.

Kathleen Houston, who had been in similar trouble before, was sentenced to a month in jail without the option of a fine. The next three women who were arraigned were charged with breaking the windows of a bank and were committed for trial.

The defendants whose cases were not heard to-day were released on their own recognizances. The prisoners are so numerous that the hearing will last several days.

A poster circulated by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, calling on women to assemble in their thousands and "see fair play and protect women from being brutally victimized by police in uniform and in plain clothes as they were on Black Friday, 1910, when, as a result of ill-usage, one woman died and many were seriously injured," was produced in court to-day. Counsel for the Government warmly condemned this as a disgraceful and unworthy production.

Other evidence made it certain that the suffragettes acted yesterday on a complete plan of campaign. As soon as they were repulsed by the police drawn up in Parliament Square they dispersed into small groups, which mixed with the crowds. These were kept in constant movement by the police. Occasionally a missile was hurled from the middle of the throng, but the police were unable to detect the thrower. This gave the suffragettes more confidence, and as they came within reach of the Government offices in Whitehall and in the surrounding streets the throwing of stones become more frequent and excited shouts of "Votes for Women!" were raised. It was here that most of the arrests were effected. Some of the women fought their captors with great vigor.

At the National Liberal Club on the Thames embankment the excitement reached its height. The club was full of members and their friends. These flocked to the windows as the crowds approached, but were soon forced to retreat in order to avoid the showers of well-aimed stones which crashed through the lower windows. Many more arrests were made here and also along the Strand. Some of the suffragettes rode in horse and motor cabs, from which they launched stones when opportunity offered. In some instances these women succeeded in escaping, but in others they appeared to seek arrest.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, has addressed a message to the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, in which he says:

The Premier's pronouncement on the attitude which the Government is adopting toward the question seems to me to make the carrying of a woman's suffrage amendment, on broad democratic lines, to next year's Franchise bill a certainty. I am willing to do all in my power to help those laboring to reach a successful issue in the coming session next year, which provides a supreme opportunity, and nothing but unwise handling of that chance can compass failure.

MRS. BELMONT INDIGNANT.

Says the Treatment of the Suffragettes Disgraces England.

"The Czar of Russia would not treat any one as Asquith has treated the women of England," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont yesterday, referring to the outbreak of the English suffragettes, "and I think they are justified in everything that they have done, and that they have been exceedingly patient.

"It is Asquith and Winston Churchill who are to blame for the treatment of the suffragettes. The English people are in sympathy with them.

"There was never anything done in England like this. When this has become history it will be regarded as the greatest stain ever placed upon the English nation. What men would ever bear anything like this? Who ever heard before of any one making war and shedding only their own blood? The women have been insulted, trampled upon, had their clothes torn from them, been maltreated, killed, and put in prison. The police who know them have refused to act against them, and they have had to call in police from other districts who are accustomed to handling the toughs of London.

"How can any one object to what the women have done? No man in the world would stand what these women have stood. They are ill-treated and no promises are kept to them. If men can fight for liberty, I don't see why women shouldn't. I think women are equal to men. If I didn't I would not ask that they have the vote. I think we women have shown great patience, humanity, and Christianity. We are asking something that is our right, and it is refused us."

Mrs. Belmont said that her suffrage organization, the Political Equality Association, had sent the English women a great deal of money, and would like to send more. Referring to suffrage affairs in America, she said:

"Oh, we shall win. I am sure of that. I shouldn't have gone into it if I hadn't been sure that we should win."

Lady Katherine De Vere Somerset, daughter of the late Duke of St. Albans, and daughter-in-law of Lady Henry Somerset arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic on her way to New Zealand via Vancouver, where she will spend a month visiting friends. She was met at the pier by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and will stay at 600 Fifth Avenue until to-night, when she leaves for Montreal.

When asked about the cause of women's suffrage in England, Lady Katherine smiled and said:

"You know that I am in sympathy with them, and I think they have been treated very badly by Mr. Asquith, who has not kept his promises to them."

"Did you read the cables in to-day's papers about the smashing of windows in London?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes, I read it in the wireless message that was posted on board this morning, but what else could they do, poor things, after the way they had been treated? It was necessary to attract the attention of the public to their wrongs."

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$30, $32 and $35

A newer and different kind of winter overcoat, we might even say a much better kind.

Big, rough, roomy warm brown and gray coats showing brilliant, woolly inside fabrics of plain purple, red, lavender, burnt umber and beautiful blanket plaids.

Raglans, Ulsters and Chesterfields, belted and plain; distinctively smart and stylish.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
Harlem Store Open Every Evening.

Meriden Silver

Unsurpassed for Gifts

"Meriden" is the synonym for beauty, distinctiveness and perfection of workmanship in silver. You will find here, displayed, every article fashioned in silver for the dining room and boudoir. Also trophies, prizes, novelties, chests of silver, etc. And cut glass of our own manufacture.

This store is accessible, attractive and comfortable. It is in the center of the shopping district.

The Meriden Company

Silversmiths
(International Silver Co., Successor)
49-51 West 34th Street, New York
and 68-70 West 35th Street

LEADERS COMBINE AGAINST MADERO

Vasquez Gomez, Reyes, and Zapata Join Hands in an Effort to Overthrow Him.

FEDERALS WIN FIRST FIGHT

A Number of Rebels Slain, 40 Wounded, and Many Captured—Rioting In Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez, Gen. Reyes, and Emilio Zapata have joined hands in an effort to overthrow the Madero Government, according to information received by the President to-day from the Secret Service agents of the Government now in San Antonio.

The first brush between the adherents of Gen. Reyes and Federal troops occurred at San Nicolas, Queretaro State, on Monday, according to a news dispatch received here to-day.

Three hundred men under Candido Procel were routed by a like number of soldiers of the Fifth Regiment from San Isidro. A number of rebels were killed, forty were wounded, and many were made prisoners.

José Leon del Valle, it is reported here to-day, will be sent to Washington as confidential agent of the revolution in favor of Reyes. Señor del Valle, who was formerly manager of Reyes's political campaign, is now in San Antonio, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 22.—Gen. Orozco has been ordered to remain in Juarez to suppress any Reyista outbreak instead of proceeding to Sinaloa. A Mexican patrol has been established along the entire river front.

More Texas State Rangers have been ordered to El Paso to guard the border. A cavalry patrol is being maintained.

There was a pro-Reyes demonstration in the City of Chihuahua on the day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Madero revolution. The Foreign Club was stoned by Reyistas. Madero is losing ground in Chihuahua because of his stand for Pino Suarez.

Extra Values in Men's Furnishings

Through close relations with several of the foremost makers of furnishing goods in America, we are able to offer our customers these specials, underprice.

Kassan Cape Gloves, Sold All Over at $1.50, $1

These are genuine Kassan Cape Skin Gloves, in the correct tan shades, made with spear back. Strongly sewn, and cut to fit. Ask any friend in the glove business what a genuine Kassan Cape Glove retails for, or go to any reliable store in New York and see if you can get a genuine Kassan Cape Skin Spear back Glove under $1.50.

Pajamas, of $3, $4, and $5 Quality, Special . . $2.15

In all sizes. Made with double silk frogs, cut full and roomy. Materials are silk, silk and linen, sateen, crepe and imported madras. Luxurious sleeping garments bound to cure the worst case of insomnia.

Pure Silk Knitted Scarfs, $2.50 Values, $1.50

Heavy real silk knit scarfs, not tubular, but made with French seam. Included are the new hobble or accordion pleat effects, in every color combination approved by good taste. Qualities never less than $2.50. Special $1.50 each.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL
E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President
265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th Street | 119 W. 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th Street, Near 3d Avenue
Harlem and 42d Street Stores Open Evenings

No Need for a Pastry Flour

If you buy flour from low-grade wheat—

Flour imperfectly ground—

Flour not properly sifted—

Then you'll need another flour—a better flour—when you come to make dainty desserts.

But, if you buy Gold Medal Flour—

Made of premier wheat—20 times ground—sifted 10 times through silk—

You'll need no better flour for anything. You can't get any better.

It's a bad mistake, for any purpose, to get inferior flour.

You save nothing by it. You get less bread—immensely poorer bread. And part of it can't digest.

Flour is all-important.

If you knew, as we know, all the vast difference, you would always insist on the leading flour of the world—

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

(124)

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

KILLED HER HUSBAND IN FRENZY, SHE SAYS

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's Own Story of the Killing Is Read at Her Trial.

THOUGHT HE SHOULD DIE

Decided That It Was the Only Course She Could Take—To Testify In Her Own Behalf.

The story of a woman driven to desperation by the impending desertion of her husband was related to Judge Foster and a jury yesterday in General Sessions at the trial of Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, who is on trial for her husband's murder on May 5. She shot him in a fit of religious frenzy brought on by the fact that he had told her he no longer loved her and wanted to marry another. She was about to become a mother.

The story was read by James Hamill of the District Attorney's office, who took the stenographic notes at Mrs. Shaughnessy's hearing before Assistant District Attorney Strickney on the day of the murder. Earlier in the afternoon the defendant went into hysterics and collapsed when Assistant District Attorney Edwards offered in evidence clothing worn by her husband on the day of his death.

When court opened Thornton Chard, an architect at 37 West Forty-sixth Street, was chosen as the twelfth juror, and Assistant District Attorney Edwards opened his case for the prosecution, saying that the crime was a deliberate one and premeditated by the woman on trial for her life. He then called Harold L. Cole, a photographer, who took the pictures of the O'Shaughnessy apartment at 85 East 113th Street the day after the shooting.

Mr. Edwards called Mrs. Caroline Geyer of 85 East 113th Street. The witness told of quarrels between the O'Shaughnessys, and said that night after the murder she saw the wife of the dead man going down stairs, and she said to her, "George has gone away." Mrs. Geyer then told of discovering the body kneeling beside a bed. On cross-examination she said that up to a few months before the shooting the couple had been devoted to each other, but that the trouble started when Mrs. O'Shaughnessy learned that she was to be a mother.

Mrs. Simeon Ford of 43 West Seventy-fourth Street said she had employed the defendant as a maid and identified the revolver with which O'Shaughnessy was killed as one belonging to her husband, who was also called and identified the revolver. He said that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy told him she took the revolver after she had surrendered herself to the police.

Detective Enright of Headquarters read a confession made by the defendant, and on cross-examination said that she had told him to see a priest and have mass said over her husband's body. He said he did so. Mr. Edwards then took up a package and said:

"I wish to show you these shirts."

As he said that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy turned pale and then screamed and flung herself into the arms of her counsel, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who is associated with Mr. Rosalsky, and cried:

"Oh! Don't let them take them out! Don't let them take them out! You said they wouldn't! Oh, stop him! Stop him, please!"

Coroner's Physician Lehane hurried to her side, and after he had quieted her, sat with her the rest of the day.

Mr. Hamill then read Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's statement. In this she told Mr. Strickney that she had never had any trouble until she met her husband walking with another woman, and remonstrated with him. She said he refused to walk with her because he was ashamed of her.

"He meant to desert me," she said. "I saw a letter written to him by the Hayes girl, in which she stated that she would be glad when he took me abroad, and did not know what she would do during the month he was to stay with me before returning to marry her."

The statement went on to relate how she discovered the letters under her husband's pillow, and told of quarrels they had. Coming down to the night before the murder she said:

"He spoke to me nicely that night for the first time since we began to quarrel. He spoke of himself and Tessie, and told me how they loved each other, and asked me to get a divorce. He told me what they intended to do when they were married. Then I thought I would kill myself and save him from the path which was leading to his downfall, but I reasoned that that would be a sin, whereas it would not be if I shot him, for I knew that there was no forgiveness in him.

"I made up my mind this morning to shoot him, but first I begged him to give up Tessie. He refused. I went to Mr. Ford's house and got the revolver I had seen there. Returning, I again asked him if he would give up Tessie. Again he refused, so I picked up the revolver and aimed it at him. I meant to kill him, and prayed to God that I would be successful. I then shot him. After I had done so I kneeled beside him, and kissed his dear face time and time again. After that I went out in the street, and gave myself up to the first policeman I met.

"I want to be punished for what I did, but I did it for my husband's good, for he was on the downward path."

Mr. Rosalsky then opened his case for the defense, calling Policeman Charles Clerk of the East 126th Street Station as his first witness. Clerk said the woman surrendered to him, and appeared excited. Mr. Mahoney then read the testimony of Father Luke Evers, Chaplain of the Tombs, who is now in Europe. Father Evers testified before the Lunacy Commission that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy appeared excited and irresponsible when in the Tombs, but that he noticed a complete change after her child was born.

The defendant will take the stand today in her own behalf. Judge Foster said he wanted to finish the case to-day.

METROPOLITAN PLAN STANDS

Won't Take Advantage of Third Ave. Decision to Increase New Securities.

An active member of the Metropolitan Street Railway's Reorganization Committee denied yesterday that the Metropolitan's plan will be redrafted to take advantage of the new interpretation of the Public Service Commission's powers.

"You can say that the plan already on file with the commission, with the change made some time ago, will stand," said this banker. "Just because the bars have been let down we do not intend to rush in to take advantage of the Third Avenue decision by pouring a lot of water into the Metropolitan reorganization. The plan to issue $90,000,000 of new securities, scaling down the present obligations by $40,000,000, will be adhered to. This will reduce fixed charges by $1,000,000 a year, and is a conservative reorganization."

A conference between the two bondholders' committees was held yesterday to discuss the standing of the Metropolitan plan in the light of the decision by the Court of Appeals.

FIND LOST $10 BILL'S OWNER.

Newark Man Gets the Greenback That Gayly Blew Across Times Square.

The $10 bill which was lost on Broadway on Oct. 21 was yesterday returned to its rightful owner by Commissioner Waldo. During the time the Commissioner had the money there have been more than a thousand applicants for it, but none succeeded in establishing ownership until John F. J. Sheehan of 814 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., claimed it.

The bill was turned over to a traffic policeman on the night of Oct. 11 by Wilhelm Fleuger of Berlin, Germany, who said that it had blown in his face at Times Square. The money was taken in charge by the Commissioner. About a week ago he received a letter from Fleuger, who said that he understood the bill had not been claimed and that he would like to have it.

As the Commissioner was about to send it to him Sheehan appeared. He said that it had blown from his hand as he stood outside a theatre. His story was verified on investigation.

JUMPS 23 STORIES TO DEATH.

Discharged Bookkeeper Leaps Out of City Investing Building Window.

Plunging twenty-three stories through a court-well in the City Investing Building, 165 Broadway, John H. Johnstone, 38 years old, was crushed to death yesterday on the roof opposite the third floor. He jumped from a window overlooking the court on the twenty-sixth floor.

He was a bookkeeper until last Saturday for the New York County Lawyers' Association, which has its offices on the fifth floor of the building, overlooking the court where Johnstone was killed. James W. Pryor, Assistant Secretary of the association, said that Johnstone was discharged "for cause." Johnstone, according to Mr. Pryor, was told to report at the office yesterday morning to instruct the new bookkeeper in his duties. The new bookkeeper was waiting for Johnstone when the former bookkeeper's body shot past the window. No one in the office knew that the body was that of Johnstone until one of the clerks recognized it from the window.

Johnstone lived in Ampere, N. J., and was married and had two children. Mr. Pryor said that Johnstone recently had been suffering from some stomach trouble and was very nervous. After permission was obtained from the Coroner the body was removed to the Greenwich Street Station.

A peculiar feature of the suicide was that although every bone in the man's body was crushed and the body badly mangled, the eyeglasses which he wore were unbroken.

Johnstone before he jumped removed his hat, coat, collar and tie, which were found in room No. 2,613, from the window of which the former bookkeeper leaped.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE SICK.

In the Last Year 1,235,524 Days of Free Hospital Treatment Were Given.

Some 1,235,524 days of free hospital treatment were given in this city in the twelve months just ended by the 45 hospitals belonging to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, according to the annual report of that organization, issued yesterday. The amount contributed to the association during the year was almost $116,000, or an increase of more than $25,000, or about 28 per cent. more than in 1910. Still the $200,000 which the trustees are now trying to raise is said to be badly needed to care for the dependent sick.

"The current expenses of the 45 hospitals belonging to the association," said Secretary Frederick D. Greene in connection with the report, "now exceed their entire income from paying patients, from city appropriations and from invested funds by over a million and a half dollars annually. This sum must be made up by voluntary contributions."

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association derives its name from the custom that is observed in many of the churches and synagogues of the city in taking collections on the last Saturday and Sunday of each year to be devoted to making possible free hospital treatment for those unable to pay for it.

NO SUIT FOR LOST MARRIAGE.

Girl Driven Insane by Jilting Can't Recover from Fiance's Parents.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff dismissed yesterday the complaint in a $50,000 suit brought against Paul R. and Elise S. Freisinger by George F. Eschbach, guardian of Margaret Von Hoch. The Freisingers are the parents of George Freisinger, to whom Miss Von Hoch was engaged to be married. Eschbach said that the young people were devoted and that their marriage was set for Christmas Day, 1910. By the persuasion of young Freisinger the marriage was postponed till New Year's Day.

On that day Freisinger failed to appear for the ceremony. The shock proved so great to Miss Von Hoch, Eschach said, that she lost her mind and a few days later was found wandering about the streets of the Bronx. She was taken to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital and later committed to the Central Islip Asylum, where she now is a hopeless lunatic. Eschbach said that the Freisingers prevented the marriage by threatening their son with disinheritance.

In dismissing the complaint Justice Bischoff said that "the rule that parents are not chargeable in damages for the successful results of their endeavors to prevent a son's performance of a contract of marriage has been declared in harmony with the policy of our courts."

JUMPS BEFORE SUBWAY TRAIN

Woman Commits Suicide at Ninety-sixth Street Station.

Mrs. May Rathgaber of 844 Amsterdam Avenue committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping in front of a northbound train in the Subway, as it pulled into the Ninety-sixth Street station. A friend, who identified the body, said Mrs. Rathgaber had been complaining of "pains in her head" lately.

Joseph Genossky of 1,555 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, and L. H. Amdelys of 49 West 117th Street, were the only two witnesses that the police were able to find. They said that Mrs. Rathgaber was at the extreme southern end of the platform, and waited until the train was almost upon her before she threw herself to the tracks. She was killed instantly.

A card was found bearing the name of Gertrude Bartholemew, 844 Amsterdam Avenue, and the police found Mrs. Bartholemew. She told the police that Mrs. Rathgaber had been married only since last July. The husband, she said, was a pastry cook.

Later in the afternoon Adolph Rathgaber went to the West 100th Street Station and identified the body as that of his wife.

SAY SPENCER WAS INSANE.

Alienists Testify Prisoner Was of Unsound Mind at Time of Shooting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 22.—When adjournment was taken late to-day in the trial of Bertram G. Spencer for murder it was predicted that the fate of the defendant, whose sensational actions in the courtroom have attracted wide attention, will have been decided.

Three physicians—Drs. Edward B. Lane, Joseph W. Courtney, and L. V. Driggs, all of Boston—testified that, after thorough examinations, they were of the opinion that the accused man was insane at the time he killed Miss Blackstone.

With the closing of the direct case for the defense, the State called a score of witnesses to the stand. All were acquaintances of the prisoner, and their evidence was largely to the effect that they never saw anything unusual or eccentric in his actions or habits.

With the exception of an outbreak early in the day when he made a violent demonstration against Attorney General James H. Swift, Spencer was of a more peaceful disposition to-day.

To Arm Carmen with Police Whistles.

The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ordered 300 police whistles yesterday for the employes of his road. One of the conductors recently avoided a hold-up by blowing a police whistle. In his report the conductor spoke of this, and the idea so impressed the company that the order followed.

★ Throughout Europe the good diners say ★

Bootz

Apricot Liqueur is unequalled at the end of dinner or supper

St. James Importing Co. (Importers), New York City.

SAYS WIFE PLANNED TO KILL PATTERSON

Woman Lay in Wait for Him and Shot Him in the Back, State Charges.

BEGIN TESTIMONY IN CASE

George W. Strain, the First Witness, Describes How He Gave Mrs. Patterson His Revolver.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—Special Prosecutor Horace G. Benson outlined to-day to the jury the case of the State against Gertrude Gibson Patterson, accused of the murder of her husband.

He said that the State would show that Mrs. Patterson, after being surprised by her husband under circumstances that threatened to jeopardize her chances for success in the divorce action she had brought, armed herself and lay in wait for him at a spot which she knew he was accustomed to pass in his morning walks.

Then, he declared, she inveigled him to an isolated place and shot him in the back, deliberately and premeditatedly. He asked for a verdict of first degree murder if these things were proved to the satisfaction of the jury.

The State would show, Benson declared, that immediately before the shooting Charles A. Patterson, a consumptive, was a patient at a sanitarium in a suburb of Denver. His wife was living in a bungalow in town which she had purchased. The reason for their living apart would be shown later, he said.

On the Saturday night preceding the shooting, which occurred on Monday morning, Patterson, accompanied by a friend whom the prosecution has been unable to find, paid an unexpected call at his wife's home, declared Mr. Benson. He found her, the prosecutor asserted, sitting on the porch with George W. Strain, a young Denver man. When Mrs. Patterson saw him she ran into the house, crying, "There comes my husband."

The State will show," said Mr. Benson, "that Mrs. Patterson had told Strain of her husband's temper, and that Strain had come armed; that Patterson asked Strain if he were not in the wrong house, and that Patterson, leaning forward, said that he would 'fix' Strain; that Strain, pointing a revolver at Patterson's breast, ordered him off the premises, and forced Patterson and his friend to walk off with their hands above their heads."

At this juncture, Mr. Benson continued, it would be shown Mrs. Patterson went in pursuit of her husband, and that Strain and Mrs. Patterson's twenty-year-old brother, Charles Gibson, later went in search of Patterson.

On their return to the bungalow Mr. Benson went on, the State expects to show that Mrs. Patterson declared that what "had happened would interfere with her divorce proceedings; that later she asked Strain to let her have his revolver, saying she was afraid of Patterson, and that he let her have the weapon.

Mr. Benson said that on the next day Mrs. Patterson tried to arrange a meeting with her husband over the telephone, but that he refused to meet her, and that on Monday morning Mrs. Patterson, taking with her Strain's revolver, went to a spot near the sanitarium and waited at a place she knew her husband was accustomed to pass.

"When Patterson finally appeared and saw his wife," said the Prosecutor, "we expect to show that he started to run, but stood still when his wife called to him to stop; that a witness who heard the first shot saw Patterson on his hands and knees and heard him cry out; that this witness saw Mrs. Patterson standing over the prostrate man pointing a pistol at him; that the witness cried out to her not to shoot; that Mrs. Patterson shot her husband again in the back, and that a moment later the witness saw her shove the revolver under her husband's body and flee into the E. B. Hendrie home, before the gate of which the shooting had occurred.

Strain was called to the witness stand and described, in answer to questions, circumstances leading to his lending the revolver to Mrs. Patterson.

Strain told the jury of events at Mrs. Patterson's bungalow on the Saturday night preceding the shooting. He had been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Patterson's home, he said. He admitted that he went armed on this occasion, because Mrs. Patterson had warned him of her husband's violent temper.

Patterson and a friend appeared at the house unexpectedly, he said, and Mrs. Patterson hurriedly went into the house. Patterson ordered him fro mthe premises in a threatening manner, the witness said, and he drew a pistol and marched Patterson and his friend off at the point of the revolver.

Strain said Mrs. Patterson ran after her husband, and they went away together. After her return she upbraided him for jeopardizing the chances of success in her divorce action, the witness said. As he was leaving, Strain said, Mrs. Patterson asked him to leave his revolver, and he said he complied.

Strain identified the weapon with which Patterson was killed as the one he left with Mrs. Patterson. Witnesses were introduced in an attempt to show that Mrs. Patterson had called her husband on the telephone at the sanitarium on the morning of the shooting, and that he had answered: "I don't ever want to see you."

It was also testified that she had waited at a spot near where the shooting occurred, and that when Patterson saw her he started to run away. Later they walked off together, it was asserted.

Physicians who conducted the autopsy on Patterson's body testified that he had been shot twice in the back, one bullet entering just under the right shoulder blade and passing through his shoulder. The other bullet entered just under the left shoulder blade and passed through the heart. The second wound caused his death, they said.

The only witness of the shooting was then placed on the stand. He is A. B. Shugart, a carpenter, whose home is near the spot where Patterson was killed.

He was stepping from a shed in the rear of his home when he heard two shots fired, he said. Looking up, he saw, 300 feet away, a man upon his hands and knees, and a woman, revolver in hand, standing over him.

"I shouted to her to stop," said Shugart, "and immediately she shot again. The man lurched forward on his face and stiffened out. Running around the house I saw the woman stooping over the prostrate form. As I approached she ran into the house in front of where the shooting had occurred. When I reached the man he was still gasping. I turned him over and asked who he was and what had happened, but he was beyond speech."

"When you turned the man over did you find anything?" asked Mr. Benson.

"I found a revolver," Shugart replied.

The witness identified the revolver. He then described how he followed Mrs. Patterson into the house. He entered and found her in a chair, apparently in a faint. When he unbuttoned her jacket to search her for a weapon she opened her eyes and looked at him, he said.

"I asked her who the man outside was," declared the witness, "and she answered, 'He is my husband and he wronged me.'"

When he sought other information, Shugart declared, she refused to talk.

Cross-examination by Attorney Hill for the defense failed to shake Shugart's testimony.

GETS WRIT FOR CUMMINS.

He Will Be Questioned To-day About Mrs. Kidd's $15,000 Note.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury signed a writ of habeas corpus yesterday for William J. Cummins, the convicted Carnegie Trust Company banker, on the application of Bradley Martin, Jr. Martin, who was one of the witnesses against Cummins, wants Cummins in court to-day to explain charges made by Anna Estelle Kidd. Mrs. Kidd is being sued by the Nineteenth Ward Bank on a note for $15,000.

In her answer Mrs. Kidd says that her note was really a dummy one and that she was not the actual party in interest. She says she made the note as an accommodation and that Ocey R. Walsh, Cummins's secretary, Cummins himself, and others made notes to her, which were to be sold, and out of which she was to be paid for making her note. She says she never got the money promised her for making the $15,000 note.

DITMARS REPRODUCING WAR.

Curator Is Setting Off Shells in the Bronx and Photographing Them.

After having handled poisonous snakes for twenty years without having come to harm, Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of the Bronx Zoo, has now undertaken another dangerous pastime.

The Curator is giving a series of lectures, illustrated by pictures taken in the civil war. These war-time pictures were taken by the wet-plate process, and the time of exposure made it impossible to get the actual action of the scene, so Mr. Ditmars has set out to supply the deficiency by getting photographs showing the explosion of shells and other stirring bits of action. He wrote to the War Department some time ago and obtained a description of the old-time six-pound shell and the amount of powder each contained.

Using the War Department recipe and an old shell found at Bull Run field as a model, the curator has made a number of shells of wood. These he is now engaged in setting off in the more rural parts of the Bronx. The effect of shells bursting in the air is obtained by placing them on post tops. He attaches a wire to the bombs and sets them off from a safe distance, using the ignition system of his automobile. The pieces of the shell tear up the ground with a truly war-like effect. One day this week a piece of shell struck the leg of the trypod behind which he was standing. It knocked the camera over but not until the shutter had clicked and the picture was taken.

TO HELP UPTOWN POOR.

Temple Israel Sisterhood Is to Give a Concert and Ball.

To meet the growing needs of the Jewish poor living about 116th Street, for whom Temple Israel Sisterhood makes itself entirely responsible, an entertainment and ball will be given on Saturday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Although the Sisterhood spent $500 short of $10,000 last year, this sum was not sufficient to grapple with the great volume of poverty dependent upon it. It has had to borrow from its special fund to complete the year. It has 800 members and receives contributions of various kinds, but the aggregate is not enough to meet the demand. Hence this entertainment.

The participants in the concert will be: Mr. Hastings, baritone; Albert Von Doenhoff, pianist; Miss Hulda Lashanska, contralto, and Maxmillian Pilzer, violinist. Among the boxholders are Justices Greenbaum and Platzek, D. P. Hays, S. Weil, A. Goldsmith, E. and Z. Van Raalte, M. Dreyfoos, W. C. Solomon, O. Kopel, L. Bloch, M. L. Ernst, J. Goodfriend, and S. G. Rosenbaum. The entertainment is under the management of Mrs. Marcus Heim.

To-morrow evening Dr. Harris will deliver an address in Temple Israel, recounting the twenty years' history of the Sisterhood and the growing story of its achievements.

STUDYING CITY LIGHTING.

Legislative Committee Hears Mr. Beck of Canada.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature of New York State, at a meeting held at the Knickerbocker Hotel yesterday to determine a policy for the State towards the development of its waterways, listened to an interesting talk from Adam Beck, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Beck was called to tell the committee what benefits the different Provinces in Canada had derived from the effects of municipal ownership of light and power. He showed where, under municipal ownership, the cost of electricity had been reduced nine cents per kilowatt hour to less than three cents. He said that in the farming districts the farmers were using electricity in all branches of their business with the exception of thrashing hay.

When asked by Assemblyman Merritt as to what the effect was on corporations already in existence and holding exclusive franchises to supply heat and light, Mr. Beck said the only procedure would be in his opinion the purchase of the plant at par value, making it compulsory to sell.

MAID SUES FOR $5,000.

Demands That Sum from a Music Teacher on an Assault Charge.

Nellie M. Lynch, a servant, started a suit for $5,000 for assault yesterday in the Supreme Court against Louis Simeons, a music teacher. She was formerly employed in the home of Dr. Hampton P. Howell at 39 East Twenty-seventh Street.

The young woman complains that on a morning on which Mrs. Howell had given instructions that Simeons was not to be admitted he came to the apartment. When she told him he could not enter, she says, he flung her aside and forced his way to Mrs. Howell's door, which was locked. He pounded on this until Mrs. Howell opened it. When Mrs. Howell saw Simeons she grew hysterical.

In her struggle to keep Simeons from entering the Howells' apartment and from approaching Mrs. Howell's room, Miss Lynch said, she was severely injured.

New Socialist Mayor to Speak Here.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor-elect of Schenectady, will address a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday, Dec. 4. Dr. Lunn has selected for his subject "The Rising Tide of Socialism." Admission will be by ticket, to be had by addressing the headquarters of the Socialist Party, 239 East Eighty-fourth Street.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Fine Furs—Attractively Priced

Perfectly Matched Sets of Fitch, Sable, Fisher, Skunk, Lynx, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sitka and White Fox—*at sensible prices.* These are examples—

Natural Raccoon Sets, $50

Natural Fox Sets, $42 & $50

Black Fox Sets, $65

Pointed Fox Sets, $100

Cross Fox Sets, $165 & $175

Handsome Moleskin Sets, $75

Luxurious Fur Coats

Newest plain and fancy fur-trimmed effects, embracing a wide range of Furs, models and lengths—

Of selected young Caracul— *upward from* $125
Of French Seal— *upward from* $135
Of Hudson Seal— *upward from* $175
Of Smoked Squirrel, $275. Of Sable Squirrel, $325
Of Persian Lamb (46-inch)— $400
Of Moleskin— *upward from* $600

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

LONELY TEACHER TURNED ON THE GAS

Most of Her Friends Married and Gone, So She Grew Weary of Life.

WROTE NOTES TO FRIENDS

Watchman at the St. Denis Discovered Her Just in Time to Save Her Life.

Sadie Quirk, a teacher in the public schools, who had found her life here very lonely, tried to kill herself in the early hours of yesterday morning in a room that she had taken for the purpose at the Hotel St. Denis. Her attempt was blocked by the night watchman of the hotel, who detected the faint ordor of gas as he was making his rounds of the corridors. Later in the morning the woman was taken before Magistrate O'Connor in the Jefferson Market Court, where she was discharged in the care of a clergyman.

Miss Quirk made her preparations methodically and with all possible consideration for her friends. On Tuesday afternoon she left her room at the Oriental boarding house in Lafayette Place, where Miss Underhill, the head of the house, had been good to her in the seven years that she had made the place her home. Rather than disturb with her own trouble the faded quiet of that old-fashioned house, which is stranded there amid the modern hurly-burly of that part of the east side, Miss Quirk went across to Eleventh Street and Broadway to the Hotel St. Denis. There she spent hours in writing letters.

At 11 o'clock she went quietly out to mail them, and to leave a note for Miss Underhill. It was found later that she had deposited a bunch of keys and a roll of bills amounting to $200 in her room at the Oriental. Then she went back to her room at the St. Denis, there to write more letters, one of which was a note of apology to the management for the trouble she was causing them, and several to her brother, D. A. Quirk, whose address is 1,725 Monroe Street, Chicago.

These the police found in her room after the attempt at suicide, which was discovered and checked. It was Patrick Mulligan, a night watchman making his rounds, who first caught the odor of gas, and fearing suicide, followed the trace to Miss Quirk's room on the second floor.

The door was locked, and he had the night clerk get a policeman to help him force his way in. They reached the room by way of a window that opens on the fire escape, and there they found the teacher, stretched on the bed with a covering over her head and in her mouth a tube leading to the gas jet. She was unconscious, and remained so for sometime after a doctor from the neighborhood had reached the room, followed by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Besides these two and the police and Mulligan, another person figured in the excitement at the hotel, and, in the opinion of some of those at work there, even added to it somewhat. This was a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Minot Plimpton, whose address is 45 West Eleventh Street. Mrs. Plimpton was one of the first to bend over the unconscious woman. Her ministrations were not greatly appreciated by the hospital doctor, and the police say he declined to return to the case, once he had left it, unless he could be assured that the woman would not be on hand.

Just how she got there was a little obscure at first and somehow Mulligan got the impression that she was the Police Matron attached to the Mercer Street Station. He even thought that he had gained that impression from her.

In the Jefferson Market Court, after breakfast, Miss Quirk faced the Magistrate. She told him that of what had happened the night before she had only the haziest recollection. She could recall no letters, but had no doubt that she wrote them. She suggested that a long siege of insomnia might have told on her, although she had been able to keep at her teaching at Public School 122 in lower First Avenue without missing a single day.

Miss Quirk is 32 years old. In one of her letters she spoke of the loneliness that was settling on her now that so many of her girl friends have married and gone their way.

McClellan Lectures at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—"The Modern History of the Customs Tariff" has been announced as the subject of a series of lectures under the Stafford Little Foundation, to be delivered here by George B. McClellan, LL. D., 1886, ex-Mayor of New York. Mr. McClellan served as Stafford Little lecturer last Winter, his subject being based on the effects of "Cannonism."

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE. 25c —Adv.

Dentist Killed by a Hearse.

Dr. Charles B. Twitchell, a dentist, formerly of Syracuse, was run over and killed yesterday at the corner of Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue by a hearse, as he was trying to cross the avenue. Dr. Twitchell had been in this city for several years in the employ of Rose V. Randell, a dentist, at 252 West Forty-second Street. The hearse was empty and going alone. Samuel Goodman of 180 Suffolk Street was the driver.

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BRIC-A-BRAC AND OBJECTS OF ART

SUITABLE FOR GIFTS, FAVORS, ETC., INCLUDE MARBLE STATUARY, CLOCKS AND CLOCK SETS, BRONZES, CARVED IVORIES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND MIRRORS, POTTERY, ELECTRIC LAMPS, LAMP AND CANDLE SHADES, JARDINIÈRES, ANDIRONS, SMOKERS' SETS, TEAKWOOD STANDS, GILT CARVED WOOD PIECES, ETC.

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STERLING SILVER PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, MIRRORS, TOILET SETS, TRAYS, ETC. PLATEAUX, DECANTERS, TEA SETS AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVER DEPOSIT.

JEWELRY NOVELTIES INCLUDE NECKLACES, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, HAT PINS; OPERA GLASSES AND LORGNETTES, OPERA BAGS, BEADED AND LACE BAGS; MEN'S SCARF PINS, CUFF LINKS, VEST SETS, GOLD KNIVES, MATCH SAFES, ETC.

HAVE NOW IN READINESS A NEW DEPARTMENT OF LEATHER FURNITURE, LOCATED ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, SHOWING A WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES.

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"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

33 Out of Every 100 School Boys are Flat-footed!

This is the recent statement of a prominent Public School Official, and doubtless an even greater proportion of arch weakness would be discovered among school girls.

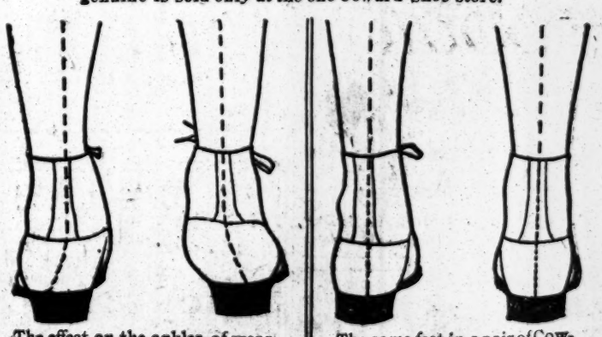
Among physiologists, it is generally admitted that "flat-foot" is a frequent cause of spinal trouble, as a broken arch throws the body in strained positions.

Orthopedists agree that proper mechanical support is the only effective remedy for falling arch and "flat-foot." Leading surgeons endorse the COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOE as the one which is anatomically correct and helpful.

This shoe, made on the Coward Orthopedic Last, allows the foot to meet the ground in a natural manner. The extension heel and arch support, steady the ankle, raise the sagging muscles, and encourage correct walk and carriage.

Wearing this Coward Shoe, holds the arch structure in its normal position and prevents and corrects "flat-foot."

The Coward is the original Arch Support Shoe. The public is cautioned against imitations. The genuine is sold only at the one Coward Shoe store.



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The same feet in a pair of COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOES—ankle strain entirely relieved.

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Announce
For balance of this week only, an exceptional sale of their entire stock of LADIES' AND MISSES'
Tailor made Suits
Comprising all the latest styles and copies of foreign models, in the most desirable shades and materials at
$20
The original prices having been $40 to $75.
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Be sure it's well boiled.

Advertise Lost articles promptly in the Lost column of The New York Times. If a Times reader finds them they will be restored.

ALDRICH ANSWERS CRITICS OF HIS PLAN

Denies Statement by Speaker That Bank of England Has a More Effective System.

BENJAMIN STRONG SPEAKS

President Schurman of Cornell University Praises Aldrich Plan — Programme May Not Be Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—At the session of the American Bankers' Association Convention to-day, replies to criticisms of his currency reform plan were made by former Senator Aldrich. Following the announcement by President Watts that Mr. Aldrich would leave on a night train, the author of the currency reform scheme took the floor and went in detail into disputed points of the revised proposal of the Monetary Commission.

His remarks were suggested by Frank B. Anderson of the Bank of California, San Francisco, who spoke of the National Reserve Association and the relation it would have to foreign trade. One thing to which Mr. Anderson objected particularly was that the plan does not give the association authority to go into the open market and buy commercial paper, in order to make its discount rate effective. He cited the Bank of England, and said the reverse was true in its case.

Mr. Aldrich denied this and cited authorities of the Bank of England to back up his contention. In reply to another criticism, he said that a bank's credit in the association would not be proportional to its balance with the association.

The morning's session took up several papers that were to have been heard Tuesday. James B. Forgan of Chicago, President Schurman of Cornell University, and George M. Reynolds of Chicago in their addresses, gave hearty indorsement to the Aldrich plan.

John Perrin, of the Fletcher-American Bank, Indianapolis, discussed "Trade Fluctuations and Panics," declaring that panics are the results of inadequate control of financial reserves.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, discussed interest rates.

Those who spoke at the afternoon session besides Mr. Anderson were Joseph G. Brown, President of the City National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.; Congressman Arsene P. Pujo of Louisiana, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and L. P. Padgett, Tennessee member of the National Monetary Commission.

It seems almost certain now that the bankers will not conclude their programme of set speeches. Much of the afternoon and evening was given over to social features. To-day there was an automobile ride, in which several hundred machines loaned by citizens were used, for the ladies. A polo game at Audubon Park, the old exposition grounds, drew a great crowd. To-night there was a grand ball at the French Opera House.

President Schurman's Speech.

Proposed changes in the tariff and trust laws of the United States, vital as they may be, fade into the background in importance beside the necessity for a sound banking and currency system, in the opinion of President Schurman of Cornell University. In addressing the association to-day, he indorsed the National Reserve Association plan, and offered his co-operation to the association, if it should be desired or needed, in securing its enactment into law.

"I believe a thorough and extensive campaign of education will be necessary," he said. "The benefits of reform inure to the public generally. It is not the bankers but the public who now suffer. And the first lesson to be emphasized in our campaign of education is this: That banking and currency reform is the concern, not of bankers, not even of financiers, but of the American public in general.

"When panics come and wage earners are thrown out of employment the public must be made to understand that these evils in which all alike are participating are due to a cumbersome, antiquated, and unscientific system of banking and currency, and that they could be eliminated with the reform of that system.

"Whoever can improve the American system of banking and currency, improves American business and confers a benefit, not only on business men, but on every one who is engaged in any of the tasks of production or distribution, on the farmer and the laborer, as well as on the trader and the capitalist.

"If Senator Aldrich has, after conference with bankers and business men and economists and other groups of intelligent citizens, worked out on sound business principles a plan for the reformation of our currency and banking system which can be fitted into existing conditions without involving abrupt or revolutionary changes, his name will be ranked among the foremost financial statesmen of modern times, and he will have laid before our people a programme of practical reform which, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the terrible severity of the evils to be remedied, should take precedence of every other question of contemporary public policy.

"I recognize the propriety of bringing our tariff laws into a closer harmony with the conditions of modern industry. And though I am firmly convinced that business on a large scale is absolutely essential to efficiency in the modern world and should be protected and encouraged by all proper and legitimate means, I hold less emphatically that the public have a right to be protected from oppressive monopolies. But whatever the losses, inconveniences, and sufferings which may be attributed to our tariff and trust laws, they are far less than the losses, inconveniences and sufferings which are due to the imperfections of our banking and currency system.

"The business of the country has undergone centralization at a tremendous rate. But our banking system is paralyzed by decentralization and lack of coordination. To realize how antiquated that system is one has only to imagine trade and commerce conducted to-day as it was fifty or one hundred years ago. Yet that is the decentralized condition in which under the present system our banks are actually left. It is as though a town were to be protected against fire when each citizen possessed a private reservoir of water and would not allow his neighbor to use it.

"The second fundamental evil from which our banking system suffers is the lack of elasticity in the credit it furnishes to the country. The losses to the country thus ensuing cannot be calculated.

"On the dangers of Wall Street exploitation and control the public will be sensitive and suspicious in the extreme. Yet the Aldrich plan seems to reduce to the lowest possible degree the opportunity of exploitation by Wall Street. So far as appears, it might be said that that possibility is wholly eliminated. But in view of the subtle machinations with which the recent history of American finance has made us familiar one may hesitate to make such a positive assertion. One may, however, venture to declare that it would be difficult to lay down greater precautions than those embodied in this plan."

Benjamin Strong, Jr.'s Address.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, spoke in part as follows:

"An analysis of the disposition of earnings, the methods of taxation, and the probable relation of the association to the domestic and foreign money markets all lead to the belief that the Reserve Association will be a conservative and trustworthy custodian of the country's lawful money reserves.

"As to the earnings of the association and their distribution, I suggest the following assumed statement of the possible condition of the Reserve Association at the end of, say, one year, as stated by one of our noted financiers in an address delivered at Nashville last May:

ASSETS.	
Lawful money received for capital	$100,000,000
Lawful money received for Government deposits	100,000,000
Lawful money received for bank deposits	500,000,000
Government bonds taken over	500,000,000
Total	$1,200,000,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$100,000,000
Government deposits	100,000,000
Bank deposits	500,000,000
Circulating notes	500,000,000
Total	$1,200,000,000

"No amount has been allowed for capital subscribed by State institutions. The capital stock of the State institutions which would then be eligible for membership could not exceed $803,000,000, the present combined capital of such institutions, but would be very much less, owing to the fact that of the 12,000 odd State banks and trust companies whose capital is included in these figures, nearly 7,000 have not the requisite capital of $25,000.

"Solely for the purpose of illustration, we will assume a condition for the association, after some years of operation, as follows:

ASSETS.	
Lawful money received for capital	$125,000,000
Lawful money received for Government deposits	100,000,000
Lawful money received for bank deposits	625,000,000
Government bonds taken over	700,000,000
Investments and discounts	300,000,000
Total	$1,850,000,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$125,000,000
Government deposits	100,000,000
Bank deposits	625,000,000
Circulating notes	700,000,000
Deposits and note liabilities arising from investments and discounts	300,000,000
Total	$1,850,000,000

"In this estimate is included an increase in capital and deposit liabilities, as well as circulation to cover a possible admission of State institutions, and a larger discount and investment account is indicated than may arise for many years.

Based upon this assumed condition, the earnings should work out in round figures about as follows:

EARNINGS.	
3 per cent. on 700,000,000 U. S. 3s	$21,000,000
4½ per cent. on 100,000,000 discounts	4,500,000
3½ per cent. on 200,000,000 investments	7,000,000
Total	$32,500,000
DEDUCTIONS.	
1½ per cent. on 700,000,000 U. S. 3s	$10,500,000
Expenses main office and fifteen branches	6,000,000
Expenses note issues (about double present cost)	2,000,000
Total	$18,500,000

"The result, although allowing for changes in the monetary plan since the estimate hertofore referred to was made, is substantially the same. The stockholders might receive a dividend of $5,000,000, and there would be left for surplus $4,500,000, and for the government $4,500,000, total $14,000,000. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the disposition of the earnings of the association may become an important question immediately upon its organization.

"The extent to which this vast credit would be employed would depend entirely upon the developing needs of the country as expressed in the discount rate, for, as already stated, there would be no temptation to the management to expand its liabilities for profit, and it would consequently be used only as a governor to interest charges.

"The influence of bank officers will probably be exerted toward the creation and accumulation of a larger volume of short-time mercantile paper, which will be suceptible of discount among banks and rediscount with the Reserve Association. Such paper will pass from the country bank to the reserve bank, and will be considered by the latter its choicest asset by reason of its convertibility through the Reserve Association. This class of paper will then become the secondary reserve of the banks of the country in place of demand Stock Exchange loans, which largely constitute such reserve to-day. These loans are made with the expectation that in the early Fall they will be largely recalled, and the proceeds used for crop movement in the West and South.

"The same inducements which have made such loans desirable, namely, realization of interest and availability, will prevail to as great and probably a greater extent in the case of bank acceptances and short-time commercial paper with the Reserve Association in operation, and it is only natural to suppose that the result will be the gradual accumulation of bills of short maturity in place of Stock Exchange loans and the building up of a new form of secondary reserve. It may be found that these changes take place slowly and that while the discount account of the Reserve Association will gradually increase, yet its principal primary transactions will be the accumulation of foreign exchange."

Criticism from Californian.

Frank B. Anderson, President of the Bank of California, San Francisco, had some criticisms of the plan.

"I am in favor of the general plan suggested by Senator Aldrich, but I believe it fundamentally wrong to tie the association's hands so that it cannot enforce its rate," he said. "It has no doubt been done to prevent any competition with the existing banks, but such competition as would occur would be in the interest of all the banks of the country outside of the central reserve cities, and the more important reserve cities, and in the interest of the entire business public in this country; and the facilities which the association would give the reserve and central reserve city banks, added to the power to do a greater volume of business with safety, would more than offset the small amount of competition which they would receive.

"The State banks and trust companies should be encouraged to join the National Reserve Association, but not on more liberal terms than the National banks; they have multiplied more rapidly than National banks; the reason they have done so is that they are better fitted to meet in competition the business needs of the communities where they exist. In my opinion the great majority of these institutions will seek a National charter if the National bank act is so liberalized that they can enter the system without giving up the competing advantages which they now enjoy. They will at least have the privilege of joining the National Reserve Association.

"The ability of the National Reserve Association to protect and control the legal cash reserves of the banks and to relieve them individually of that responsibility seems to me to be the crux of the whole situation. If any doubt of this ability creeps into the minds of the public, the banks, or the foreign banking and investing public, we will be back again to the position where these elements periodically compete with each other to see which can lock up the most gold.

"The power to make its rate effective would be the association's greatest weapon of offense and defense; it will, if efficient, give the elasticity to our banking system which is so desirable—elasticity means contraction and expansion, not expansion alone. In normal times the influence of the association's rate would be practically nil; under the plan the association would be a beggar at the doors of its depositors, dependent upon them for the investment of its funds; failing there, all of its funds would have to go abroad for investment. On the other hand, when the banks were loaned up and actual stringency existed, the banks would have to go to the association and accept such terms as it imposed, that is, the association rate will be effective only when the banks have to borrow."

James B. Forgan's Address.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, addressed the convention.

"Under the proposed plan," Mr. Forgan said, "the minds of the local depositors in our banks would be diverted from the small lawful cash reserves they individually maintain. Attention would be directed, rather, to the fact that the banks were affiliated with a central association, maintaining and controlling for them their lawful reserves and standing ready to supply them with its circulating notes whenever necessary. The plan suggested will, therefore, afford our banks the principal advantages of the branch banking system without surrendering their individuality of ownership, their interest in local affairs, or the local control of their interest."

Mr. Forgan submitted a prospective balance sheet of the National Reserve Association, based on the suggestions of former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, that its paid in capital be $150,000,000 and its minimum legal reserve be 50 per cent. of net liabilities. Prospective figures credited the association with a loaning or investing capacity of $275,000,000.

"The demand for its circulating notes will fluctuate with the seasons," he said. "When crops are being moved the demand for them will be at its height. At such times the banks will have to support their reserve balances with the National Reserve Association, against which they may have currency shipped to them, by rediscounting their available paper. As the business demand for circulating notes declines they will return to the banks and through them to the branches of the National Reserve Association for credit on deposit. Simultaneously will mature the rediscounts on which the increased issue of notes was based."

No indorsement of the Aldrich plan was given by the National Association of Supervistors of State Banks before the fourth anual convention of the association adjourned here to-night. J. L. Mohundro of Seattle was elected President of the association.

Winter Overcoats of Dignity and Refinement at Moderate Prices—$15, $16.50, $18 and $20

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With over 200 illustrations and a map. The illustrations are exceptional as the generally accessible material is supplemented by the author's camera, and from pictures secured by his many friends who live in Persia. $3.50 net; by mail $3.70.

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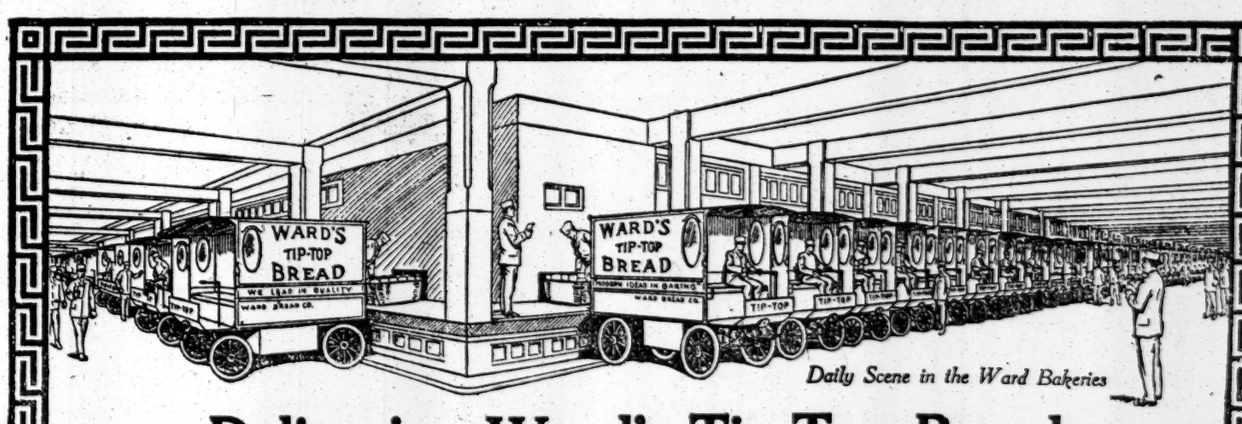
Consider the Unfair Attacks Upon Bake Shops. Look at the Bread Trust.
WE MUST ACT AT ONCE.
Good Speakers Will Address the Meeting. Make It Your Business to Attend.
ALBIN E. PLARRE, President.



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If you once see Ward's Tip-Top Bread made you will never fail to ask for that kind. You will *know* it is clean—pure—made *perfectly* of the *best* materials.

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WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD WARD BREAD CO.

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DIRECTORS MUST PAY FOR DECEPTIVE ACTS

Court of Appeals Holds Payment of Unearned Dividends Is Equivalent to Misstatements.

APPELLATE COURT REVERSED

The Ottingers Sued Barney Estate and Others for $30,000 Damages on Account of Ice Trust Stock.

The Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision reversing the majority decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department, and adopting as its own decision the minority decision written by Justice Miller and concurred in by Justice Dowling in the suit of Marx and Moses Ottinger against John R. Bennett, Oren Dennett, "James" Manchester Haynes, "Robert" W. Hopkins, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, James McCutcheon, Wesley M. Oler, James W. Barney, and Ashbel H. Barney, as executors of Charles T. Barney, Ruel W. Poor, Edward H. Robb, Thomas Sturgis, John D. Schoonmaker, and Joseph W. Scott. The Court of Appeals decided that Ottingers's complaint to which the defendants demurred, stated a sufficient cause of action, and that the partial defense of the defandants to which the Ottingers demurred was not a valid pleading. Under the decision the defendants will now have to file an answer to the suit.

The Ottingers sued for $30,000 damages arising from the purchase of 600 shares of stock of the American Ice Company, of which the defendants were Directors in 1902. The suit is based on the allegation that the dividend declared by the Directors on Jan. 1, 1902, was not earned, but paid out of capital, and that the declaration and payment of the dividend was a false representation to the public, and consequently to the Ottingers of the value of the stock. The partial defense pleaded by some of the defendants was that the Ottingers should have joined a holding company formed by a majority of the stockholders to save what value was possible of the stock, thereby reducing their damages by $11,520.

In upholding the sufficiency of the complaint, the court concurred in the minority Appellate Division decision that "One who intentionally deceives another to his injury, no matter how, is accountable for the wrong, that a party is liable for misrepresentations whether by conduct or words, made for another to act upon, if they were calculated to deceive, and if in fact they do deceive such other person, into acting in reliance upon them to his injury. It is quite as easy to deceive by acts as by words, and the deed if often more effectual than the word."

In denying the validity of the partial defense, the court said:

"The appellants alleged that a plan was devised by certain of the stockholders of the American Ice Company to reduce the losses incurred by the holders of stock through the decline in its market price, which was the organization of a holding company and the exchange of its stock for the common stock of the American Ice Company in the ratio of one to five, and that the plaintiffs could have effected such an exchange and sold the stock in exchange for a sum which would have reduced their losses. Of course, the stockholders did not have to take stock in a new company, and the matter pleaded is not a defense, partial or otherwise." The court observed that the proposed organization plan might be proved, however, as having a bearing on the value of the stock.

In their answer to the suit the Directors of the ice company denied that the dividend had been declared for the purpose of deceiving any one, and stated that the stock had been publicly sold on the New York and other Stock Exchanges. With respect to this plan the court held:

"A declaration of a dividend by a going concern implies earnings from which to pay it, and the publication of the fact of such a declaration is calculated to induce the public to believe that the dividend has been earned and the corporation is prosperous. If, intending the public to act thereon, the defendants made and published a report expressly stating that the dividend declared had been earned, there would be no doubt of their liability to a person thereby deceived to his injury. The familiar cases of false prospectuses need not be cited. Why distinguish between a false affirmation and an act calculated to have a like effect, the motive and the result in each case being the same? Certainly the law makes no such distinction.

"We have had many illustrations in cases before us of the devices to deceive the public employed by managing Directors, who misuse their positions to promote stock speculation and the payment of dividends out of capital is a familiar one. When that is done, to induce the public to purchase shares of the company and thereby create a fictitious value, upon which the wrongdoers may trade, they should be held accountable precisely as though the like deception had been practiced by actual misstatements."

In the answer already filed by the Directors they deny that the dividend was paid from profits and was not earned, and deny the allegation that it was paid from capital. In going to the higher courts they waived these denials, however, to assert that even if the allegations were true there was no false representation on which a fraud suit could be brought by the Ottingers. When the case comes to trial the burden of proof will be on the Ottingers to show that the dividend was not earned, but was paid out of capital.

THUG HOLDS UP A WOMAN.

Robs Her at Dusk on a Tarrytown Street at Point of Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Mrs. William S. Allen of 10 Benedict Avenue, wife of W. S. Allen of the American Locomotive Company, visited her aunt, Mrs. D. D. Willsea, on Franklin Street this afternoon and started home soon after 5 o'clock. She walked up Franklin Street hill, and while it was rather lonesome she had been that way many times before and had no fear. As she reached Washington Street in front of the home of George W. MacAdam and next to the home of Isaac Requa, President of the Westchester County Savings Bank, a man approached her, and as she attempted to pass he stepped in front of her and, pointing a revolver in her face, said:

"I want your money, and if you utter a sound I'll shoot you dead."

Mrs. Allen stood petrified, and mechanically handed over her handbag and pocketbook. The man grabbed both, and flourishing the revolver in her face again said: "Remember, not a sound or you're a dead woman." Then he leaped over the fence and disappeared toward the railroad tracks.

Mrs. Allen was so frightened that she didn't know what she was doing. Thomas Dwyer, a hackman, came along just then and seeing her condition stopped, and after helping her in the carriage drove her home. To-night her husband said she was so hysterical that she couldn't see any one.

"Mrs. Allen is all broken up over the affair," he said. "She has given the policeman a fair description of the man, but is so frightened that she hardly can recall what took place."

Chief of Police Bowles and his men are searching all the estates in South Broadway to-night trying to find the hold-up man, but they believe he escaped by the railroad.

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HIGHER McADOO FARES

Must Be Passed On by Inter-State Board, Not by Service Commission.

The Hudson and Manhattan Company is in a peculiar situation in serving notice of its intention to advance fares from New Jersey points to uptown New York. While nominally operating only in New York, the fact that no change is made in the rate of fare between any two points in Manhattan relieves the company from the necessity of satisfying the Public Service Commission of this State of the reasonableness of its new rates, while a similar condition exists in its relations to the New Jersey authorities. The company is, therefore, amenable only to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and will file its new tariff with the commission thirty days before Dec. 24, when the new rate is to go into effect.

When the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Erie, and other roads bringing passengers into New York from New Jersey points prepared to increase their fares commuters arose to protest that they had located in New Jersey in the belief that commutation rates were to remain unchanged. It was learned yesterday that Hudson and Manhattan interests do not expect any opposition to their increase, for the reason that, whereas the weakest of the steam roads which asked for higher rates was earning its fixed charges and a comfortable margin over, the tubes have not been able to earn enough to provide for interest on the bonds issued to finance their construction.

"I believe that the public will justify my oft-expressed theory that if you give others a square deal they will accord you the same treatment in return," said Mr. McAdoo yesterday. "For the past four years we have carried passengers at a loss; now we are only advancing fares to within 1 cent of the cost for the same trip by the slower and less convenient route."

Last year the tunnel system operated at a deficit of $816,000, of which $764,000 was properly chargeable to interest during construction. With the lines completed to Thirty-third Street it will now be necessary to charge the current earnings with the full amount of bond interest. In financial circles it is not believed that any valid objection to the proposed change in fare could be lodged with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH BACK.

Says the Reports of Arab Massacres in Tripoli Are True.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Southampton on the White Star liner Oceanic was F. Hopkinson Smith, author, painter, and engineer, who spends his Summers in Venice and his Winters in this city.

"No matter what is said or done in Rome or Constantinople," Mr. Smith said, "the port of Tripoli and the surrounding country belongs to the Berbers, who are ignorant of diplomatic questions and only look upon the Italians as intruders. The reports of the massacres are true, as I know some of the correspondents who have sent them out, and they are reliable men.

"I saw an affidavit made by one correspondent in which he stated that he had informed the military authorities at Tripoli of a family of four Arabs who were starving, and only immediate succor would save them. No notice was taken of his request, and the next day the four Arabs died from want of food.

"The Italians, if I may use a slang expression, have bitten off more than they can chew in this war, and they will have a fight on their hands for years with these Berbers."

SAYS STATE LAWS CAUSE MONOPOLY

R. B. Reed Urges the Williams Bill for Reforming Lax State Charters to Corporations.

OPPOSES FEDERAL CONTROL

Calls the Bill's Principle the "Yard Stick" Senator Bourne Urged Congress to Prescribe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Opposition to a Federal incorporation law, or the plan advocated by Samuel Untermyer and others, for a Federal commission to supervise corporations, was made before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day by Robert R. Reed, a New York lawyer, and Eugene G. Hay, member of the Board of Appraisers at New York.

Mr. Reed insisted that the Federal remedy for the trust evil lies in forcing corporations to remove objectionable features from their charters, and in forcing the States to improve their incorporation laws.

Mr. Hay suggested that corporations be prohibited from holding the stock, or owning or leasing the property, to other corporations in similar or related lines of industry; that the Directors of a corporation be prohibited from serving as Directors of competing corporations; that the capital of corporations be paid in full before they are permitted to operate in inter-State commerce; that no trade agreements be permitted that will interfere with free and open competition; and that Directors of corporations must be residents of the States in which it was organized.

Mr. Reed appeared in behalf of the Williams bill. He stated that he drafted the bill at the request of John Sharp Williams, who introduced it in the Senate on last April 20. Describing his proposal, Mr. Reed said:

"The distinctive feature of my proposal is in the proposal that Congress has ample power to compel the reform of the State charters by excluding from commerce all corporations whose charters do not conform to prescribed conditions of organization and conduct. The radical difference between this proposal and others that attempt to deal with monopoly as it now exists is that this remedy makes possible the reform of existing conditions without resort to Federal incorporation or Federal license, without the need of Federal regulation, without the creation of asingle Federal bureau, office, or commission. It asserts the Federal duty to maintain the freedom of commerce, without extending it as a bureaucratic invader of individual rights. I urge the Williams bill not only as a law necessary in itself to compel the reform of corporate charters, and to prevent corporate monopoly, but to those who do not recognize this need. I urge it as an alternative to Federal incorporation and regulation."

Mr. Reed quoted Mr. Wickeksham as declaring that the monern monopoly is the creation of the State corporation laws, and that a Federal law excluding holding companies from commerce wouuld "lay the axe at the root of the trust evil."

"I trust that Congress, if it adopts this principle, will never seek by indirection through it to give to a Federal department the control of corporate business. Determine, if you will, the particular safeguards and limitations which should be imposed by a State upon one or more classes of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, and then require those safeguards and limitations of such corporations as a condition of their right to engage in such commerce. That is the principle of the Williams bill, applied according to its intent. This proposal is the 'yard stick' which Senator Bourne has recently demanded, to be prescribed by Congress. It is the definite legislative rule taking the place of the executive fiat, a permanent, uniform law by which existing trusts may be both compelled and permitted to disintegrate and reorganize, and thereafter conducted in obedience to law. It is the correction of the evil of monopoly in its source as opposed to its sporadic prosecution or permanent regulation by the Federal Executive.

"The power of onngress is ample. Under this power you may regulate the State corporations. You may, it is asserted, exclude them entirely from commerce and create Federal trading corporations. But you do this with a certain peril in the experiment, a peril of centralization, of regulated monopoly and universal corruption, a peril also of violating the Constitution, a peril possibly of not getting the votes for so drastic and un-American a programme. You may attempt also to condition by law the conduct and relations of corporations engaged in commerce. This is one part of my proposal; it is a part of the Williams bill, but if you stop there you leave the State laws free as means of evasion, which you cannot prevent so long as those laws remain unlimited as the governing laws of inter-State corporations. You will have one set of laws working against another, the same condition of inefficiency now existing."

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Boysie got the Graphophone

THIS is an amusing story, but not too amusing to have a real sympathetic touch, for, after all, everyone was glad that Boysie got hisgraphophone, especially as his goat got sick and so couldn't be raffled off. Frederick Dorr Steele's pictures add a good deal to the spirit of the story.

["The Boarding House Graphlophone" by Norvell Harrison]

Christmas Bells

TWO pages of sheet music for Christmas, written especially for Christmas and especially for Companion readers, which would cost at least one dollar at music stores.

["Christmas Bells," music by Ward Stephens; words by Marguerite Merington.]

"The Flying House" and how it flew

THE strangest thing about the flying house is that it really flew, with Princess Ethel and Prince Paul in it, and Vi'letemma and Algernon also. This was strange because Vi'letemma "made up" the story to keep Algernon quiet. So Vi'letemma was more surprised than Algernon when it happened.

["The Flying House" by Hulbert Footner.]

The Christmas number of the Woman's Home Companion is a whole department store of Christmas help, inspiration and entertainment. A single visit will convince you that you never saw such bargains anywhere else: 3 Christmas stories, 4 other stories, 10 Merry Christmas talks by editors and others, 7 successful ideas for Christmas entertainments, 130 suggestions for Christmas gifts, 57 advertisements of Christmas presents, a Christmas full-page picture, a piece of Christmas sheet music, a page of Christmas dinners and a page of Christmas tables—all this without counting the regular departments, fashions, fads, foods, women's clubs, how to handle husbands and babies, etc.

And here is a gown for the Christmas festivities by Grace Margaret Gould

It is a great big 15 cents' worth of Christmas.

A magazine just for the children

STORIES, pictures, playthings and toys for children—enough to fill a Little Folks' Magazine—are in this number of the Woman's Home Companion. There is a "continued-in-our-next" story about those delightful Island Twins, John and Jane, and their Christmas visit to their rich friends in the city. John and Jane will be continued for five months, so you'd better ask mother to subscribe, but they begin in the Christmas number.

["The Island Twins" by Abbie Farwell Brown]

How 15 cents will make your Christmas money go farthest

THE woman who pays $1.50 a year for the Woman's Home Companion gets her money back with every number and sometimes more. A single suggestion of the several hundred given in each number could be easily worth $1.50 to any woman.

A suggestion for a gown, or a luncheon party, or a home-made Christmas present, or a practical household recipe, any one may be worth $1.50 to the busy, anxious housewife who is trying to solve many economic problems with a small household allowance. Our readers write to us every day telling what good they have gotten out of any one suggestion, and remember that every number of the Woman's Home Companion has a hundred suggestions.

15 cents of your Christmas money spent for the Christmas Woman's Home Companion will make your Christmas a brighter, happier and more successful Christmas.

Somebody in your house ought to get the Woman's Home Companion for a year as a Christmas present.

What would you do about it—?

IF you were Margery and your fiance, Carter, fell head over heels in love with your bridesmaid, Isobel, whom he had known only ten days, what would you do?

If you were Isobel, madly in love with Carter despite yourself, what would you do?

If you are just yourself, what would you have Carter do, remembering that he is a real man and the fashionable wedding only four days off?

If you can't solve the problems yourself, you'll be intensely interested in the way the author does it.

["When a Man Loves" by Mary Hastings Bradley.]

More Kewpies

THE Kewpies are giving a Christmas party, the best sort of party, to a whole neighborhoodful of poor children that the rich people forgot. You know the Kewpies, don't you, those funny little chaps that do so much good in such a quaint way, all told in pictures and rhymes?

["The Kewpies' Christmas Party" by Rose Cecil O'Neill]

Toys mother can make for you

SEE these many pages of Christmas presents which mother can make for you, and other pages of presents you can make for her—only we mustn't let her know. There is a gift for everyone in the family, and just how to make it, in this number of the Companion, which costs only 15 cents.

["Home-made Toys" by A. Russell Bond]

And here's a new kind of Toy-book

or is it a book-toy, this book about the surprising adventures of Jack and Betty, who have to cut their way through from page to page, always finding something more wonderful on the next page. You can play with the Jack-and-Betty-book, or you can send it to some little boy or girl as a Christmas gift.

["Adventures of Jack and Betty" by Clara and George Williams]

A Merry Christmas

to all readers of the Woman's Home Companion and those who are going to be

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A study of the man at close range in his home surroundings.

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The remarkable career of Morgan Shuster, who is administering the finances of Persia, and who has drawn upon himself the antagonism of the Great Powers by his inflexible integrity.

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HOW A HOLY WAR IN AFRICA WOULD MENACE THE WORLD.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1911.

LIBERTY FOR LABOR.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals confirming the injunction against a strike by the Carpenters' Union of this city was published yesterday. An injunction against a strike is not the same thing as a sentence to involuntary labor, or to labor under unacceptable conditions. On the contrary this injunction against a strike gives a guarantee of the protection of the law to those willing to work and satisfied with their conditions of employment, but who would be unable otherwise to earn their living except at the risk of their lives, and perhaps not even then. The freedom to work in amity with capital of course is freedom for capital to employ willing workmen. Therefore capital and labor—except the Carpenters' Brotherhood—are both favored by the injunction against a conspiracy in restraint of trade of larger proportions than is generally appreciated. Overwork and underpayment is all that even trades unionists allege against the most detested employers. Such conditions of employment are oppressive and obnoxious, but are preferable to total prohibition of employment, however grievously it may be needed.

Such was the sentence which the Carpenters' Brotherhood issued against all carpenters except those in the union. The union's writ in fact ran against all the world except its own members, and was felt heavily in many States. The union forbade all employers of this city to use any of the products of the labor of non-union carpenters, and it forbade employers out of New York to employ non-union carpenters. The roots of the case spread even more widely than in the hatters' case, in which Mr. GOMPERS pleaded that the Constitution of the Federation of Labor authorized the boycott and asked what the courts would do about it. In that case the sentence of the Federation was that the capitalist who had offended should be excluded from inter-State commerce until he made his peace. In this case the by-laws of the union fine every unionist who works upon the produce of the labor of non-union carpenters, and strikes and boycotts are the penalties for all employers who seek to use such materials. In this way 200,000 carpenters are arrayed against the associated plaintiffs, of whom none employs less than 100 men, or has an investment less than $100,000. The entire building industry of the city is concerned, and a good part of the building material industry in other States. Everybody who lives under a roof has a right to construction as cheap as possible, and the object of the defendants to the injunction is to make construction as dear as is practicable, and to confine the distribution of wages among themselves.

The motive of the policy, as stated by the attorney for the union in court, is the fact that open-shop labor can supply building material 50 per cent. cheaper than it can be produced in New York union shops. The union pleads that it is friendly to the union shops of this neighborhood, and wishes to protect them from the competition of outside open shops. The method of this protection was for the brotherhood to send from its headquarters at Indianapolis organizers to make trouble here for all consumers of open-shop materials, or employers of non-union carpenters. Strikes and boycotts followed, so numerous and successful that employing carpenters and builders in a considerable proportion of the trade organized and bound themselves, under a penalty of $2,500, not to use such material. An appeal for protection against such a tyrannous combination in restraint of trade was made to Washington in vain, and the injunction now sustained was procured by private defendants.

Capital may be left to look out for itself, having brains and money enough. The helplessness of labor against tyranny by its class is a more serious matter. The injunction now affirmed was granted in the words of Judge COXE because

> the right of every American citizen, whether employer or employé, to gain an honest livelihood by his own toil and endeavor is inherent in our organic law, and should be protected by all the power of the Government.

The position of the defendants is that only members of their own association shall possess those rights. Any one of 1,900 local unions can refuse membership to any carpenter, and there is no remedy. Yet without such membership no carpenter can exercise the rights Judge COXE declared to be the right of every American. This is equally true of all unions, those "organizations not for profit" and practicers of human uplift, who are asking exemption from the anti-trust law, which the Government declines to enforce against them. This case differs from others in that there is neither malice nor grievance on the part of the union. It is not a question of conditions of employment, but of the right to labor for a living. It is not a question affecting any one defendant, for the union declares itself against all the world. The defendants are honestly blind to the arguments against their claim to monopolize all carpenters' work for themselves. If the carpenters' contention be conceded it must be allowed to all other unions, and then the right to labor will exist only for those who hold a union license, and the dearest privilege of wage earners will have vanished. The by-law of the carpenters and the law of the land are in conflict, and one must yield.

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

When will ground be broken for a new County Court House? The Judges, cooped up in the old building, want to know. The Board of Estimate, which has but six months from Oct. 12 last within which to act, has taken no definite step toward the selection of a site. When the site is chosen, the Municipal Art Commission will have to pass upon it, and then the contracts are to be let, but not until the plans and specifications have been approved. Months will elapse after the site is selected before ground can be broken.

Isn't it about time to begin? The new County Court House can never be built until the authorities take definite action.

PUNISHING MONOPOLY.

The decision of the State Supreme Court ousting the Harvester Trust from Missouri and imposing a fine of $50,000 contains this passage:

> The evidence shows that the price of harvester machines was not materially higher after the New Jersey corporation entered the field than it was before, until 1908, when it was increased 8 or 10 per cent., whilst in the meanwhile there had been a greater increase in the price of the material and labor used in their construction. The evidence also shows that, whilst harvesting machines were the chief products of the companies absorbed by the International Harvester Company, that company has greatly enlarged its business and extended it to many other farm implements, and has thus put itself in competition with the many concerns that theretofore were, and still are, engaged in manufacturing such other farm implements, and the farmers generally have profited thereby. The evidence also shows that the machines manufactured by the International Company have been greatly improved in quality and the item of repair material placed within closer reach of the farmer. On the whole, the evidence shows that the International Harvester Company has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers who are its customers.
>
> There could be no question, however, that the International Harvester Company of America, which was the representative in Missouri and the selling agent of the parent corporation, the International Harvester Company organized in New Jersey, had a substantial monopoly of the trade in the State of Missouri. The court, therefore, proceeds:
>
> > When men deliberately and intelligently go to work and acquire power that will enable them to control the market, if they choose to exercise it, there is no use for them to say that they did not intend to control the trade or limit competition, nor, when the legality of their act of acquisition is in question, is it any use for them to say, We have not used the power to oppress any one. * * * The law regards such power acquired by such a combination as dangerous to the rights of the people, and forbids its acquisition.
>
> The court declared the New Jersey corporation to be "an unlawful combination to suppress competition and regulate prices within the meaning of our statute, and therefore it has no right to do business in this State." The court further declared, however, that if the International Harvester Company desired to do business in Missouri through the agency of its subordinate company, it should take out a license in its own name and pay a reasonable sum for the privilege, and if within sixty days it would consent to these conditions and pay the costs of the suit, it might be permitted to take out such a license.
>
> The record to which the court refers fails to reveal restraint of trade or detriment to any intrinsic interest of the public. It is in evidence that this monopoly enlarged all its plants and closed down none of those which it acquired. There is no suggestion of watering of capital, or of declaration of extravagant profits. Seventy-five dealers in implements testified that the monopoly practiced no unfair or oppressive methods toward competitors, customers, or dealers, and that its business methods are satisfactory and beneficial toward the agricultural interests of Missouri.
>
> It then is cause for inquiry in what the "gigantic and nefarious scheme" consists, and what makes it so obnoxious to the law that it must reorganize under Federal law, as well as cease doing business in Missouri. It does more than nine-tenths of the business in binders and mowers, and it operates through a combination of corporations. It is obvious that a hundred-million-dollar corporation would be severely penalized if it paid taxes in each State on the full capital. Accordingly the business is done in the several States through a corporation organized for that purpose with only one million capital. There is no deception, the facts being notorious and of record, but the States which rejoice to gather taxes discriminatingly against foreign corporations dislike the adoption of methods of evasion. The purchasers of the goods have bought more of them, of better quality, at reasonable and stable prices, and have profited relatively more than the "gigantic and nefarious" schemers. Yet it is necessary to enforce the law against monopoly, and the combination which makes a score or more of farming implements must be dissolved because in two of them it possesses a near monopoly. Extenuating nothing of what the record makes indisputable, it may well be asked whether the case does not present problems for the honest haters of big business, and for others not haters of big business who are perplexed and alarmed by theoretical objections to big business. Must we give up large scale advantages because they are so great that small scale business cannot live under fair competition, and is it necessary to punish good monopolies because there also are bad monopolies?

The case illustrates well the difficulty of obeying the law even with the best intent. The President of the harassed trust plaintively says that he had hoped for a judgment on the substance of its trade practices rather than on the technicalities of statutes, and that he had tried to do business in accordance with the laws of the various States and the interests of customers. The Missouri case is but one of many which show his failure to have been complete. Texas sued for penalties of $1,150,000 and collected $83,000. Arkansas acquitted it of being a trust or monopoly, but collected $20,000. Kansas failed in collecting a $60,000 charter fee, but subjected the concern to a judgment of limited ouster, a sort of observation or purgatorial period like that suggested by Attorney General WICKERSHAM and rejected by the Federal court. The trust voluntarily withdrew from Kentucky because of litigation of a certain sort by counties. In one case a judgment of $5,000 was all distributed in fees among the officials. The harrying cannot be expected to stop so long as it is popular, and it will remain popular until either experience or reason shows that it is bad policy to worry big business unless it is bad, when no excuses should be made for it, and no fear of material loss should prevent its punishment. The foundation question is whether bigness is itself bad.

AN AMERICAN QUESTION.

It is not a Jewish question, it is an American question, altogether an American question, that has grown out of Russia's arrogant attitude in respect to American passports. There is evidence of this in the fact that many public-spirited Americans not of the Jewish faith are taking part in the agitation to secure the removal of this intolerable discrimination. But the nature of the question itself, the very matter in dispute, shows it to be one that concerns all Americans. Our Constitution guarantees and our Government maintains the absolute equality of rights and privileges under American citizenship. When Russia declines to honor a passport issued to an American Jew, because he is a Jew, it sets up a distinction which we do not make ourselves, and which we cannot honorably permit anybody else to make. When two American citizens visit the State Department and receive passports issued to serve as proof of their American citizenship while sojourning in Russia, or any other foreign country, the department treats both alike; it recognizes no distinction on religious or other grounds. When a Russian Consul affixes his visé to one of these passports but refuses to affix it to another because the bearer is of the Jewish faith, a distinction is made which divides American citizens into two classes. This is not only contrary to the terms of our treaty with Russia, but it is an arrogation on the part of Russia of a right to make a discrimination which our fundamental law forbids. Russia's act would be neither more nor less offensive if the practice were reversed and passport privileges denied to all Americans not of the Jewish faith. It is not that the discrimination is made against American Jews, but that it is made against any Americans. Americans who are not Jews will readily understand the nature of the question and the affront put upon us by the Russian practice if they will take thought as to what their state of mind would be were they discriminated against, and if the privilege of travel and sojourn under the treaty were denied to them.

It should remain and should be treated as an American question. No collateral issue of trade or personal relation, nothing foreign to the fundamental question involved, that of the entire equality of rights among American citizens, should be permitted to becloud the issue. It is the concern now of all Americans that this restriction should be removed. The basis of action would be narrowed if other and irrelevant matters were involved. We have no doubt that if our Government thirty years ago had taken a firm attitude toward Russia, the question would never have come to an acute stage. It would have been promptly settled. We are confident that it will be settled now, because Russia cannot persist in a policy so senseless and unwarranted against the protest of the American Government and the American people.

INNOCENT CONVICTS.

The case of JOHN BOEHMAN, sentenced to Sing Sing for life, is like that of ANDREW TOTH. After sixteen years of the lockstep, the striped suit, and convict fare, BOEHMAN'S story that he was absent from the scene of the murder for which he was committed is to be confirmed by a competent witness. Mr. CARNEGIE pensioned TOTH, the steelworks employé, who spent twenty years in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania before he was proved innocent of a murder. Will the German carpenter BOEHMAN find a private benefactor?

The State, which wronged the man, should recompense him. State Senator ORMROD introduced, last March, a bill which did not pass, providing:

> If in the opinion of the Governor a person pardoned by him was not guilty of the crime for which he shall have been imprisoned or fined, the Governor may fix the amount of compensation to be paid by the State to such a person as damages for such improper punishment.

The judicial system of Great Britain makes provision for just such cases as TOTH'S and BOEHMAN'S. The reparation can never be complete; nothing can compensate for long years of disgrace and loss of liberty. But the State should do what it can to redress BOEHMAN'S injuries as well as to "pardon" him.

FIFTH AVENUE'S WELFARE.

Borough President MCANENY has declared that, henceforth, it shall be the duty of the advisory committee of which Mr. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER is Chairman to guard Fifth Avenue. If the roadway needs further widening; if a diagonal avenue connecting it with the Pennsylvania Station is required; if "isles of safety" should be set in the streams of traffic; if the traffic itself needs better regulation; if trees should be planted; if the height of factory buildings should be limited, and their area restricted, and if the architecture of Fifth Avenue's buildings should be reconciled to a harmonious scheme, it is the business of Mr. BRUNNER and his associates to advise the Borough President. Mr. MCANENY will in his discretion act on their advice to the extent of his not inconsiderable powers.

Fifth Avenue can be made, advantageously to itself and to the city, one of the splendid thoroughfares of the world. Mr. BRUNNER'S committee is charged with an inspiring duty.

Not a week goes by in this city in which is not thrice or four times recorded the cowardly fleeing of a driver from the scene of an automobile accident, leaving his helpless and prostrate victim in the road. The National Highways Protective Society would have this act made punishable as a felony, the penalty comparable with that meted out to kidnappers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Making Moan with Good Reason.

JOSEPH CASSIDY of Queens, who until recently ruled the politics of his county with such success as to make him bravely indifferent to the criticism of political prudes and primmies, no longer shows the beaming good humor that so well befits and so often characterizes men of his curvilinearity. For some time past the methods which long served him well have failed to work to his satisfaction, and rebellion, which of course is only another name for treason, has not only reared its crested front, but has kept said front in insolent elevation instead of suffering the instant decapitation hitherto invariably performed.

It was bad enough when Mr. CASSIDY could neither get the Borough Presidency for himself nor give it to a faithful lieutenant, and worse when his selection for a Judgeship found that it was one thing to get a nomination and quite another to get elected. These blows were as nothing, however, to that which followed. So keen has become the impertinent curiosity of those who want to know just what selection for office by Mr. CASSIDY means, and how his choice is determined, that he has actually been arrested and held for trial on the abhorrent charge of conspiracy! Naturally enough, Mr. CASSIDY no longer beams—naturally enough he contrasts the present with the past, to the great disadvantage of the present, and views the future with discouragement.

"If this sort of thing keeps up," he says, "there will soon be no place in politics for anybody except deaf and dumb men. Speak a good word for a friend and they call you conspirator!"

From this one must conclude, for evidently one is expected by Mr. CASSIDY to conclude, that hitherto, when Mr. CASSIDY seemed to be coercing the action of delegates he had done no more than call their attention to the high qualifications for office possessed by those whose character he admired and whose capacity he respected. Surely anybody has a right to do that, and if for doing no more Mr. CASSIDY has been arrested, if for doing no more he be convicted of conspiracy, the law will have been turned into an instrument of malignant persecution, and no honest and kindly man in the whole country can consider himself safe.

The situation is, indeed, a most painful one, and were Mr. CASSIDY moved by accumulating ills to drop the unusual tear it would not be counted to him by the sensitive and the sympathetic—by other bosses in like case, that is—as an evidence of unmanly weakness. There are times to weep, and this seems to be one of them.

Chaotic Pavements This Winter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What are the net results of the strenuous efforts made earlier in the year to establish good pavements and better roads? Certainly on Fifth Avenue, far above Forty-seventh Street; Madison Avenue for quite the same distance, (both thoroughfares being blockaded simultaneously,) Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, Fourth Avenue by Union Square—perhaps these are enough to cause disappointment and dissatisfaction to the residents and taxpayers of our city. Winter is coming on before any improvement in the present almost chaotic condition can be completed. Must we content ourselves with the unanswered question, What are you going to do about it? It may be unfortunate that Election Day has passed, as there is not now the same incentive to keep up large working forces. AUTOMOBILE.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

SCIENCE AND THE POPES.

They Have Been Its Patrons and Catholics Its Promoters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on "The Cardinal and the Wireless," in which your editorial writer so calmly assumes that the Church and of course the Popes and the higher ecclesiastics have had nothing to do with science until the modern time, is very amusing, because it is based on that dear, complacent assumption that there was no science until yesterday. Fortunately the development of the history of science has completely undone that nice bit of conceit of ourselves. There was plenty of science in the past, and the Popes have always been close to it, or at least ecclesiastics have had much to do with furthering, patronizing, even discovering it.

Theodoric, who discovered anaesthesia and antisepsis by means of wine as a dressing for wounds in the thirteenth century, and got union by first intention and boasted of it, was a Bishop. We know his work not by tradition, but from his text book. The father of modern surgery, Guy de Chauliac, in the fourteenth century, was a cleric as well as a papal physician. The father of modern astronomy in the fifteenth century, Regiomontanus, was a papal astronomer, and a Bishop. While Vesalius was remaking modern anatomy he was teaching, for a time, at least, at the Papal University of Bologna. Copernicus's great text book of astronomy with his new theory was dedicated to the Pope. He himself was a clergyman. It was a Jesuit who under papal direction reformed the calendar. Columbus, who discovered the circulation of the blood in the lungs, was a papal physician. Caesalpinus, who described the circulation of the blood a generation before Harvey, (it is easy to get that description in English,) was his successor in the post of papal physician. Let us come to the seventeenth century. Steno, whose book laid the foundation of modern geology, was a priest and a personal friend of the Pope. Malpighi, whose great books on botany were published at the expense of the Royal Society of England because they were thought so much of, was a papal physician. Malpighi's name, by the way, is attached to more structures in the human body than that of any other man because of his discoveries. The first great series of text books in science for general use in colleges and universities were issued at the Roman College by Father Kircher, the Jesuit who made the great Kircherian Museum at Rome. In the eighteenth century Lancisi, the father of modern clinical medicine, was a papal physician. Morgagni, the father of modern pathology, (so hailed by Virchow,) was the personal friend of four Popes and always stayed with them at the Quirinal when he visited Rome. Spallanzani, to whom we owe so much in biology and who is thought more of now than he was a century ago, was a priest.

It is especially amusing to have the suggestion that now for the first time, as it were, ecclesiastics are occupying themselves with things electrical. Father Diwisch was almost contemporary with Franklin in bringing down lightning from the clouds and showing its identity with electricity. Father Beccaria was made a member of the Royal Society in England before he was forty for his discoveries in electricity in the eighteenth century. Abbé Nollet is looked upon as one of the great electrical pioneers; the discoverer of the Leyden jar was a clergyman. Galvani was a layman, but a member of the Third Order of St. Francis. Volta, Ampere, Ohm, Coulomb—these were all intimate friends of high ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church and were encouraged in every way in their scientific work.

When a Cardinal in the modern time uses wireless telegraphy he is only taking advantage of a precious development of the heritage of science that has come to him mainly through the work and patronage of Catholic scientists and Catholic ecclesiastics in the past, so that instead of being a matter for surprise it is the most natural thing in the world.

JAS. J. WALSH, Dean and Professor of the History of Medicine, Fordham University.

New York, Nov. 18, 1911.

STENOGRAPHERS' BLUNDERS.

They Often Betray Lack of Training or of Competency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former reporter and teacher of shorthand, with much experience in the employment of stenographic help, permit me to point out the other side of the picture shown in "H.'s" letter yesterday under the heading "Too Many Stenographers."

Uncle Sam, the most considerate employer in the country, cannot get enough men at salaries more than double those mentioned by "H." Why? Because candidates are required to pass a fair but thorough examination which will demonstrate whether they really are stenographers or merely victims of a course of "Shorthand in No Time and Without Brains," so popular in many commercial schools commercially conducted.

A majority of the 807 females waiting in employment exchanges, counted by "H.," would probably get immediate employment as domestic servants—a calling much better suited to their education and personality. The town is full of office help that cannot spell, that knows nothing of grammar, and cannot correctly reproduce a verbal message of more than three clauses.

Passing the shorthand ignorance that renders an order for "two dozen cans of oxtail soup" into "two decent kinds of castile soap," I deprecate the employment of any one in an office who addresses letters to: "Mr. Thomas Alver Eddison, Esq." or "William O'Connell, Esq., Bishop, Boston, Mass.," and gives the hero of Manila a title he never sought as "Mr. G. Dewey, Admiral Postmaster, N. Y. C."

I found a score of just such blunders in 200 envelopes addressed for me yesterday in one of the most competently conducted shorthand offices downtown. "We can't get reliable help!" is the complaint heard everywhere.

Applicants for employment at the agencies are required to take three letters, and if they can get 70 per cent. on these they are listed as eligibles. Would you hire a bookkeeper who made right additions in only 70 per cent. of the accounts he posted?

GERALD VAN CASTEEL.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

A County of the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of the Borough of the Bronx I have witnessed the great changes wrought there, and am desirous to see its growth and prosperity undiminished in the future. The borough should become a county. In my opinion the matter should be put before the people of the borough in a referendum, letting them decide after mature thought and due deliberation whether it should have an independent county government. MICHAEL B. STANTON.

Morris Heights, Bronx, Nov. 22, 1911.

Dynamite Restrictions Removed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to note that none of your many thousands of readers seemed to read or heed the news printed in THE TIMES that the Municipal Explosives Commissioners have removed the restriction on dynamite stores within the city's limits. Can no one realize what a menace this is and will grow into in the course of a couple of years. H. E. B.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

A Pointed Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We often read in the papers of a victim of a highwayman being "held up at the point of a pistol." Why doesn't somebody hold somebody up at the muzzle of a knife? W. F.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

MAY RAISE PASSPORT ISSUE.

Rumor That Taft Will Discuss Russian Treaty in Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There was a well-defined report in Washington to-day that President Taft in his forthcoming message to Congress might have something to say on the subject of probable negotiations between the United States and Russia looking to a revision of the treaty of 1832, principally to remove the present restrictions upon the rights of travel and domicile of American Jews in Russia.

The rumor was coincident with the beginning of the official calls of George Bakmetieff, the new Russian Ambassador. Mr. Bakmetieff to-day had a long talk with Secretary Knox at the State Department, and will soon present his credentials to the President.

President Taft has already received many suggestions that the treaty with Russia be abrogated. On the other hand, some of the President's close advisers, it is said, have counseled against drastic action. They take the ground that to cut off all treaty relations with Russia would leave the situation in worse shape than at present, and that in the abrogation of the treaty the United States has everything to lose in the way of tariff concessions and other considerations, while Russia would lose practically nothing. The total severance of treaty relations, it is pointed out, would make the problem of obtaining wider privileges for American Jews in Russia extremely difficult.

However, it is hoped both in the State Department and the White House that material modifications of the existing treaty may be negotiated.

PLEA FOR SACCHARINE USERS

Attorneys Want Its Use as a Food Ingredient Continued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Francis E. Hamilton of New York and Warwick Hough of St. Louis, attorneys, pleaded today before the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the continuance of the use of saccharine in food products. The subject has been one of the minor storm centres around the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley is against the use of saccharine, but since the reviewing decision of the Remsen Board that its harmfulness was apparent only when taken in portions above three-tenths of a gramme a day, a limited use of the sweet preservative has been permitted. Advocates of the strict enforcement of the pure food law have protested against even this concession to the food makers, and attention has been called to the fact that in Germany saccharine is not allowed.

The attorneys who represent the saccharine interests of the country were allowed time to file a brief. A decision is not expected for some time.

EXAMINE THE MAINE WRECK.

Members of the Board of Inspection Begin Their Work at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Owing to the rains the Board of Inspection on the Maine did not make its first preliminary examination of the wreck until to-day. Rear Admiral Vreeland, President of the board, and his colleagues, clad in rubber boots and overalls, descended to the lower depths of the shattered portions of the wreck, examining exposed sections of the keel and various contorted structural parts.

All the members of the board were most reticent regarding the inferences they drew from what they saw. The inspection will be resumed to-morrow and will continue probably for ten days.

A BROOKLYN UNIVERSITY.

In Bettering Brooklyn It Would Benefit the City as a Whole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who is working for the development of higher education in Brooklyn I wish to thank you most heartily for the admirable editorial article on "A Brooklyn University." We who realize the bulk of this vast community on Long Island know well that the betterment of Brooklyn is increasingly vital to the uplifting of New York City. I hail your editorial utterance as a gratifying evidence that one of the greatest of the Manhattan journals intends to be a leader of New York City as a whole. "For we are members one of another."

The body of the metropolis is to-day almost half of it across the East River. To-morrow it will be preponderantly here, and the right kind of institutional life must accompany this movement of population unless New York is willing to develop another "East End" like that of London. X.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1911.

Scattering Fire on Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that another society to combat the increasing power of Socialism has been formed. It has a considerable list of backers, including a Bishop, all men of the highest standing and weight in the community. It is not the first anti-Socialist society formed or attempted the last few years. If I remember rightly, one held forth at the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, less than two years ago, but for a deal less than two years. The Church has taken a hand in the business, forming at 140 Nassau Street a League for Social Studies, the plan being to form a corps of lecturers, paid by the league, to give free lectures on the Church's position in regard to Socialism. At 154 East Twenty-third Street is another outpost, just begun in the shape of a magazine whose name I forget. In to-day's news items a Socialist spokesman got the better, by hook or crook, of his opponent, who is described as the editor of an anti-Socialist paper.

All these anti-Socialists should, and in the end must, unite if they are to avail against an enemy which is united very closely, though appearing in so many different forms. The new society should instantly make overtures to the one in Nassau Street for its lecturers and the one in Twenty-third Street for its printing presses. Scattering shots are of no use.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

This Is a Free Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any doubt exists that we are in the land of the free, it should be very promptly dispelled by news items from time to time. On Saturday last we read that the presiding Judge of the Court of Special Sessions, taking his turn at Children's Court, did nothing to a woman who came armed with a hammer to beat any Judge who should dare to hurt her feelings in his disposition of her hopeful's case. No lion-like temptation suddenly seizing her and impelling her to seize a convenient weapon, but a hammer deliberately brought! Let us hope His Honor kept it as a memento.

From Brooklyn's Children's Court comes the news that a boy who lay in ambush for his teacher and struck him in the head with a stone, had the satisfaction of turning the tables on the educator, who supposed it was his duty to have the pupil arrested. Justice in this case dismissed the pedagogue's complaint, and made the boy prefer charges against his oppressor. The tale is told in The Brooklyn Eagle. Let us hope in this case that the tyrant teacher at least lost his "job" and got a salutary fine in the bargain. Three cheers for Liberty! EDUCATOR.

New York, Nov. 22, 1911.

The Turko-Italian War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any reason why a poor war should not have a euphonious name? Call the unpleasantness between Italy and Turkey, therefore, the Turko-Italian war, thus following also the usual custom of placing first the name of the defeated nation. THE TIMES and other papers, with their title of Italian-Turkish, &c., have not yet discovered the piquancy that lies in a name. R. M. G.,

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

PLANS TO IMPROVE NEW YORK HARBOR

Army Engineers Favor New Channel East of Anchorage Grounds, Costing $740,000.

ASK $100,000 FOR HELL GATE

Gedney Channel Work Calls for $200,000 Annually Until Project Is Completed—Harlem River, $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the army, made public to-day, contains many interesting statements and recommendations about New York Harbor, with estimates as to the cost for completing various projects or for continuing work during the coming year.

Most important of its references in this connection has to do with the complaint of deep sea craft that they have been crowded out of their easy channels by the extended anchorage grounds on the west side of the channel from the southern point of Staten Island to the mouth of the Hudson River in the upper bay.

These anchorages, according to the complaints, which the report says were well founded, left room enough for the ships in use at the time of the last survey, but that nowadays ships with a draught of 35 feet and requiring a 40-foot channel for good steering are crowded over to the eastern shoals by the deep sea ships swinging at anchor on the westward side. From the Department of Commerce and Labor, says the report, temporary relief was obtained, but only at the expense of valuable anchorage ground that should be regarded as "only a necessary and urgent expedient pending the approval by Congress of a project for improving the upper bay so as to remove all causes for complaint."

"Two plans have been considered," recites the report, "one for leaving the anchorage grounds where they are, and excavating a deep-water channel 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep east of them at a cost of about $740,000; the other for transferring the anchorage grounds to the shoal on the east side of the natural channel, excavating the shoal to the needed depth, and providing a main way along the route where the present anchorages are located for a full width of 2,000 feet and a depth of 40 feet at a cost of about $473,000. The initial appropriation for this work should be at least $250,000.

"The first plan mentioned is favored by the steamship companies, whose views have been asked, as being the one most advantageous for the needs of this great harbor, and is recommended by the district officer, the division engineer, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and by the Chief of Engineers."

The completion of the existing project on the main Gedney Channel, with the other channels since included in the project, will cost, it is estimated, about $200,000 a year. The length of the harbor included within this project reaches from the Battery to the Atlantic Ocean, and measures 22½ miles. Dredging has extended over fifteen miles of this route, including the Ambrose Channel. The mean rise of the tide is 4½ feet. Work on the Gedney Channel proper for the year ended June 30, 1911, consisted solely in the removal of one dredge load of sand and mud. This, says the report, "left the channel in fair navigable condition."

On the Hell Gate project $100,000 will be required for the next fiscal year. Already about 58 per cent. of the work proposed under the present project has been completed, and has resulted in the removal to the projected depth of 26 feet below mean low water of Diamond Reef, off Governors Island, reef off Diamond Reef, Third Street Reef, Charlotte Rock off Hunter's Point, Twenty-sixth Street Reef, Man-o'-War Rock off Thirty-ninth Street, Hallett's Point, Way's Reef, Sheldrake and Scaly Rock in Hell Gate, reef off North Brother Island, and reef off Barretto Point, in the construction of a dike between Great and Little Mill Rocks, and in the partial removal of obstructions at other localities.

"While the benefits derived from the improvement cannot be shown by its influence on freight rates or directly by the increase in tonnage," says the report, "the commerce of the river is so enormous, both in tonnage and value, that every improvement which facilitates and lessens the dangers to navigation in this waterway is unquestionably justified."

On the Harlem River project also about 58 per cent. is completed and $25,000 will be required next year. The report states that commercial interests along the river have failed to respond to repeated inquiries for information concerning the shipping in recent years. From the latest work done on the river the advantages will be chiefly in greater facilities for handling shipments and in a corresponding reduction in the cost of transportation. Dredging and rock removal will be the work for the coming year.

Estimates for continuing the work of river and harbor improvement throughout the country, and covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, show a strict adherence to the new Administration policy of asking Congress to appropriate only for those improvements which have received the approval of the Army Corps of Engineers after the most thorough investigation. No new projects of any great importance are provided for in the estimates, and unless Congress disregards the recommendations of Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, the "pork-barrel" method of river and harbor work will have been eliminated for a second year.

The appropriations asked for aggregate $29,628,698, as against $30,095,698 for the current year. The estimates will be sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and President Taft in his message will urge that they be strictly adhered to. They are divided as follows:

Under continuing contracts	$12,114,988
Rivers and harbors (general) including Mississippi River Commission, and examinations, surveys, and contingencies	17,345,450
Under California Debris Commission (expenses)	15,000
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor	153,260

These estimates, it is explained, are intended to cover all the minimum requirements for the prosecution and maintenance of the various improvements. They were made up from estimates prepared on the same basis by the various district engineers, this being done to keep within the limited total estimates deemed advisable for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and on the supposition that river and harbor work will be provided for hereafter by annual appropriation. The estimates are to be divided between the River and Harbor and Sundry Civil bills and are to be applied to 242 works.

CARNEGIE SEES TAFT.

Mute Regarding Talk with President—Not Summoned to Steel Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Andrew Carnegie spent over an hour with President Taft and Secretary Hilles to-day. Mr. Carnegie would not disclose his mission at the White House.

"I did not talk with any one concerning the Steel Corporation," he said.

Asked if he would appear before the Stanley Steel Committee, Mr. Carnegie answered:

"I will appear anywhere if I am legally summoned and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

No subpoena has been issued for him.

TAFT TO DINE PARTY CHIEFS.

Plans to Have National Committee as Guests at White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Taft plans to give a dinner at the White House on Dec. 11 to the Republican National Committee, when his guests will include most of the well-known leaders of the party and his Cabinet.

The National Committee is to meet in Washington on about Dec. 11 to choose a Chairman and the place for holding the National Convention.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK WEDS M. K. HUPPUCH

Daughter of Late R. B. Sedgwick Is Married to Son of Gov. Dix's Business Partner.

PICKSLAY-TENNEY WEDDING

Miss Gladys P. Tenney the Bride of Francis F. Pickslay—Nuptials of Miss Fransioli and A. J. Moore.

The wedding of Miss Amy Rowe Sedgwick, daughter of the late R. B. Sedgwick of Brooklyn, and Milton Kipp Huppuch, son of Winfield A. Huppuch, Gov. John A. Dix's business partner, took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. N. Dunham of St. Mary the Virgin's, this city, under a bower of white chrysanthemums and palms.

The bride wore a gown of white crêpe meteor, with a court train, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Florence Squire of Brooklyn acted as maid of honor and Miss Edith Hetzel of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was the bridesmaid. They were gowned in yellow chiffon over satin and carried yellow chrysanthemums.

Frank Huppuch of Hudson Falls, N. Y., was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Harry Toole and Amos C. Sherrill of Hudson Falls, Nathan G. Clark of this city, and William W. Boyd of Saratoga, N. Y.

After the ceremony, which took place in the green room of the hotel, a bridal collation was served in the pink room, which was decorated with Autumnal flowers and foliage. Later the couple left on a motor tour through the South and upon their return will reside at Saratoga Springs.

The bride is a graduate of Packer Institute. Her great-great-grandfather was in command of the Savannah, which was one of the first ships to ply between this country and Europe.

Among those who attended the wedding were Charles D. Dix, a brother of Gov. Dix; Major Eckford C. de Kay, the Governor's military secretary; John A. Mason, his private secretary, and Mrs. Mason; George M. Curtis, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Mrs. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Burton.

MISS GLADYS TENNEY WEDS.

Married to Francis F. Pickslay in St. Matthew's Church.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Patricia Tenney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Tenney, to Francis Frith Pickslay, took place at 8 o'clock last night in St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, assisted by the Rev. William Pickslay of Warwick, N. Y., uncle of the bridegroom.

A vested choir met the bridal party at the door of the church. The bride wore a gown of white ivory satin charmeuse trimmed with lace and heavily embroidered, and a point applique lace veil, an heirloom in her mother's family. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. M. Crouse Klock of Syracuse, N. Y., was her sister's matron of honor. She wore a gown of white and gold brocade, with a fillet of gold and pearls, from which a short tulle veil fell on one side. She carried white roses and mauve orchids.

Miss Amy Burrell was maid of honor. She wore a gown of gold-colored satin charmeuse veiled in old blue chiffon and a Juliet cap trimmed with pearls from which fell a short tulle veil. Her flowers were yellow chrysanthemums.

The other attendants were gowned similarly to the maid of honor. They were Mrs. Dudley Lee Tenney, and the Misses Katherine and Jane Vincent of Chicago, cousins of the bride; Marjorie Swainson and Mildred Fish of this city, and Mary Booth of Little Falls, N. Y.

The flower girl was little Miss Marion Crouse Klock, a niece of the bride, who wore a white frock and carried a bonnet boquet of white daisies.

Edward A. Stillman was best man, and the ushers were Dudley Lee Tenney, William W. Pickslay, Herman Brossel, Jr., Carl Brosel, John Graham, and Henry F. Holbrook.

A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents, 110 West Eighty-fifth Street. Later Mr. and Mrs. Pickslay left for an automobile trip through the South. They will reside in this city upon their return.

MOORE—FRANSIOLI WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fransioli Married to Albert J. Moore.

Miss Albina Fransioli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fransioli of this city, and Albert Joseph Moore of Newark, N. J., were married yesterday in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The bride wore a white duchesse satin gown trimmed with rose point and duchesse lace and embroidered in pearls, and a lace cap and tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Marie Byrne was maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink satin and chiffon embroidered in gold, and a large picture hat of gold lace topped with orchid-shaded plumes, and carried a shower bouquet of Killarney roses.

Miss Josephine Fransioli, a sister of the bride, who led the bridesmaids, wore a gown of white net trimmed with pale pink and a Colonial style bonnet. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Ethel King, May McPartland, Catharine McGlynn, and Isabelle de Ona, the latter of Havana, Cuba, were gowned in pink satin with white chiffon embroidered in orchids. They carried mauve orchids and Killarney roses.

Percy King was best man, and the ushers were John Walsh, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., James Mulligan, and Louis J. Garrigan.

The wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride's parents, 795 West End Avenue. The couple will live at Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street on returning from their honeymoon.

Miss Miller Weds L. A. Coleman.

The marriage of Miss Florence E. Miller, daughter of Mrs. Mary Louise Miller of this city, to Lawrence A. Coleman took place last evening at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Father Sheridan performed the ceremony.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Catholic Club and of Company C, Seventh Regiment.

On returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Coleman will reside at St. Regis Court, Broadway and 122d Street.

Representative J. H. Stephens Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The marriage of Representative John Hall Stephens of Vernon, Texas, and Mrs. Lizette Keenan of Portland, Ore., took place this morning at 11 o'clock at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Capitol Hill, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Bissell officiating. The bride was escorted by her cousin, Henry Gilfrey of this city. James Townsend, a son-in-law of the bridegroom, was best man. Only a family party witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by the immediate departure of Representative and Mrs. Stephens for a trip to Richmond, where they will remain until the opening of Congress.

Dollar for a Crippled Man's Family.

THE TIMES has received $1 from a reader who signs "Best wishes" for a "crippled man's family" for whom the Charity Organization Society recently appealed.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. John du Fais have closed their season at Newport and are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Miss Josephine Osborn and Lady Idina Sackville have returned from Canada.

Mrs. Waldron Post Brown has returned to her city home from a month's visit at Short Hills with her married daughter, Mrs. Harold Talbot. Miss Eleanor Granville Brown will return at the end of the week.

Mrs. Schuyler Warren will give a luncheon to-morrow at her Madison Avenue house for Lady Gregory and Mr. and Mrs. Ashton-Jonson.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice will give a dinner of fifty covers this evening in the Italian room at the Plaza for her débutant daughter, Miss Mildred Gautier Rice. The guests will be of the older set.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll and her daughters, Miss Maud Ingersoll and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, have opened their town house in East Twenty-first Street for the Winter.

Alexander Smith Cochran is returning to New York after spending several months in Austria, where he went for the benefit of his health.

The first of the May dances, organized by Miss Henrietta B. Wilmerding, will take place to-night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge is giving a luncheon at Sherry's to-day.

Mrs. Huger Pratt is sailing for Europe to-day on the steamer George Washington.

Three débutantes will be presented to society to-day. They are Miss Urling Sibley, daughter of Mrs. Hiram Sibley; Miss Dorothy Allen Adriance, daughter of Mrs. William Allen Adriance, and Miss Helen Noel Gourd, daughter of Mrs. Henry D. Gourd. Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth will give a luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Frances H. Wyeth.

MISS FARNSWORTH ENGAGED.

Boston Society Girl to Marry Alfred Lee Loomis of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth of Beacon Street and Dedham, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Ellen Farnsworth, to Alfred Lee Loomis, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of Madison Avenue, New York.

Miss Farnsworth made her début last Winter, and was one of the most popular young women of the season. She is quite athletic and is an excellent horsewoman.

The announcement of the engagement was made at a luncheon to-day given by Mrs. Farnsworth at her Beacon Street home, and the bride to be was the recipient of many felicitations.

Among those at the luncheon were Miss Farnsworth's aunts, Mrs. James Means of Beacon Street, Miss Alice Farnsworth of the Vendome, and Mrs. James Frothingham Hunnewell.

Miss Farnsworth is well known in the Tuxedo colony, where she visited the Loomises last Summer, during which time she was one of the bridesmaids at Miss Julia Loomis's wedding.

The date of the wedding has not been set, but it will probably be in the Spring.

Luncheon for Miss Ingersoll.

One of the débutante luncheons of yesterday was that given by Mrs. Edward W. C. Arnold for Miss Justine Ingersoll, younger daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum. It was at Sherry's, and the girls were seated at one large table decorated with mauve chrysanthemums, and clusters of the same flowers were laid by each plate. The luncheon cards were also in mauve, having hand-painted figures in mauve costumes. The guests asked included Mrs. Rogert Minton, a débutante and bride of last year and a sister of Miss Ingersoll, and the Misses Noel Johnston, Sybil Davis, Sarah Manice, Marjorie Weeks, Urling Sibley, Alice Abbott, Jean Morris, Dorothy Manice, Elizabeth Thompson, Frances Wyeth, Louisa Johnson, Agnes Claflin, Alice Ely, Vouletti Proctor, Eleanor Lawrence, Maud Kennedy, Eleanor Mellon, Winifred Chisholm, Margaret Knapp, Cora Hennen Morris, Ethel Outerbridge, Frances Henry, Josephine Nicoll, and Eugenie Philbin.

Luncheon for Miss Cleveland.

Mrs. E. C. Marshall gave a luncheon yesterday in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club for her granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Cleveland, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J Wray Cleveland of East Sixty-fourth Street.

The guests numbered thirty-four and were seated at one large table decorated with roses.

The girls asked included some of last year's buds and several who will not make their bow for a year or so, as well as this Winter's débutantes. They were the Misses Elizabeth Kendall, Mary E. Kane, Doris Porter, Betty Carson, Gertrude Foos, Mildred Gautier Rice, Clare Brett, Vera Van Beuren, Katharine Rising, Gertrude Mali, Mildred Dodge, Helen Hoffstot, Diantha Fitch, Elizabeth Sabin, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Julia Cass Gilbert, Harriet Lummis, Dorothy Wells, Augusta Wight, and Mary Woodin.

HERRICK—RANDERSON.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The marriage of Miss Alice Ida Randerson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Randerson, and Raymond Herrick of New York City was held at the Randerson residence in Madison Avenue early this evening. The Rev. William H. Hammersly performed the ceremony in the presence of 100 relatives and friends.

WITHDRAW "LA VITA NUOVA."

MacDowell Chorus Will Not Produce Work to be Given at Metropolitan.

The MacDowell Chorus announced last night that it had withdrawn its plan for producing Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova" at its concert on Feb. 12. The reason given for this action is that the Metropolitan Opera Company has decided to produce the work in December, or early January. Under the circumstances the MacDowell Chorus deems it inadvisable to present the work this season.

Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari will come to this country early in December to see the first production of his opera, "Le Donne Curiose," at the Metropolitan Opera House. Later he goes to Chicago to see the first production there of another opera of his, "The Jewels of the Madonna."

His cantata, "La Vita Nuova," was sung here several years ago by the Oratorio Society. The MacDowell Chorus announced a production of the work for February in conjunction with the first performance in this country of the incidental music which Debussy wrote for d'Annunzio's "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien." This Debussy music will be given.

Mr. Kurt Schindler, the conductor of the MacDowell Chorus, said last night: "I was surprised to learn to-day that the Metropolitan Opera Company is to give 'La Vita Nuova' before the date of our February concert. Several weeks ago I asked Mr. Gatti-Casazza if the opera company would not co-operate with us in the same work, taking our soloists and chorus, but using the Metropolitan Opera Company's orchestra.

"Such a performance, even if given prior to our own, could not have interfered with the plans for our concert. It was understood by me, after conferring several times with the opera management, that the work would be performed with the assistance of the MacDowell Chorus. The performance of the work, however, with the opera chorus, changes the situation entirely and makes it inadvisable for us to give it."

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CHICAGO OPERA HURT BY TICKET SCALPING

Opening of Season Anything but Ovation of a Year Ago—Many Empty Seats.

SPECULATORS REAP HARVEST

Two Get 1,650 Tickets—Chilly Reception of "Samson and Delilah," with Mme. Gerville-Reache and Dalmores.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Ticket scalping to the extent of more than $8,000 was the indirect cause of an ominous inauguration of the second season by the Chicago Grand Opera Company this evening at the Auditorium. The occasion was anything but the ovation of a year ago.

About 300 empty seats in the balcony and many pairs on the main floor emphasized the fact that double-dealing with the public is a dangerous pastime, and those who were present found little interest in the performance. It is probable that this lack of enthusiasm signifies the absence of a large proportion of the regular clientele, and the reports of scalping are being received everywhere as a scandalous explanation of the affair. It is gossip that the same condition obtains for to-morrow and Thursday evenings.

The chilly reception of Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," given here for the first time this evening, was a puzzle until a careful survey of the house was made. Then the facts came out. Moreover, the boxes, which are the stronghold of the faithful, were not all occupied.

The regulars of last season, excepting the season seatholders, were not much in evidence, and, altogether, the house was not what could be called "brilliant."

Neither the fact of Mme. Gerville-Reache's début, nor the splendid work of Charles Dalmores as Samson, seemed to enliven the proceedings. Other favorites in the cast—Hector Dufranne, Gustave Huberdeau, and Armand Crabbe—fared in the same manner. And the performance did not justify this bashfulness. It was technically excellent.

Charles Dalmores, who was a tower of strength to the company last Winter, fairly outdid himself in his singing of the part and by his impersonation executed along broad and artistic lines.

The whole thing simmers down to the fact that small enthusiasm from a house already upset by the box office arrangements, did not assist the singers in making the occasion the ovation of a year ago.

The two scalpers favored with the choice seats and the amounts each secured are:

W. N. Waterfall, 450 tickets, $2,500.
Florence Couthoui, 1,200 tickets, $6,000.

Harold F. McCormick, one of the prominent Directors, was amazed at the scalping situation. He said the Board of Directors authorized the sale of 150 tickets to hotel ticket offices for the accommodation of out-of-town guests.

Manager Ulrich in his statement, which he verified from the books of the company, showed that this authorization was violated and that 1,650 tickets were given out to two scalpers.

"The thing is outrageous," said Director McCormick, "and if there is anything that I can do to stop it I will."

Drama Players Give 'The Thunderbolt'

The Drama Players, at the Lyric Theatre, gave their first performance of Pinero's drama, "The Thunderbolt," last night, the third play they have presented during their engagement here. "The Thunderbolt" is familiar to theatregoers through the performances given by The New Theatre company last season and needs no comment. Last night the principal rôles were played by Herbert Kelcey, Helen Converse, Sheldon Lewis, Eugenie Woodward, Donald Robertson, Effie Shannon, Edward Emery, Charlotte Granville, Hedwig Reicher, Fred Erric, and Lionel Belmore.

"The Thunderbolt" will be continued for the rest of the week.

Would Enjoin Bayes and Norworth.

Werba & Luescher, managers of "Little Miss Fix-It," announced yesterday that they had obtained an order from Justice Seabury of the Supreme Court demanding that Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth, now playing in vaudeville, appear to show cause why they should not be enjoined from singing songs used in "Little Miss Fix-It," and doing a dance alleged to have been originated for that play. Bayes and Norworth were the stars of the musical comedy up to Oct. 10. Then Miss Bayes became ill and went to Chicago, where Mr. Norworth went later. Werba & Luescher assert that the songs and dances used by Bayes and Norworth in "Little Miss Fix-It" were the property of the managers, and that the couple has been using them in vaudeville without right.

Mme. Carmen-Melis Arrives.

Mme. Carmen-Melis, the operatic soprano for the Boston Opera Company, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic from Cherbourg, and will open next Wednesday in "Tosca." During the Summer she sang in "The Girl of the Golden West" in Rome, when Puccini was present. Mme. Zina Brozia, a mezzosoprano, who comes to America for the first time to sing in the Boston Opera Company, also arrived on the Oceanic. She has been a member of the French opera company at the Gaité in Paris for some time, and sang there this Summer.

Feast of the Square Table Club.

The members of the Square Table Club gathered last evening to partake of their first annual beefsteak, this last being only a name, for whil ethere were beefsteaks, many and tender, these were not all by any means. Besides things to eat, drink and smoke there was a rich variety of talent for entertainment purposes which made up a vaudeville bill of generous proportions containing no less a name than that of Laddie Cliff. All this took place in West Forty-third Street within the portals of the Geneva Club.

Irish Players Change Plays To-night.

The Irish Players, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, will make a change of bill to-night and present Bernard Shaw's "The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet," and J. M. Synge's drama, "The Well of the Saints." In the casts of the two plays will be Fred O'Donovan, Sara Allgood, Sydney Morgan, Arthur Sinclair, J. M. Kerrigan, Maire ni Shiublaigh, Eileen O'Doherty, Cathleen Nesbitt, and Eithne Magee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A meeting of the Stage Children's Christmas Tree Fund will be held in the New York Theatre Building this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

Sixty members of the Columbia Musical Club attended the performance of Kitty Gordon in "The Enchantress" at the New York Theatre last night. After the play Victor Herbert conducted the orchestra through several numbers to illustrate to the club the importance of the individual instruments in the orchestration of the piece.

Sie Hassan Ben Ali has signed contracts with Harry Rickards of Melbourne, Australia, whereby the troupe of acrobats that is now appearing at the Hippodrome will play an engagement of sixteen weeks in Australia next season. The troupe is to sail from Vancouver not later than Nov. 12, 1912, and is to open at the Tivoli, Sydney, immediately after arrival.

The 100th performance of "The Siren" at the Knickerbocker Theatre will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 1, and in celebration of the event a number of surprises is promised the audience. After the performance the members of the company will give a dinner to Donald Brian, the star.

The 100th performance of "The Kiss Waltz" at the Casino Theatre was celebrated last night with the distribution of souvenir handbags to the women in the audience.

A performance for the benefit of the New York Polyclinic Hospital will be given by the "Bunty Pulls the Strings" company at Collier's Comedy Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 6.

The Kinemacolor Company has invited the clergymen in New York to attend a special matinee of the Coronation pictures at the Kinemacolor Theatre, in West Fortieth Street, this afternoon. This will be the last week of the Coronation pictures, and on next Monday a new programme will be offered.

"FAUST" AT METROPOLITAN.

Miss Farrar and Messrs. Jadlowker, Rothier, and Gilly in Chief Parts.

Faust .....Hermann Jadlowker
Mephistopheles .....Leon Rothier
Valentin .....Dinh Gilly
Wagner .....Bernard Begue
Marguerite .....Geraldine Farrar
Siebel .....Jeanne Maubourg
Marthe .....Marie Mattfeld
Conductor—Giuseppe Sturani.

"Faust" came early in the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was given there last evening, and was heard with the pleasure that perennially abides with the audiences that listen to Gounod's masterpiece. The performance was a familiar one to those who have frequented the Opera House in recent seasons, for every singer in the cast had been more or less frequently heard in the recent representations of "Faust." Miss Farrar was the Marguerite, charming to the eye, ingenuous and graceful in action, but not at her best in voice again, wherein, among other things, there was an unsteadiness that does not belong there.

The Faust of Mr. Jadlowker is a creditable performance, as is so much that he essays in these days—there are ardor and romantic impetuosity in his bearing, and a youthfulness that is more than plausible, that is unmistakably a reality. His voice, too, had much of the freshness and power it has at its best, and was effective all through the opera—it was unwisdom that nearly brought him to grief in his high note in "Salut demeure." Mr. Gilly, the Valentin, was not in his best voice, and, in fact, there was a good deal of roughness in the singing of his first air, "Avant de quitter ces lieux," better known by the beginning of the Italian version, "Dio Possénte." One of the admirable features of the performance was Mr. Rothier's Mephistopheles, one that filled the traditional outlines with something of individuality and added thereto some very good singing. Mme. Maubourg's Siebel had at least an intelligent knowledge of the traditions of what Siebel must do.

The performance on the whole gave pleasure to the audience that has long been unaccustomed to the distinction and brilliancy with which "Faust" was given in years gone by at the Metropolitan. That audience would be quickened into enthusiasm of these memories were brought back to the reality of life again upon this stage; and the time is not so far remote that the remembrance of it implies gray hair and one foot in the grave. But the kind of distinction and brilliancy in singing and action, the essential style, is apparently no longer at present available.

And the conducting of "Faust" has long since been relegated to the secondary conductors of the house, as it was last evening to Giuseppe Sturani. He made his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on this occasion, though he had officiated as conductor before in New York, in the "preliminary" portion of Mr. Hammerstein's last season here. There have been less competent men on the conductor's stand there; for though his performance was somewhat rigid and unyielding and not always successful in passages of accompaniment, it had authority and rhythmic force.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Steamships—The Arrivals.

Liners sailing for Europe to-day and some of their passengers are:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Battles, Dr. W. Bode, Miss Marie Bode, Prof. D. R. Bokor, G. A. M Buckley, Baron von Coester, Mme. Coubut de Clery, Hugo du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eddy, John R. Gardner, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Mrs. F. W. Horn, Miss Eleanor D. Eleanor, the Rev. Dr. M. S. Levy, Miss Jane Marsh, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N.; William J. Pike, United States Consul at Reichenback; Mrs. Hugo Pratt, Mrs. H. Reece, Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, W. Walker Smith, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Constantinople; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Snead, Mrs. G. M. Storey, M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Thomas, Le Baron Sands, and Willard C. L. Willoughby.

DUCA D'AOSTA (Naples)—Mrs. G. Burton, Mrs. Chester N. Fan, Chester Fan, Jr., Mrs. Helen Monte, Miss Luisa Ballelto, Carlo Vitolo, Mario Monti, Mrs. Leonilda Marconi, Miss Annivia Marconi, and Miss Vittoria Marconi.

PROVENCE, (Havre)—G. Baroch, J. Block, F. F. Baninger, M. Colin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewy, Ernest Palazio, P. Robert, Charles J. Singer, L. S. Ware, Albert Z. Wilson, J. Sigrout, Mr. and Mrs. George Rheims, Mr. and Mrs. M. Agostinelli, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Ellis and Miss Sarah Ellis.

CELTIC, (Liverpool)—Mrs. E. A. Abbey, Cornelius A. Cole, A. G. Cull, Miss A. Sully de Sousa, E. J. Husted, Norman Z. Jenks, Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kirk, Miss Betty Kirk, Miss M. G. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newson, J. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, E. E. Suffern, Mrs. G. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Thomson, and Charles Z. Young.

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OCEANIC (Liverpool)—Miss A. C. Arkinson, R. C. F. Astbury, Capt. E. Barnard-Hankey, Mrs. C. H. Beckett, Mrs. C. H. Beith, Reginald B. Bengu, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bodman, Louis A. Bovet, Mrs. J. T. Boyd, Miss M. J. Boyd, Carl F. Braun, Mrs. M. D. Brine, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Brown, Miss Carolyn F. Brown, Mme. Lina Broda, Col. S. S. Capehart, Mrs. J. S. Case, Mrs. C. Chichester, Mrs. W. Crowl, H. F. Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Duncan, Mrs. F. De Coppet, W. H. Edmond, W. Fisher, Walter Fisher, Clarence H. Fuller, R. V. Glenn, W. M. Hatch, Mrs. W. D. Hines, Miss M. L. Hopkins, H. R. Hunt, E. S. Johnson, Mrs. S. M. Keates, S. W. Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Livingstone S. Dunell Lounsbury, A. W. G. Macalister, Col. J. C. Martin, Carmen Melisa, George P. Mellick, Lieut. Coy. and Mrs. William Hamilton, B. K. Miller, C. C. F. Monketon, David Murray, Miss Clarisse Oaker, Paul Orange, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Plaza, Mrs. W. Pool, H. A. Reiling, Mr. and Mrs. James Sim, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Lady Katherine Somerset, Mrs. F. Sterling, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Miss Jane Taylor, Le Grand Bannon Tibbits, Miss H. H. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mrs. S. S. Wither, A. C. Wilson, J. B. West, Mrs. C. Williams, A. W. Wright, and Miss K. Wright.

Paul Armstrong Sues Liebler & Co.

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, in a suit begun yesterday in the Supreme Court against Liebler & Co., estimates that his percentage of the profits of the last four weeks of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" is $3,000 a week. Armstrong is suing for the period between Oct. 22 and Nov. 18, and asks $12,000. He said that under an agreement with the producers, made Nov. 24, 1909, he was to receive a nightly statement of box office receipts, and that these statements ceased on Oct. 22. "Alias Jimmy Valentine" was written as a short story by O. Henry and dramatized by Armstrong.

Angel Agnes Chopourian Appears.

A young Armenian singer, Angel Agnes Chopourian, made what was announced as her first local public appearance last evening in Carnegie Lyceum. She was heard in a programme which may be considered unusual. For instance, a whole section was devoted to five songs of Jensen, three of which were familiar to concert goers, but scarcely ever heard before in juxtaposition. There was a group of songs in English, four songs by Brahms, and the programme ended with an air from "Madama Butterfly." Wagner was represented by "Elsa's Dream," and somewhere occured the name of Henschel.

MUSIC NOTES.

Charles Frederick Naegle, Jr., will give a piano recital in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Josef Stransky, will give two programmes in memoriam for Gustav Mahler to-night and to-morrow afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The programme will include the last movement from Mahler's Fifth Symphony, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, and numbers from "Parsifal."

ADVERTISEMENT.

500 Thanksgiving Dinners Wanted

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One way to "pass it on" is to help us to provide Thanksgiving dinners in 500 homes where misfortune has taken possession.

For $2.50 you can make one deserving but unfortunate family thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

How Many Families Do You Need To Help To Balance Your Kindness Account?

Think over this question and then send a contribution to R. S. Minturn, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

BANS BATHING SCENE.

Lord Chamberlain's Objection Heeded by Putting More Drapery on Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—After running at the Garrick Theatre since April 19, the Lord Chamberlain has banned the bathing scene in "Kismet."

"It is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of," said Oscar Asche, who is producing the play. "After the one hundred and forty-fifth performance I was informed by the Lord Chamberlain that objection had been taken to the bathing incident. I have never received a single complaint. However, in deference to the Lord Chamberlain, I have made a slight alteration. The girl wears a little more drapery, that's all."

JOHN SANFORD BARNES DEAD.

Banker and Railroad President Was Naval Commander in Civil War.

John Sanford Barnes, a member of the banking firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co. and railroad President, died yesterday at his home, 10 East Seventy-ninth Street. The son of Gen. James Barnes, U. S. A., Mr. Barnes was born at West Point Military Academy seventy-six years ago. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in the class of 1854. He served in the navy in the civil war in command of the ships Dawn, Hale, Paul Jones, and Lenapee.

After the war Mr. Barnes went into the Naval Academy as head of the department of ethics, but 1867 found him back in the line, and he served on the fleet that surveyed the first Atlantic cable. Retiring from the navy, Mr. Barnes studied law and practiced in Albany and in New York.

Mr. Barnes was President of the International Railroad Company of Texas, and of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. He was a member of Loyal Legion, and the Naval Association, and was a member of the boards of several philanthropic institutions. He was of the council of the University Club and President of the Lenox Club. He was a member, also, of the Metropolitan, Racquet, and Knickerbocker Clubs.

Patrick Donovan, Old Ferryman, Dead.

Patrick Donovan, or, as he was better known, "Pat" Donovan, is dead at his hotel in New Brighton, S. I. He was perhaps the best-known waterman in this vicinity; and for more than twenty-five years operated a rowboat ferry and later a motor boat ferry between New Brighton and Constable Hook. He lived with his two daughters, Anna and Margaret, and they as well as their father handled the boats. Some years ago when it was seen that the business was a profitable one Mr. Donovan received an offer from the Standard Oil Company to sell out to it, but he refused.

When Mr. Donovan's wife died he insisted upon four white horses and a white hearse being used to convey the coffin to the burying ground, and later, when one of his children died, the same horses and hearse were used, and it was his dying wish that four white horses and a white hearse should carry his body to St. Peter's Cemetery. His daughters will see that this wish is carried out.

Mr. Donovan was 61 years old.

Joseph Pearson Caldwell.

Joseph Pearson Caldwell, a well-known editor and politician of the South, died yesterday at his home in Charlotte, N. C., after an illness of two years. He was 58 years old. Mr. Caldwell, generally known as "Joe" Caldwell, was born in Statesville, N. C., and early in life was elected Mayor of the town. Thereafter he became a prominent figure in State politics, and although he repeatedly refused to hold public office, was known to have great influence at the political conventions in the State and Nation. He was editor of The Statesville Landmark and later of The Charlotte Daily Observer, and all through his life kept up a journalistic feud with Josephus Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer. The latter, as a close friend and advocate of William J. Bryan, was bitterly criticised by Mr. Caldwell, who differed in political affiliations.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE R. DAMON, a pioneer manufacturer of combs, and one of the leading manufacturer of horn goods and hair ornaments of this country died in Leominster, Mass., yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Damon was 68 years old.

GEORGE W. LAWSON, a well-known vaudeville actor, died of heart disease on Sunday in the Brooklyn Hospital at the age of 38 years. He was at one time with the Cleveland's Minstrels and more recently of the team of Lawson and Roseland. His home was at 612 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES WELLS HATFIELD, formerly of the firm of Hatfield & Sons, tailors and importers, died suddenly last Monday at 264 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hatfield was born in this city on Feb. 8, 1839, and had been a resident here most of his life, having begun business in 1840, and retired in 1907. He is survived by his wife, W. Anna Jones Hatfield, a sister, and a brother.

WILLIAM WALTER SOUTHWORTH, a real estate lawyer and former business partner of Judge Veeder of the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, did on Tuesday at his home, 693 St. John's Place, that borough, from typhoid fever. He was born in La Crosse, Wis., in 1872. He was graduated in law at Cornell University in 1898. Mr. Southworth was a member of the Crescent Athletic and the University clubs of Brooklyn. He was an accomplished musician. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

ANDERSON D. LAWRENCE, for many years Sergeant at Arms of the Republican County Committee and door tender at many National and State Conventions, died at the home of his brother, Lysander Walter Lawrence, 324 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 71 years old.

DAVID R. WALLACE, M. D., LL. D., a prominent physician of Waco, Texas, honorary member of the Psychological Association of America, and Confederate veteran, died at his home last Tuesday in his eighty-seventh year. Dr. Wallace was born in Greenville, N. C. He was graduated from Wake Forrest College, N. C., and later studied medicine in this city, where he practiced several years. In 1854 he removed to Austin, Texas.

THOMAS J. COMAN, Deputy Tax Commissioner of the city Tax Department, died yesterday, after an attack of kidney disease, at his home, 35 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Coman was born in this city, and was the son of the late Thomas Coman. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Martha Coman, two sisters, and two brothers.

RICHARD A. BERRY, father of Joseph Berry, formerly a Coroner and Park Commissioner for the Bronx, died last night in his home at 201st Street and Perry Avenue, the Bronx. He had a stroke of paralysis yesterday, the second in three years. He was 84 years old, and was born in Ireland. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

ELIJAH R. CHADWICK, a life-long resident of Point Pleasant, N. J., died at his home yesterday. He was 74 years old. In the old days Mr. Chadwick was a member of the Life Saving Corps and took part in many rescues during his twenty-five years of service. Then he became Street Commissioner, which place he held for several years.

Mrs. EVELYN S. RIDGWAY, widow of James W. Ridgway, a District Attorney of Kings County for twelve years and a well-known criminal lawyer, died suddenly last night at her home, 246 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The husband of Mrs. Ridgway died July 27, 1910, in Paris, whither he had gone with Mrs. Ridgway for the benefit of his health. Mr. Ridgway ran for Borough President in 1905, but was defeated by Bird S. Coler.

MILES GRENNON, 71 years old, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and pall-bearer at his funeral, died at his home in Marengo, Ill., yesterday. He was the last of the civil war soldiers who constituted the military escort to the martyred President.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

WILLIAM BEAN, died Nov. 7; left $8,500 personalty; $1,200 each to his children, Thomas J. Bean and Susan Despard; $200 each to his daughters, Jane Coffey and Mary Lavelle; $5,000 each to his grandchildren, Thomas and Francis Coffey, Francis and George Lavelle, and his residuary estate to his daughter, Elisabeth M. Rogan.

NELLIE M. GILMORE, died Oct. 7 at West Hoboken; left her entire estate, consisting of a personal injury suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway, to her husband, James Gilmore.

LOUIS SIEGBERT, died Nov. 10; left more than $10,000 personalty; $35,000, his home at Long Branch, furniture and personal effects, and a life interest in his residuary estate to his wife, Selma Siegbert; a life interest after his wife's death in his residuary estate equally to his children, Lucile R. Heineman and Henry Siegbert; the son to get half of his share paid over to him at the age of 35 years, and a life interest in $5,000 jointly to Helen and Bessie Breslauer, to go at their death to their issue.

JOSEPH STILGER, died this month; left $9,000 personalty; $1,000 to his nephew, Albert J. Stilger; $1,500 to his niece, Johanna W. Stilger; $500 to his nephews, John W., Jr., George H., and Max J. Stilger, and $250 each to his nephews, Jacob and Joseph Stilger.

FANNY FLORSHEIM, died Nov. 6; left not more than $300 personalty; $100 to her daughter, Rosie Bleyer, and the residue of her estate to her son, Julian Florsheim.

ANTON

We go the kilted Scot one better.

Take his beautiful tweeds and bright cheviots and make them into American suits.

Combining Scotch skill in making cloth and Yankee skill in making clothes.

New patterns in all three stores only yesterday—brown and gray effects in diagonal weaves.

Of course we don't slight American made cloth — the majority of our suits are strictly American.

Winter suits—$18 to $48.

Rowing machines, basket balls and such like remind us that we take care of indoor as well as outdoor sport.

In each store.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

GENERAL VEHICLE GREATEST VALUE

G. V. ELECTRICS
THE UNDERSLUNG BATTERY

Many intelligent business men still have hazy ideas about an electric truck's battery. They think of it as still unperfected—very hard to keep in working order—in fact, the weak part of the whole electric truck. This is not the case.

Recent improvements in the storage battery give greater life and greater mileage to the vehicle, at the same time reducing battery weight. In addition the underslung battery is already here, making it possible with two batteries to double the regular mileage.

A leading department store in New York (name on request) makes deliveries to Long Island towns and to Harlem and New Jersey points with three 3½-ton G.V. trucks, getting from 60 to 70 miles a day out of each by using the underslung battery. A truck will go from their 18th Street store to, for instance, Jamaica, Long Island, and return, a distance of 24 miles; then perhaps to Harlem, six miles further, and return to the garage, where another battery may be installed. This fresh battery can be substituted in five to ten minutes, after which the truck is put on the route again and the former battery placed on charge.

The trip to Cranford, New Jersey, and return, a total distance of 39 miles, is made regularly every afternoon by one of these 3½-ton trucks; and the same truck has in many instances made a good long trip before noon with its first battery for the day.

If interested, we would like to post you on the advantages of G. V. Trucks for your work.

Consider us always at your service.

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Telephone Shopping
is convenient and satisfactory. Why not order your supplies by telephone?

Lost articles should be advertised promptly in The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.

YALE ENDS FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT HOME

Twenty-nine Players Will Go to Auburndale To-day—Drill at Cambridge Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Football practice for the season closed at Yale to-day. The 'Varsity squad spent two hours at Yale field, half of it in individual coaching, thirty minutes in signal work, and thirty minutes in lively scrimmaging. Capt. Howe drop kicked a few field goals and Pete Francis scored several from placement before the squad retired.

Contrary to former years the undergraduates did not turn out to give the regulars a brass band and football war song parting. They will be present in force to-morrow, however, when the Yale team leaves the campus to catch the 1:40 express for Boston.

The team will reach Auburndale about 5 o'clock, the Boston & Albany express being stopped there to allow the players to walk to the Woodlawn Park Hotel, their training quarters, until they go to Cambridge.

Plans have been made for the team to practice an hour in the Stadium Friday morning. The Harvard Field is only a short distance from the Woodlawn Park Hotel, and special trolley cars have been chartered to take the squad there Friday morning and again Saturday noon, when the team goes to the locker building to dress for the game.

Yale's squad will include twenty-nine players. They were to-night announced as follows:

Regulars—Avery, Scully, Francis, Ketcham, McDemitt, Paul, Bomeister, Capt. Arthur Howe, Camp, Spalding, Dunn.

Substitutes—William Howe, Sheldon, Perry, Gallauer, Tomlinson, Cooney, Loree, Warren, Scribbner, Bronson, Strout, Merritt, Baker, Anderson, Philbin, Reilly, Freeman, and Anderson.

Indications are brighter that Philbin will start the game at full back. He has played the position as much as has Dunn this week, and the fact that Dunn missed the signal last week that resulted in Princeton's scoring the only touchdown of the game has led some of the coaches to favor Philbin for beginning the play at full back against Harvard. This is the only change now discussed, as the veteran tackles, Paul and Scully, are certain to be in the game.

The general condition of the team was much improved to-day. Capt. Howe and Francis were the only players badly worn down by Saturday's game. Both have improved rapidly.

Closing to-day's practice at Yale Field the scrubs commanded attention. They circled a bonfire built in the middle of the gridiron from old uniforms and blankets, while they sang the historic Omega Lambda Chi song and cheered Capt. Howe, Chief Coach Field, and every member of the 'Varsity team.

This evening the scrubs broke training for the year with a banquet at their training table. Speeches were made by Chief Field and Dr. Arthur Brides, who had charge of the scrubs all Fall.

Betting has been brisk since the return of the Yale eleven to genuine fighting form. It has lagged since the Princeton game, Harvard money being flaunted gayly in the face of Yale followers, who were awaiting the result of the worn-down condition of Capt. Howe. Yale men are now taking all the Harvard money they can find on even terms.

HARVARD MASS MEETING.

Undergraduates Gather in the Union to Rehearse Songs and Chess.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Everything is football about Harvard University to-night, the Cambridge undergraduates with their thousands of torches breaking forth from their mammoth mass meeting in the Union to parade through the college yard and about the nearby streets. There is enthusiasm galore in the hearts of the Harvard men, who feel that their football team will meet Yale on even terms in the Stadium on Saturday, and who are preparing to give their players splendid support.

Earlier in the evening, students crowded into the big living room at the Union to join in the rehearsal of Harvard's football songs and cheers, and to listen to the speeches and advice of the head coach, Percy D. Haughton; J. W. Farley, one of Harvard's football committeemen, and Dean Briggs. All spoke against overconfidence, but urged constant support for the team, which has reached its biggest game in first-class trim.

The 'Varsity football men did little work on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. Haughton put the 'Varsity through a scrimmage against the substitutes, but this was for only ten minutes. The play was hard, and the teams ran up and down the field, following kicks and working on the open plays. Bob Potter ran the regulars from quarter back. He has not been with the team since he was hurt at Princeton, but to-day seemed not at all handicapped by his knee. He not only ran well, but he did a lot of kicking, placing many well-directed onside kicks and getting the usual distance in his punts. Potter will start the game surely, but the coaches are not very optimistic regarding his chances for remaining in the play throughout the game.

Gardner has come along well, and with him at quarter back Harvard would not be handicapped, except that Gardner is not as good a kicker, and is not as sure or fast in the backfield.

Sam Felton was at right end again, and he also is in trim at last. Felton continued his good kicking, and his return with that of Potter has made the team feel much more confident than it was a week ago.

Huntington again was at full back today, and the placing of Parmenter at centre is announced as permanent. Parmenter, though light, is heavier than Huntington, and is just as aggressive, although the position of centre is comparatively new to him.

With Huntington and Wendell in the backfield, Saturday, Reynolds probably will be used at the start of the game instead of a much lighter man, Tommy Campbell. The Reynolds-Wendell-Huntington combination worked very well against Princeton, and these men can deliver Harvard's hardest punch if started against Yale. Wendell, who has had a bad shoulder, and who has not done any work since the Dartmouth game, was in to-day's line-up, and no concern is felt that he will not be at his best Saturday.

To-morrow the team will practice in secret again, but on Friday the work will be open to the graduates and students. The 'Varsity men, therefore, will not leave Cambridge until Friday evening, instead of Thursday, as had been planned. Friday night will be spent on an island in the Merrimac River, south of Nashua, N. H., the boys going up by motor, but returning by train to Boston on Saturday morning.

The coaches give the following as Harvard's probable line-up for the Yale game: Smith, left end; Hitchcock, left tackle; Leslie, left guard; Parmenter, centre; Fisher, right guard; Storer, right tackle; Felton, right end; Potter, quarter back; Reynolds, left half back; Wendell, right half back; Huntington, full back.

LONG DRILL FOR CORNELL.

Team Will Go to Atlantic City Monday to Await Pennsylvania Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Cornell football squad was put through three hours' practice on Alumni Field this afternoon, and to-night the 'Varsity squad spent an hour and a half on the gymnasium floor in the Armory running through the plays which are to be used in the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day. So much time is being spent in individual coaching and scrimmaging in the afternoon practice that there is no opportunity for extensive signal drill, and hence the evenings are given over to perfecting the new plays. Most of these have been in the Cornell repertoire this season, but they have not been used, the Pennsylvania game being the objective point in the Cornell schedule. Later in the week the plays will be gone over again in actual scrimmage, and the hard work is not expected to end until Saturday night. The entire squad will leave for Atlantic City on Monday night, and will remain there until a few hours before the game on Thursday.

The feature of the afternoon's work was a dummy scrimmage, followed by a scrimmage against the scrubs and the freshmen eleven. The 'Varsity backs made substantial gains against both teams, but the coaches cut short all runs, their object being to perfect the formations and to get the men to play their part in each.

The entire 'Varsity team was in the line-up this afternoon, except Butch Eyrich, and he surprised the coaches and pleased the other players by unexpectedly coming out to practice and making a plea to get into the work. He has been suffering from bruises. The coaches, however, would not allow him to take part in the work, although they promised that he would be back in the line-up again by the end of the week at the latest.

In his place to-day Franklin, the exguard, was tried again, and it looks as if he would be the first choice for the position in case Eyrich should have to leave the game. So far this Fall Lawrence has had the call as first substitute, but his work in the Chicago game was not satisfactory, and he has evidently lost his opportunity.

Butler and O'Connor, before the scrimmage, did a lot of punting, and both men got off some good kicks. O'Connor has shown improvement in the kicking game lately.

Cutler School Wins Close Game.

The Cutler School defeated the Berkeley School at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon in a closely contested game of football by the score of 5 to 0. A touchdown was made in the first period by Dana, after a series of line plunges by Wainwright. Other features of the game were the spectacular tackle by Herbert, which spoiled Berkeley's best chance of scoring, and the brilliant playing of McAleenan, the Berkeley quarter back. The line-up:

Berkeley.	Position.	Cutler.
Wagoner	Left end	J. Ferris, Hoyt
Eisenbach	Left tackle	Stagg
Strauss	Left guard	T. Ferris
McCarthy	Centre	Duff
Parkes	Right guard	Dana
Mouquin	Right tackle	Mumford
Maxwell	Right end	Twyeffort
McAleenan	Quarter back	Herbert
H. Mohr	Right half back	Keck, Lawson
Burden	Left half back	Wainwright
J. Mohr	Full back	Fleming

Time of periods—Eight minutes each.

Columbia Plays Lacrosse Tie.

In the first lacrosse game that has been played at Columbia University in over a year the seniors and the juniors played a tie game, the final score being 4 to 4. The importance of the contest lay in the fact that on the showing that the men made in this game was to rest the ultimate decision of Harry A. Fisher, graduate member of athletics, and that of the Student Board on the advisability of reinstating the sport at Columbia on an intercollegiate basis. The Student Board will not meet until after the Thanksgiving Day holidays, and no decision will be given out until that time. However, the showing of the two teams that competed on South Field yesterday afternoon was encouraging, and, although the graduate manager would not express his opinion, it is generally felt that he was favorably impressed.

ARMY FOOTBALL TICKETS ARE VOID

Cards Obtained by Speculators Will Not Be Honored on Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Sales of the Army tickets by speculators has caused much discussion here, and the Army Athletic Association has quietly gotten a line on a number of the seats offered for sale. It was given out at the athletic association to-day that the numbers and sections had been noted and that duplicates for the seats would be issued. The duplicates bear this inscription written thereon: "This ticket takes precedent over all others and any other ticket for this seat is void."

A long signal drill was all that was required of the Army team to-day. Several combinations of backs were used, but without doubt Brown is picked for left half, and in all probability McDonald will be at right half. The ends are as yet undecided, but the four men from whom the ends will be picked are Gillespie, Cook, Hoge, and Wood.

MIDSHIPMEN CHEER TEAM.

Brigade of Cadets Witness Football Practice at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 22.—With the whole brigade of midshipmen occupying the grand stand and encouraging the players with their new songs and yells, the Naval Academy team went through a long signal practice this afternoon with great vim and precision. The chief attention of the coaches was directed to the eleven men who will start in the Army game, but every player who stands a chance of getting in the final contest at any stage was given a chance to improve his knowledge of the signals.

There was also considerable kicking and handling of punts and practice in both the offensive and defensive formations. There was no scrimmage, however, nor will there be before the game, as no risk will be taken of injuring the players at this late period. The squad is at present in excellent physical shape.

The team as it will start the Army game, with the weight of each player, is as follows: Left end, Hamilton, 152 pounds; left tackle, Brown, 216; left guard, Wakeman, 176; centre, Weems, 165; right guard, Howe, 198; right tackle, Redman, 180; right end, McReavey, 180; quarter back, Gilchrist, 169; left half back, Capt. Dalton, 174; right half back, Nicholls, 154; full back, Rodes, 169.

The average weight of the backs is 166½ pounds, of the line men 181 pounds, and of the whole team 176 7-11 pounds. The team is somewhat heavier than the average Naval Academy team, but not as heavy as the eleven as made up earlier in the season.

Capt. Dalton has been doing as fine punting as he has ever done in the last two weeks, his punts regularly measuring from 60 to 70 yards. Not only the ends, but all the Navy line men, have been coached to get down the field promptly under kicks, and Howe, Brown, and Weems have shown up strongly in this particular. It is felt that a recovered ball after a kick may figure strongly in the Army game.

For Football Championship.

The football team of De Witt Clinton High School and the pigskin chasers of the High School of Commerce will clash in the final interscholastic game of the year at American League Park on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30. They are the only two schools in Greater New York to come through the season with only one league defeat, both having lost their first game to a Brooklyn school, which, however, was later defeated by the other, and therefore the scholastic championship of Greater New York will be decided by this game. As these teams are about evenly matched, it should be the best school game of the year. Among the wearers of the Red and Black is "Babe" White, the 6 feet 6 inches tackle, who scored both touchdowns against Morris on Saturday last. Fultz, playing quarter for the same team, has already been picked for a place on the All-Manhattan team to play against the All-Brooklyn team.

Schoolboys Play Tie Match.

In the interscholastic soccer game of the Public Schools Athletic League series between Boys' High of Brooklyn and Curtis High School of New Brighton, Staten Island, played yesterday afternoon at Prospect Park, the result was a tie after the two required periods, each side scoring 2 goals. The Boys' High team had a shade on their opponents in the matter of weight, but in every other respect they were very evenly matched.

Pickering Quits Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Earl Pickering, Captain of the Minnesota football team, who because of the protest lodged against him by the University of Wisconsin was withdrawn from the Gopher line-up by the Faculty Committee of the university, has canceled his registration at the university.

American Tennis Team at Auckland.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 22.—The American lawn tennis team challengers for the Dwight F. Davis international cup, William A. Larned, Maurice E. McLoughlin, and Beals C. Wright, who arrived on the steamer Zelandia, were given a civic reception to-day. The Americans will proceed by rail to Wellington, whence they will go by boat to Christchurch, where the challenge round with the Australasians will be played.

ARMY and NAVY GAME
PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NOV 25th
Your Watch is Your Time-table
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IN THE QUICKEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE WAY.
TAKE THE
ON TIME ROAD
Hard Coal—No Smoke—No Tunnels
DINING CAR SERVICE DE LUXE
On 7-8-11 and 12 Noon; 1-5 and 6 P. M. Trains.
PULLMANS ON ALL TRAINS
One Hour 50 Minute Trains Every Hour On The Hour
From Liberty St. 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Other Rail Trains 7 A.M. 7-8-9 & 10 P.M. and at Midnight with Sleepers 10 Minutes after the Hour from W. 23rd St.

To Lease in Whole or Part
The Most Desirable Fireproof Auto Service Building
Six Stories, 50 x 100, at
West End Ave., N. E. Cor. 64th St.
A. B. See Electric Elevator, Capable of Handling Largest Cars and Trucks, and Every Convenience Required for the Auto Trade, Have Been Installed
Ready for Occupancy Prior to Nov. 30th
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Locomobile
Announcement of a New 1912 Model, the
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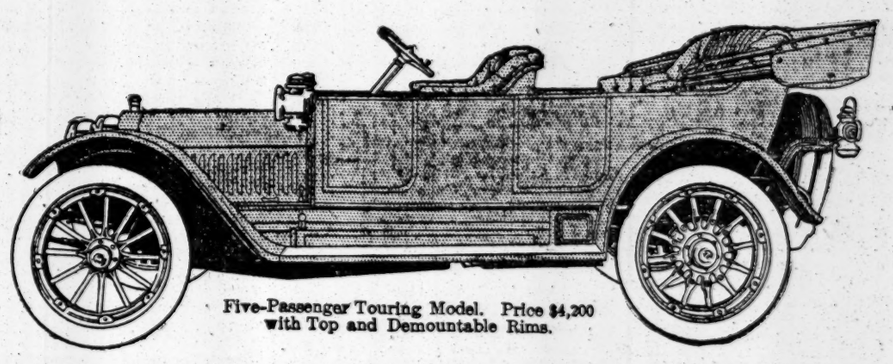

Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $4,200 with Top and Demountable Rims.

The Motor in this Car develops 60 Horse Power, Brake Test

In this New "Little Six" Model we have met the demand for a motor car of moderate power and passenger capacity. With its Ten-Inch Upholstery added to its perfect design and mechanical balance, it will be to Five-passenger Touring Cars what our "48" Six has been to Seven-passenger vehicles—a standard by which all motor cars are measured. Orders delivered in rotation in January. Folder will be mailed on request.

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It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

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BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE CARS.
45 Isotta Chain drive, 7-passenger Quinby body, with top and full equipment. Driven less than 6,000 miles. 45 shaft drive, driven less than 1,500 miles; new Quinby equipment. 10-14 Voiturette, a little beauty, with top.
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To Close Out, Less than Bargain Prices.
One new 1911, 6-Pennsylvania, with 5-passenger Quinby body; one new 25 Pennsylvania, with 5-passenger Quinby body; one 50 Demonstrator, 7-passenger body, with top.
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1,706 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION AT 1,706 BROADWAY.
The new 1912 Isotta with brakes on front wheels and many other new features.
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REBUILT THOMAS CARS.—One year's work usually tells the story of the difference in construction between a high-grade, high-priced and high-powered car and those built to sell at a low first cost. The strain of gear shifting, the jar of road shocks, and the stress of brake work begin to tell on the cheaper cars. Therefore the logical deduction is that for the man who wants a thoroughly dependable car at a moderate price the very "best buy" is a high-grade used car that has been rebuilt in the factory where it was originally made. We have a few four and six-cylinder cars, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 models, some placed as low as $1,000. These cars should not be confused with the ordinary "second-hand" proposition, as in the rebuilding all parts which show the slightest wear are replaced by new ones. If you want a car for real work, write us and we will send you special bulletins descriptive of rebuilt cars we have on hand, or, better still, call. For a reasonable payment we will hold one of these cars for you for early spring delivery. THOMAS MOTOR COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, Broadway & 64th St.

AUTOS—A1—at "GREAT SACRIFICE." New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment "Par Excellence."
Never before such a good lot of BEST MAKES AT "FOOLISH" PRICES. (Owners unable to hold their cars.)
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1911-1910-1909, etc., Stearns, Packards, Peerlesses, Marions, "E. M. Fs," Cadillacs, Chalmers, Flats, Mercedes, Coles, Hudsons, Hupmobiles, Stevens, Thomases, Loziers, Simplexes, Hotchkisses, Hartfords, Stoddards, Buicks, Overlands, etc.
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ONLY HOUSE WITH CITY FACTORY.
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Finest line of slightly used Limousines ever shown in this city; carry full guarantee of manufacturer; prices very low; quick action advisable. Stoddard Motor Co., Used Car Dept., 225 West 57th St., 2d floor.

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Baker electric coupe, rebuilt, like new, $1,350; Victoria, run less than 900 miles, $900; Stanhope, just overhauled, $390. Baker Vehicle Co., 1,708 Broadway. 'Phone 2330 Columbus.

Buick, 1910, Model 16; just overhauled; owner going away; will sacrifice; $550; demonstration; seen at Quinn & Snyder, 1,928 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1960.

Auto car, delivery truck, to hire, capacity 3,000 pounds; price, including chauffeur, $15 per day of ten hours. Z 219 Times Downtown.

Cole 30 1911 Torpedo Roadster taken in trade for 1912 model. Bargain price, easy terms if desired. Colt-Stratton Co., 2,000 Broadway.

Limousine body, Quimby make, just overhauled, A1 condition, fit Packard, Lozier, and other large cars; price $750. Telephone 8540 Madison Square.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

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For Hire.—Packards, 1910, landaulet, limousines, $3.50, $4 per hour; theatre calls, $5; lowest weekly, monthly rates. Backus. Telephone 6294 Lenox.

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Packard for hire; 7-passenger; Locomobile for hire; 4 passenger; $3 per hour; both fine appearance. 'Phone 6729 Columbus.

Beautiful limousine Packard, private ownership appearance, to rent monthly during Winter. Phone 7470 Col.

Packards, regular customers, $5-$20 day, as per hours; Sundays extra. Telephone Murray Hill 610.

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Packard landaulet or touring car, 1910 model; low rates. 'Phone, 505—Audubon.

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BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (53d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.

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EVERETT SELF-STARTING CARS. Shepherd Motor Car Co., Broadway, near 51st St.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4338 Col.

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When the top of the Peerless Landaulet is laid, it falls into a pleasing line. This car is always beautifully proportioned; when closed, it has the dignity of the Peerless Limousine and offers the same luxurious comfort and security.

Demonstrating cars of this type are now in our warerooms. You are invited to inspect them. Orders accepted for prompt delivery.

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Peerless closed cars are electrically lighted throughout; chassis lamps, as well as dome and pillar lamps.

Peerless Motor Car Company of New York
1760 Broadway, at 57th Street
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HEMERY'S BENZ CAR MAKES FAST TIME

Grand Prize Entry Covers Savannah Course at Rate of 78.6 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 22.—Victor Hemery, driver of the Grand Prize Benz car, set a pace about the Chatham County Circuit in practice to-day that was too hot for any other drivers to follow. He covered the 17.14 miles in the fast time of 13:01.6, which was an average of 78.6 miles an hour for the circuit.

This is the fastest lap ever made on the local course and yet the drivers complain that the paths are soft, too soft, they say, to let the big speed machines out to the limit.

Granting this to be true and the expected improvement that practice will work on the oiled roads, experts are speculating on the probabilities of there being added several more miles on to the record now held by David Bruce-Brown of 70.55 miles an hour on the course on Nov. 12, 1910. The consensus of opinion is that the cars have the speed and the course is there, so that all that will prevent several records from dropping will be the tires. Afterwall, it is thought the race will be to the driver who looks the most carefully to the four shoes on his car.

Spencer Wishart made the next best time to Hemery. Wishart had his Vanderbilt Cup Mercedes on the course for several laps. He made his fastest lap in 13.14, averaging 77.2 for that lap.

Bringing the two Marquette Buicks, one of them the runner-up car of Bob Burman's in the last Grand Prize race, Charley Basler arrived in Savannah to-day. He says this race is to be his last, for he intends returning to France to do military duty.

Every orphan in the city, representing four institutions, will be given free seats for both days on the grand stands. In addition, the convicts who prepared the race course will have holidays to watch the racers from good vantage points along the route.

The remains of J. D. McNay, the Case car driver who was killed here on Monday, will be sent to the home of his faincée, Miss Daisy Jennings, at Keersville, Texas, instead of to McNay's father's home in Kansas. The body was shipped to-night.

With the receipt of eight entries yesterday, three of which are for the Grand Prize, one for the Vanderbilt, one for the Savannah challenge trophy, and three for the Tiedeman trophy, the number of entries for the automobile races now totals forty-four, which is greater than the entry list of any former races held here.

The prospects are that this list will be still further increased within the next few days, as the time for the closing of the entry list has been extended until Nov. 23.

In an effort to establish a new world's record for automobile road races, the promoters of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup races have arranged for the keeping of a special time record of the first 202 miles of the Vanderbilt Cup race. The distance is the same as that run in the Santa Monica race, in which a new world's record of 74.6 miles an hour was established.

The Vanderbilt Cup race proper is a 270-mile run, and just what effect the new feature of it will have is creating much interest in racing circles.

Harry Grant, twice winner of the Vanderbilt Cup, will at least be a starter in the 1911 Vanderbilt. He drew No. 1 to-night, and will get away first in a Lozier on Nov. 27. It was announced to-night by Howard Marmon at the drivers' meeting that Bob Burman will drive a Marmon in the Vanderbilt. It is now thought that Joe Dawson will drive in the Grand Prize. There was no No. 13 drawn because of the objection made by Harry Cobe, driver of the Jackson car. Louis Heinemann will be an alternate Marmon driver. The drawings resulted as follows:

VANDERBILT CUP—170 LAPS.

No.	Car.	Driver.
1	Lozier	Grant.
2	Marmon	Burman
3	Pope-Hartford	Disbrow
4	Mercedes	Wishart
5	Jackson	Cobe
6	Mercer	Hughes
7	Abbott-Detroit	Limburg
8	Lozier	Mulford
9	Abbott-Detroit	Mitchell
10	Mercedes	De Palma
11	Fiat	Parker
12	Marmon	Patschke
14	Fiat	B. Brown
16	Fiat	Matson.

GRAND PRIZE—TWENTY-FOUR LAPS.

41	Fiat	Wagner
42	Pope-Hartford	Disbrow
43	Buick 100	Basle
44	Abbott-Detroit	Mitchell
45	Lozier	Mulford
46	Marmon	Dawson
47	Benz	Hearne
48	Fiat	B. Brown
49	Buick 100	Cobe
50	Abbott-Detroit	Limburg
51	Marmon	Patschke
52	Benz	Bergdoll
53	Fiat	Bragg
54	Benz	Hemery

SAVANNAH TROPHY—THIRTEEN LAPS.

21	Marmon	Keene
22	Mercer	Hughes
23	Case	Disbrow
24	Mercer	Barnes
25	Marmon	Nickrent
26	Case	
27	Mercer	Knipper

TIEDEMAN TROPHY—TEN LAPS.

31	Abbott-Detroit	Roberts
32	Abbott-Detroit	Hartman
33	E. M. F. 30	Tower
34	E. M. F. 30	Evans
35	E. M. F. 30	Witt
36	Ford	Kulick

TO QUIT AUTO RACING.

Benz Company Announces Retirement from Game After Next Week.

The famous Benz car will never again appear in a race in this country, sponsored and supported by Benz & Cie of Mannheim, Germany. This decision to absolutely retire from the racing game was reached Wednesday when in an interview Managing Director Jesse Froehlich of the Benz Auto Import Company, announced that after a conference with Secretary Walter Maass, who has just returned from the factory at Mannheim, Germany, they have concluded to withdraw from all racing events after the Grand Prize race at Savannah next week.

In the future the energy of the Benz Company, will be utilized in exploiting their cars by advertising in other channels.

"After the Grand Prize race," said Mr. Froehlich, "we propose to sell our racing cars and anyone purchasing them will be permitted to race on their own account for the sport, but we will have no control of them in any way. The Benz Company will not participate in any races in the future. While I believe we have a good chance of winning the Grand Prize Cup at Savannah on Thanksgiving Day, which if successful will be the second time, a victory will have no influence whatsoever for us to participate next year. We have received many applications recently from prominent sportsmen in the country to purchase our racing cars and there is a possibility that the cars will be seen in many of the contests in the future, but never with the co-operation and backing of Benz & Cie of Germany, who now control the American branch."

Automobile Engineers Entertained.

The members of the Society of Automobile Engineers of this city, who are touring Europe in the interests of the industry in America, were entertained at a banquet by Edouard and Andre Michelin at the Automobile Club of France, in Paris, on Tuesday, according to a cablegram received here yesterday. Andre Michelin proposed a toast to President Taft. Howard Coffin, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, responded in behalf of the visitors to the toast "The American Automobile Industry."

DENIED REINSTATEMENT.

Athletes Who Transgressed Amateur Definition Kept Under Ban.

Applications for reinstatement at the hands of the National A. A. U. Registration Committee by six athletes who had transgressed the amateur rule, met with cold response, being denied in every case. The cases acted on were as follows:

Arthur L. Wheeler, Troy, N. Y., medical student, ran 100-yard race at picnic, where prize of $5 was offered.

Thomas Tuckey, Lebanon, Conn., aged 20 years, farmhand, ran for and won prize of $10 on July 4, 1909.

W. L. Murray, Portland, Ore., taught swimming at the Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, for salary.

George C. Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass., aged 20, competed in shot-put event and won prize of $2.

Charles R. Edwards, Northampton, Mass., aged 18, accepted $1 for refereeing a basket ball game in 1909; reinstated on condition that he does not officiate for money again.

Irving E. Coleman, 320 Broadway, N. Y., aged 30 years, competed in three-day rasting event, in which men had to run a few hours every day; three-day go-as-you-please walking race.

J. W. Cramer, Washington, D. C., played unregistered basket ball; received $5 for playing game of basket ball.

SEVEN IN BILLIARD TOURNEY.

National Amateur Class B Championship Begins at Daly's Next Week.

Entries for the National Class B amateur 18.2 balk line billiard championship were passed upon Tuesday night at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, held at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway. The list for the tournament includes seven competitors: Charles E. White, holder of the championship title; Mark Muldaur, Walter Leonard of Scranton, Penn.; J. M. Millette, Claude Lewis, George P. B. Clark, and C. E. Conway. Two of the players who had entered withdrew their names: Dr. Eric C. Beck of the Liederkranz Club, because of professional engagements, and Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., because of illness.

This National amateur championship, the first of a series of five tournaments during the season, will begin in Maurice Daly's billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, on Monday, Nov. 27. Thereafter two games each day will be decided until the schedule of twenty-one games is completed.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

Willie Hoppe, the champion 18.2 balk-line Willie Hoppe, the champion 18.2 balk-line billiard player who is practicing at George Slosson's Academy in preparation for his championship match with George Sutton this month, displayed good form in an exhibition game at 18.2 balk line with Dr. Jennings of Brooklyn, last night, and won by the score of 500 points to 8, in nine innings. Hoppe's high runs were 128, 88, 80, and 75, and he had an average of 55 5-9.

In the final game of the amateur rapid-fire pool tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night Ed Smith defeated F. Andrews by the score of 50 to 18 points. Both contestants were playing at a handicap of thirty points.

This evening at Doyle's Academy will mark the opening game of a three-game series of three-cushion-carrom billiards between Manhattan and Brooklyn in the National Intercity Billiard League. Dave Lauderbach is slated to play for Brooklyn, while John Dankelman will do his best for New York. The second game of the series will be decided to-morrow night, and the final game on Saturday night.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy J. O'Leary defeated F. G. Owles by the score of 15 to 11 in twenty-eight innings. The winner was playing at 15 points, while Owles was playing at the scratch mark, and had to make 20 points in order to win the contest. O'Leary's high run was 4 and Owles's was 3 points. On Tuesday night two games were decided. In the first contest of the evening C. Traeger, a scratch man, defeated J. C. English by the score of 20 to 7 points.

George Sutton, the challenger for the 18.2 balk-line billiard title, defeated Fred Poggenberg in an exhibition game of 18.2 balk-line billiards at Maurice Daly's Academy, last night, by the score of 500 to 191, in twenty innings. Sutton's high run was 64, and he had an average of 25 points. Poggenberg's best efforts netted him a high run of 45, with an average of 9 11-20.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Brooklyn won a third straight victory by again defeating Boston in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament to-night by the score of 50 to 42. Esterbrook played for the visitors and Dr. Hudson was the local representative. The former had an average of .48, with a high run of 4, and the latter an average of .41 and a high run of 6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The result of the three-cushion game of the National Billiard League played to-night, tied Chicago with New York for first place in the league. A. J. Harris of Chicago defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh 50 to 46 in sixty-one innings. Harris had a high run of 4. McCourt's high run was 5.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Amateur boxing and wrestling will be seen at the Irish-American A. C. on Dec. 5 and 7, when the Winged Fist will stage a series of bouts in the gymnasium under the sanction and rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. It is said that up to date fifty entries have been received and it is anticipated that the entry list will reach a record number.

Abe Attell, champion featherweight of the world, who is matched to box Leo Johnson, the colored featherweight and aspirant to the title, at the Malvern A. C. to-night, has declared himself to be in the best of condition for the bout, and says that he will retain his hold on the title, regardless of what Johnson does. The club will also stage a wrestling match between Young Muldoon and Young Hackenschmidt. Also two good four-round preliminary and one six-round semi-final boxing mills.

The Irving A. C. of Brooklyn will hold its initial boxing show on Thanksgiving night with Willie Beecher and Joe Bedell as the stars of the series. For a semi-final bout heavyweights will battle.

Bob Riordon, the reputed featherweight champion of Connecticut, is in the city and desires to make a match with Harry Thomas or Joe Coster. Fiorrie Barnett, who is looking after Riordon's interests, asserts that his protege has beaten most of the best boys of his class throughout New England.

The New Polo A. A. will hold boxing contests hereafter on Saturday nights, with the first series carded for this week-end. Jimmy Coffey and Andy Cortez will be the headliners. There will also be a ten-round affair between Dick Burge of Newark and Jimmy Paul, and several other preliminaries.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Following the National Horse Show

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Madison Square Garden, New York, Days and Evenings

Nov. 27—Dec. 2

800 HORSES

of the highest class

Suitable for every purpose

One of the greatest collections of light harness horses ever gathered together for an Auction.

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BOXING BOUTS IN THEATRES BARRED

State Athletic Commission Decides They Are Illegal—Fight Club in Court.

Boxing Commissioner Frank O'Neil will appear before the Supreme Court at Albany on Saturday morning as a representative of the State Athletic Commission to show cause why the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of Albany should not be granted a license to hold boxing bouts. The club made application to the commission for a license about six weeks ago and it was refused. The reason for the refusal was not publicly announced. The club recently decided to take the case to court and summonses were issued.

It was stated at the office of the commission yesterday that neither Commissioners O'Neil nor Dixon has received any message from Gov. Dix proposing a conference to discuss the boxing situation. The latest announcement from Albany, to the effect that Gov. Dix is again seeking the repeal of the Frawley law, was discussed informally at the meeting, and the Commissioners are not inclined to pay any attention to the report. They regard it as a rumor and feel that they will be the first to be notified by the Governor if he is dissatisfied with the workings of the Frawley law.

Gov. Dix has not asked for any report from the commission and the Commissioners feel that if Gov. Dix has resumed his effort to repeal the Frawley law it is due to the recent incorrect report that the commission is divided against itself, as was the case in the trouble of the Madison Square A. C. The report grew out of the recent discussion regarding decisions by referees. Commissioner O'Neil brought up the matter informally and seemed to favor the idea. His colleague held an opposite view, and after a short discussion he persuaded Mr. O'Neil that the present system is the best. That ended the matter and there was no deadlock or friction.

That the commission has been a big success from a financial standpoint became known yesterday in the announcement that the State has already received about $10,000 as its percentage of the receipts of boxing under the Frawley law. The law went into effect on Tuesday, Aug. 30, and up to Nov. 16 the sum of $200,000 was taken in at boxing shows held in this State. Of this amount the State receives 5 per cent., or $10,000. According to the law the total annual expense of the commission must not exceed $5,000, so in the first eleven weeks the boxing game paid the entire expenses of the commission for one year and left an equal amount, $5,000, as a tax for the State.

The question of boxing bouts in theatres came up for discussion yesterday and the Commissioners decided that such bouts are illegal. The matter was brought to the attention of the commission by the Chief of Police of Buffalo, where boxing bouts were being held as part of a vaudeville programme. This will prevent the winner of the last big bout here from doing any boxing at one of the local theatres next week, as advertised.

A complaint was received from the Malvern Athletic Club against Marty Brown, a local lightweight, for his refusal to box Harry Stone in the advertised star bout Monday night. The commission deferred action until the next meeting. Both the club managers and Brown will be notified to appear at the meeting.

Two new boxing clubs were added to the already extensive list. One will be known as the Shamrock A. C. of East New York and the other is the Hornell Athletic Club of Hornell, N. Y.

STONE OUTPOINTS HICKEY.

Lightweights in Fast Ten-Round Bout at New Star A. C.

Harry Stone and Young Hickey went through ten rounds of unusually fast fighting at the New Star A. C. last night, and when the last bell sounded Stone had a shade the better of the argument. Although less rugged than his opponent, and, possessing a lighter punch, Stone more than made up for these deficiencies by his experience and speed. He had a tantalizing left jab which he used to advantage throughout the bout, and he also showed himself a good mixer in the furious infighting, which marked round after round.

Stone came through the bout with hardly a mark, while Hickey's face was badly swollen and his left eye was partly closed. Hickey was so strong that the punishment which Stone inflicted did not slow him up, and he was just as strong at the finish as at the start. The last round was the most furious of the bout and the large crowd was in an uproar during the entire three minutes. The two were pounding away at each other in rapid fire style when the last bell rang, the honors for the round being even.

Hickey allowed Stone to do the leading throughout the bout. Only at rare intervals did Hickey make any attempt to assume the aggressive. He spent most of his time with his back close to the ropes and when Stone grew weary of his continual jabbing he changed tactics, and, after driving Hickey against the ropes, pounded his body with both hands. The hardest fighting was done near the ropes as Hickey proved a good mixer at all times, when forced to fight Stone off.

KURTZ WINS BY KNOCKOUT.

Newark Welter Puts Johnny Waltz to Sleep at Longacre A. A.

One of the strangest knockouts seen in any of the New York clubs since the inception of the new law governing the sport was witnessed last night at the Longacre Athletic Association in what was to have been the stellar attraction at ten rounds. This battle, which called out Young Kurtz of Newark and Johnny Waltz of Jersey City, lasted just two rounds, the latter failing to respond to the bell in what was to have been the third session.

The lads had been fighting as pretty a bout as has been seen between welterweights in some time, each doing his share of the leading, with the honors even to the moment before the bell tapped announcing the end of the second round. Just as the gong sounded Kurtz whipped over a right to the jaw, which had sting enough behind it to knock Waltz into his chair.

The latter's seconds worked over their man like the proverbial beavers, but despite their endeavors he continued in the land of nod, being oblivious of the surroundings when the bell sounded for the continuation of hostilities. He limply made his way to the dressing room, and after some more first aid to the injured work had been used on him he soon recovered, to ask what had struck him.

Willie Lewis Defeats Mitchell.

Terry Mitchell of Brooklyn proved no match for Willie Lewis in the star bout at the Palm A. C., Brooklyn, last night. For the first five rounds the Brooklynite mixed well and kept Lewis fairly busy, but from the sixth round to the finish Lewis outpointed his opponent. Mitchell had the better of the fifth round—the only one which he earned—by driving a succession of right jabs to Lewis's jaw. In the tenth round Lewis had Mitchell all but out, but the latter was able to hold on to the finish. He was very weak at the final bell.

National Sporting Club Bouts.

Two ten-round bouts, a six-round affair, and two bouts of four rounds each make up the programme for to-night's show at the National Sporting Club. The star event of the evening will bring together Young Fitzsimmons of New York and Young Henry of Chicago for ten rounds. Mike Farrell of New York and Young Evans of Cleveland will also clash over the long route. The principals in the six-round bout will be Billy Allen and Mike Stetson. The shorter preliminaries and the battle royal will precede.

Smejkal to Wrestle Zbyszko.

Smejkal, the Bohemian wrestler, who recently came to this country, will have his first real test at D. A. Sokol Hall to-morrow night in a match against the giant pole, Zbyszko. Smejkal made a favorable impression at the same hall a short time ago, throwing three opponents. Both men are trying to secure a match with Frank Gotch, and the loser tomorrow night will be out of the running.

SHEPPARD MAY HAVE TO QUIT

Famous Runner to be Operated On for Growth on Neck.

Mel Sheppard, probably the greatest middle distance runner in the world, announced yesterday that he would be compelled to give up athletics for the year because of the necessity for an operation for a growth on his neck, which has been forming for the past two years. The athlete paid no attention to the trouble until recently, when it began to interfere with his speech and breathing so much that he was compelled to go to a surgeon. The latter advised an operation, which will be made at a clinic in West Fifty-Seventh Street early next month.

Another defection from the ranks of the New York Athletic Club which surprised local athletes was that of Dick Edwards, one of the best quarter milers in this section of the country. No reason is assigned for Edwards leaving the Winged Foot organization, but it is said that he will, immediately upon obtaining his release, join the Irish-American A. C. Edwards has been on the sick list for some months, and consequently has taken part in only a few contests during this year. He led the point winners in the New York A. C. during the year of 1910.

ROAD DRIVERS' SESSION.

Appoint Brush Committee for Next Season's Events—Hear Reports.

At the Road Drivers' Association meeting last night it was reported that the organization was in a most prosperous condition. Eighteen new members were elected to the already large roll. Among other maters which received the attention of the members was the movement to tender the family of the late Frank J. Kilpatrick, one of the pioneers of the club, a set of resolutions of condolence.

The members have been considerably perturbed over the rumor that the Speedway was to be turned over to the public for general use of all vehicles, and the committee which had been directed to see the authorities reported that the Speedway would not be so used until the city could furnish the drivers with another course.

The committee, which consisted of Andrew Crawford, Dr. H. B. Gill, and Dr. J. H. Ferster, conveyed the information that the Commissioner was in favor of the establishment of a half-mile track, preferably at Van Cortlandt Park.

A committee which reported on the fall brushing announced that there had been 67 entries in the recent series as against 23 last year, and 18 in 1909. Votes of thanks were tendered the following for their work in the Fall brushing: Dr. Ferster, Joseph Seaman, William Cahill, W. Eblemeyer, and E. Shoemaker.

The following were selected as officers for the next season's brushes: William Scott, Chairman; W. Eblemeyer, William Cahill, Dr. Ferster, E. Shoemaker, W. C. Urban, Dr. G. Mehler, and H. Reilly.

HIGH SCHOOL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Teams to Play Round Robin Series—Season Opens in January.

At a meeting of the captains and managers of the hockey teams of De Witt Clinton, Stuyvesant, Erasmus Hall, and Manual Training high schools, held at De Witt Clinton, a league was formed, to be known as the Inter-High School Hockey League Boys' High also made known a desire to join, but was not represented at the meeting.

Jack Hoare, the Stuyvesant captain, was elected President, and Harold Bergen, manager of the Manual Training team, Secretary and Treasurer, both to remain in office until a formal election shall take place. The captains of the teams comprise a Committee of Rules, and will draw up a constitution for the league. The Chairman is William Thomas, the Manual Training captain. The various managers will meet and draw up a schedule for the Round Robin to be played. The entry fees of the teams, $3, will be used to purchase a cup for the winning school. The first game will be played early in January. The next meeting will take place at Stuyvesant High School, on Monday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. A series of games will be arranged between winners in high school and preparatory school leagues.

Dundee Beats Young Brown.

Johnny Dundee, the sterling featherweight, who has been making his way successfully through the ranks of the boys in his class, beat Young Brown of the east side last night in the star attraction at the Houston A. C., the bout going the limit, with Dundee winning all the way. He outpointed his man at every stage, easily defeating him at long range, and administering some effective wallops at close quarters, in the shape of short uppercuts, which more than marred the east sider. Jack Sanani knocked out Irish McGowan in the semi-final, which went four rounds. The other bouts went the limit in every case.

Soo Line Issues Sinking Fund Bonds.

Announcement is made of an issue of 6,000,000 4 per cent. sinking fund bonds by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, secured by first mortgage lien upon new terminals in Chicago. The "Soo" is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which thus gains its principal entrance to the United States. The bonds have been sold to William A. Read & Co., and will be publicly offered within a few days.

Giants Win Again at Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 22.—The New York Nationals to-day defeated the Miami baseball team by a score of 8 to 2. The Giants leave to-morrow for Havana, and the Philadelphia National team, which has been playing in Cuba, will arrive here Friday from Havana. The Philadelphia team will play in several Florida cities on the way home.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western portions; warmer Thursday. Friday, probably rain; moderate easterly winds.

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday, probably followed by rain Thursday night and on Friday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Florida—Fair Thursday, except probably rain in extreme southern portion. Friday, unsettled; probably local rains; moderate, brisk easterly winds.

Alabama—Local rains and warmer Thursday. Friday, unsettled and colder; moderate east and southeast winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Rain Thursday; colder by night. Friday, unsettled and colder; moderate southerly winds, shifting to northerly Thursday night.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy in northern, rain in southern, portion Thursday; colder. Friday, unsettled; colder in southern portion; moderate to brisk northerly winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Utah—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

Oklahoma—Fair, much colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Thursday; colder Thursday night. Friday, probably fair and colder.

Ohio—Rain in southern, rain or snow in northern, portion; warmer Thursday. Friday, clearing and colder; brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Indiana—Rain or snow in northern, rain in southern, portion Thursday; much colder by Thursday night. Friday, probably fair; moderate to brisk northerly winds.

Illinois—Snow flurries in northern and probably rain in southern portion Thursday; much colder; cold wave in northwest portion. Friday, fair; brisk northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow and colder Thursday. Friday, snow flurries; brisk northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow and much colder Thursday; cold wave in western and central portions. Friday snow flurries; moderate to brisk northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow flurries and much colder Thursday; cold wave. Friday fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday, preceded by snow flurries in eastern portion; colder; cold wave in eastern portion. Friday fair; rising temperature; brisk northwesterly winds.

Iowa—Fair and much colder Thursday; cold wave in eastern portion. Friday fair.

Missouri—Fair and much colder Thursday, preceded by rain or snow in eastern and southern portions. Friday fair.

North and South Dakota—Fair and continued cold Thursday. Friday fair, warmer.

Nebraska—Fair Thursday; colder in southern and eastern portions. Friday fair, with rising temperature.

Kansas—Fair and colder Thursday. Friday fair.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market was heavy most of the day, closing with some recovery, and in nearly all markets prices showed a small net gain. There was pressure on Chicago December, thought to be due to liquidation in the December and changing over to the May. The reports were in the main favorable to values, although there was disappointment shown in the cash markets and no export business developed. Foreign markets were rather heavy, nearly all closing at a slight concession for the day, and even Buenos Aires was lower, although the crop news from that country was less favorable. Cables were received estimating the surplus at only 115,000,000 bushels. This is 65,000,000 bushels less than the maximum estimates. The exports so far the current season have been 85,000,000 bushels. Snow cabled that the crop was proving much less satisfactory than expected, and there was considerable injury shown. The effect of these estimates was not very pronounced, although on the decline there seemed to be considerable wheat wanted. The Northwest receipts were lighter than last week, and the total interior movement was less than either last week or last year. The interior shipments, on the other hand, have gained. The interior demand for cash wheat is slow, and advices from milling points show a quiet market, particularly in the Northwest. Minneapolis reports some curtailments in output, which is extremely unusual, as ordinarily there is a rush to get flour forward with the close of navigation, and mills are running at capacity. Foreigns are doing practically nothing in the flour market. Cash quotations are nominal, with No. 2 red 99½c. free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.13¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.03½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.10¼.

CORN.—The corn market was strong and active, closing at a gain of ½ to 1½c. the principal gain being in the December. The advance was partly on covering of shorts, but there is a great deal of disappointment felt at the moderate offerings of new corn and the very poor grading. Out of nearly 400 cars received at Chicago, only one car graded contract. A good deal of corn has been sold for December delivery, and with the nearness of December there was considerable covering of shorts. The cash corn markets were higher. Weather conditions were unsettled through the West, and predictions were for rain or snow. No export business developed. No. 2 corn was quoted at 70¾c. free on board, January to March loading.

OATS.—Prices were firm, with light trade. There was more or less buying on the advance in corn, while there were predictions of lighter receipts at interior points. The actual arrivals this week have been small, but shipments from interior points have also been small. Cash oats were firm, with standards and No. 3 white, 54c.; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—The market for hog products was active and strong, advancing on both lard and meats, and closed at about the best prices for the day. Live hog receipts were about 140,000 at all points, and have been heavy this week. Notwithstanding the heavy movement, hogs were higher, and a good demand was reported for product.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	1.00¼	99⅝	1.00	99⅞
May	1.05¼	1.04⅞	1.05	1.04⅝
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.35@9.55	9.20
November	..	..	9.35@9.50	9.25
December	..	..	9.35@9.50	9.20
January	..	..	9.35@9.50	9.20
March	..	..	9.35@9.60	9.30

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	95⅞	95	95⅜	95⅞
May	1.00⅞	1.00¼	1.00⅞	1.00⅝
July	95	94½	94¾	94⅝
Corn—				
December	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝	63⅞
May	65¼	64⅜	65¼	64⅜
July	65¼	64⅜	65¼	64⅜
Oats—				
December	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝
May	50¼	49⅞	50¼	49⅝
July	46½	46¼	46⅜	46¼
Lard—				
November	..	..	9.20	9.00
December	9.25	9.22½	9.22½	9.02½
January	9.40	9.22½	9.40	9.20
May	9.26½	9.47½	9.62½	9.45
Ribs—				
January	8.60	8.42½	8.60	8.42½
May	8.85	8.65	8.82½	8.65
July	..	..	8.80	8.62½
Pork—				
January	16.40	16.10	16.40	16.10
May	16.90	16.60	16.85	16.60
July	..	..	..	16.67½

COTTONSEED OIL.

In view of the sharp advance of the lard market the support to cottonseed oil values was decidedly poor. The disposition to expect materially lower values is practically unanimous and Western interests which have been recognized as the mainstay to the market recently apparently are not disposed to purchase in an important way at present. The November option showed relative heaviness during the day, further tenders of over 2,000 bbls being reported. Home trade is only fair, with foreign inquiry extremely light, and, considering the upward tendency of the pure lard market, advices concerning the compound lard trade are not especially encouraging. Crude was a shade easier at 4.34@4.40c.

Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Prev. Bid.
Spot	....	....	5.50	5.63
November	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.64
December	5.56	5.53	5.55	5.55
January	5.55	5.53	5.55	5.55
February	....	....	5.56	5.56
March	5.60	5.59	5.59	5.59
April	....	....	5.64	5.64
May	5.70	5.69	5.70	5.69

COTTON.

With apathetic conditions still reigning, the cotton market yesterday displayed a tone of firmness, but the higher level was not thought to be significant. Advances at the opening of from 4 to 9 points were registered, partly influenced by better Liverpool advices than anticipated, and a cessation of selling pressure noted on Tuesday. Offerings increased somewhat on the upturn, with scattered selling from Southern points, reflecting a slight easing of spot values at some localities, but this pressure was not continued, and prices at the close were very steady near the highs of the day. Weather conditions gave little cause for complaint, although some interruption in picking operations was indicated by the forecast for unsettled weather and lower temperatures over night. Withal the statistical position remains bearish, and the narrow fluctuations in the market are being ascribed to the tendency of farmers to sell only in sufficient volume to supply the demand. In the meantime speculative operations are not heavy nor representative of other than trading for a small profit, with the nine-cent level seemingly the basis for short covering and trade buying at this time.

The announcement that Col. Thompson and associates had made arrangements for the raising of $50,000,000 to provide for the financing of the surplus cotton this season received a great deal of discussion during the day, but inspired only a little buying. The belief that in the event of the perfection of the scheme the effect will be noticeable only on the season-end months generally exists, and that in the meanwhile an important curtailment in the acreage next season and the weather preceding and immediately following the planting period are important factors to be considered. Some interests maintain that, as Southern banks will loan $25 per bale on cotton, the Thompson plan is not so attractive. Of course, there seems to be little provision made in the event of a further material decline in prices, even though the holding plan should be adopted. Those informed on trade conditions maintain that spinners having a knowledge of a goodly supply at the South, will not purchase aggressively unless it develops that the present crop has been overestimated, or that the probable consumptive demands have been belittled.

A small business has transpired recently with the Far East for American goods, but the transactions were not believed to be of significance. It is still averred, however, that there have been no cancellations on this side, although the consensus of opinion is that Manchester, despite optimistic claims from that centre, is adversely affected by the Chinese situation. Trade reports from Bavaria and Continental Europe are generally favorable, while the tenor of advices from the New England section also shows a slight improvement. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to ⅛c lower, and the local market unchanged, with middling 9.45c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	9.20@9.22	9.14
December	9.26	9.18	9.25@9.27	9.19
January	9.08	8.99	9.08@	9.00
February	....	....	9.12@9.14	9.05
March	9.19	9.11	9.18@9.19	9.11
April	....	....	9.21@9.23	9.14
May	9.25	9.17	9.24@9.25	9.18
June	....	....	9.27@9.29	9.21
July	9.31	9.25	9.31@9.32	9.25
August	9.32	9.23	9.32@9.34	9.25
September	9.31	9.31	9.33@9.35	9.26
October	9.36	9.29	9.35@9.36	9.27

COFFEE.

Coffee met further selling of December, and this position showed a decline at one time of 16 points, while January was a little lower, but the late months were relatively steady. Late in the day the market had a partial recovery, closing steady at 18 points decline to 2 points advance. Sales were 68,750 bags. Havre was 1@1¼ francs lower. There was a holiday in Hamburg, and Brazil was unchanged.

Spot coffee: Rio No. 7 quoted at 14¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	14.26@14.27	14.33
December	14.25	14.17	14.26@14.27	14.33
January	13.90	13.90	13.80@13.85	13.98
February	13.65	13.65	13.64@13.66	13.70
March	13.38	13.28	13.36@13.37	13.38
April	....	....	13.28@13.30	13.29
May	13.23	13.16	13.21@13.22	13.19
June	....	....	13.19@13.21	13.19
July	13.20	13.15	13.18@13.20	13.18
August	....	....	13.17@13.19	13.15
September	13.17	13.10	13.16@13.17	13.14
October	....	....	13.15@13.17	13.14

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
2d week Nov.	$64,480	$59,508	*$5,019
July 1-Nov. 14	1,710,076	1,685,158	25,818

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

2d week Nov.	276,200	271,600	4,600
July 1-Nov. 14	5,320,500	4,841,000	488,500

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

2d week Nov.	176,921	178,133

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Somewhat More Active Trading in Stocks, Accompanied by Further Rise.

STEEL TRADE ORDERS GROW

Railroad Orders Increase Output of Some Plants—The Scheme to Advance Cotton Prices.

After losing some of the improvement which they showed during the early hours of trading yesterday, most stocks ended the day with further fractional advances. There was more trading than on Tuesday although the transactions did not much exceed the relatively light average of the past week. Some further effect of the previous day's news was included in yesterday's record, such, for instance, as the additional decline of something over 2 points in Third Avenue Railroad stock. The loss of about 5 points in two days in this issue throws curious light on the assumption which was apparently the basis for the price at which the stock had been previously selling. It would appear from the course of the stock for the past two days that those who had been buying it at the higher level were counting on the failure of the present plan and basing their hopes on the possibility of some new plan which in ways unknown might give to the stockholders more than is offered them under the plan which has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals against the disapproval of the Public Service Commission.

The placing of orders by the railroads in sufficient quantity to stimulate the steel trade has become something more than a mere hope, for, as The Iron Age points out in its weekly review, the orders for new equipment entered so far in November equal about half the total orders during the preceding ten months of the year. The prospects for the ordering before the end of the year of at least as many cars as have been contracted for so far this month are considered good, and this promises further work for the steel mills. Already these orders have caused an increase in the output at several important steel plants, although not all of the steel requirements in connection with the recent equipment orders have yet been provided for. Whether or not the recent increase in the volume of orders will result in an actual advance in prices following the hardening of quotations which has already occurred is a question which the steel trade is now debating with much interest. The placing of forward orders indicates at least that some large consumers are confident that the chances are in favor of somewhat better prices in the steel trade.

If it appeared at all certain that the proposal for the reduction of the country's cotton acreage would be generally acted on by the Southern cotton planters there would be occasion to give to the scheme to advance cotton prices from 9 cents to 12 cents or 13 cents more serious attention than it yet appears to deserve. If the promoters of this plan, which, as announced, contains some fantastical features, should limit their activities to facilitating the financing of the cotton crop and is convenient marketing the financial community could find no ground for criticising the plan. The plan, however, to sell spot cotton and purchase contract cotton against it to the full extent to which participants in the operation dispose of spot cotton seems to carry the scheme directly and entirely into the field of speculation. It is frankly admitted by the promoters of the plan that its success is dependent upon the favorable response of the Southern cotton farmers to the suggestion that they plant 25 per cent. less acres to cotton next year than were planted this year. Many efforts in this same direction have been made in the past and have failed, and the likelihood of a similar outcome in the present instance greatly lessens any apprehension which might be felt at this particular feature of the plan which has been so enthusiastically, and, it would appear, so lightly, entered upon to advance the price of cotton to the temporary benefit possibly of the growers of cotton, but to the disadvantage of the much larger number who are consumers of that staple.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelters Securities Co. for dividend on preferred A and B.
International Smelting and Refining Co. for dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for thirty days, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for four and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3½ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 3¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $306,338,591; balances, $16,437,809; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $637,643.

The local banks have lost $5,475,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Cable.	Sight.
London	$4.87 05	demand, $4.86¾
Paris	5.17½ less 1-16	check, 5.18⅛ less 1-64.
Berlin	95¼ less 1-32	check, 95¼ plus 1-32.
Switzerland	5.19⅜ plus 3-32	check, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32.
Holland	40.33	check, 40.30.
Belgium	5.19⅜ less 1-32	check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8340; 90 days, $4.8200.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83¼; 90 days, $4.81⅜.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20⅜; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94¼.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94¼ plus 1-32; 90 days, 94 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 78⅛c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, unchanged in London, at 26d per ounce, and in New York unchanged, at 56⅜c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$833,464	$17,361,318	$118,935,673
Internal rev.	1,060,304	18,662,854	117,672,859
Corporation tax.	951	28,340	1,777,276
Miscellaneous	74,407	4,130,297	21,077,520
Total receipts	1,969,127	40,182,819	259,461,328
Expenditures	2,069,524	44,693,896	284,153,068
Surplus	*100,396	*4,511,076	*24,691,739

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $71,285,992; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,456,063.

The total balance in general fund was $129,-

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Nov. 22, 1911 477,465
From Jan. 1, 1911 115,425,610
Same period last year 151,641,854

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
3⅛	3½	800	Allis-Chalmers	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
13	15	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	13	13	13	13	−2
64¼	64⅝	38,400	Amalgamated Copper	64⅝	64⅞	64	64¼	+ ¼
55	55½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	56	56	55½	55½	− ⅛
125	129	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	127	127	127	127	+4½
11⅜	11⅝	750	Am. Can	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
90½	90½	1,800	Am. Can pf	90½	90½	90	90	...
55¼	55⅜	1,800	Am. Car & Foundry	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅜	− ⅛
115⅞	116⅜	200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116½	116¾	116	116	...
20	21	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	20¾	21	20½	20⅝	...
36¼	37	100	Am. Locomotive	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ½
103	105	10	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	...
42	42⅜	900	Am. Malt pf	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	...
74	74⅛	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74½	74½	73⅝	74	...
103½	104	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	102⅝	104	102⅝	103⅝	+1⅜
33⅞	34	300	Am. Steel Foundries	34	34	34	34	...
117⅜	118	200	Am. Sugar Refining	118¼	118¾	118	118	− ⅜
141⅜	141⅞	12,600	Am. Tel & Tel	140	141⅞	140	141⅞	+1⅞
98¼	98⅜	200	Am. Tobacco pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
97⅛	98	100	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	98	98	98	98	...
28	30	550	Am. Woolen	28	28⅛	27½	27½	− ½
87	89	260	Am. Woolen pf	88⅛	88⅝	88½	88⅝	+ ¼
40¾	40¼	18,900	Anaconda Copper pf	39½	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+⅛
107⅜	107⅝	5,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	108	107½	107½	+ ⅜
103⅝	104	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ¼
136½	137	3,200	Atlantic Coast Line	137⅝	137⅝	136½	136½	− ½
102⅞	103	4,210	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103	+ ⅜
89	89⅜	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+1¼
29¼	30⅜	200	Bethlehem Steel	30½	30½	30	30	+ ¼
77⅜	78	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78⅛	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	− ⅜
29	30¼	100	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	+1
239¾	240	900	Canadian Pacific	240	240	239¾	239¾	+ 1¼
22	28	1,200	Central Leather Co	23	23½	22½	22⅞	− ⅛
94½	95½	165	Cent. Leather Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅞
75⅞	75⅞	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	75	75⅝	75	75½	+ ½
20⅝	21	700	Chicago Gt. Western	20¼	21	20½	21	+ ½
38⅜	39¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
111⅛	111⅝	4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111¾	112	111½	111⅝	+ ⅛
145½	146	1,200	Chi. & Northwestern	146	146¼	145½	145½	...
2⅞	2½	400	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	2,800	Chino Copper	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
141½	142	1,500	Consolidated Gas	142	142⅝	141⅝	141⅝	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	700	Corn Products Ref	11	11	11	11	...
81¼	82	200	Distillers' Securities	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	− ⅛
19	20	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
32⅜	32½	5,700	Erie	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	800	Erie 1st pf	52⅞	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
43⅜	44	100	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	...
48	50	300	Federal M. & S. pf	50⅜	50	50	50	...
...	...	15	Gallatin Nat. Bank	345	345	345	345	...
154	155	200	General Electric	154⅝	154⅝	154¼	154¼	−1¼
86½	89⅜	250	General Motors	88⅜	88⅞	88¼	88¼	+ ¾
76½	79	50	General Motors pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	...
4⅜	4½	1,700	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
127⅜	128	2,700	Great Northern pf	127⅜	128½	127⅜	128	+ ⅝
42¾	43	600	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	3,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	47¾	2,200	Inter.-Met. pf	47½	48¼	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝
...	45½	100	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	46	46	46	46	...
108¾	108½	600	Int. Harvester	109	109	108½	108½	+1
46½	47	500	Int. Paper pf	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	800	Int. Steam Pump	34	34⅝	34	34	...
82⅞	83½	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	82¾	83	82¾	83	+1
29½	29½	100	Kansas City South	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
31	35	100	Lackawannaa Steel	31	31	31	31	...
105⅜	106	200	Laclede Gas	105½	106¼	105¼	105⅜	+ ¼
179¼	179¾	22,200	Lehigh Valley	179⅝	179⅞	179	179⅝	+ ⅛
156⅜	156½	6,623	Louisville & Nash	156	157½	155½	156⅜	+1
84	87½	200	Mackay Cos	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
134½	137	100	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	134⅝	134⅜	134⅝	−1
15	15¼	100	Mercantile Marine pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	...
22⅜	22½	5,500	Miami Copper	22¼	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
140	140¾	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	140⅞	141	140⅞	141	+1
51	51½	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	51⅛	52¼	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	9,400	Nevada Con. Copper	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
108¼	108⅜	4,000	N. Y. Central	107⅝	109¼	107⅝	108⅝	+1
53	54	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53	53	53	53	...
141⅜	141⅞	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	141⅜	141⅞	141⅜	141⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅞	4,050	Norfolk & Western	110⅜	111⅛	110⅜	110⅞	+ ⅛
90½	92	200	Norfolk & West. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
74	75	400	North American	73½	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ¾
119¼	119⅜	4,020	Northern Pacific	119½	120	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	500	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
48⅜	49⅛	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48¼	49¼	48⅝	49	+1
122¼	122½	1,732	Pennsylvania R. R	122	122½	122	122¼	+ ⅛
105¼	106	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅜
98	100	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	...
2	3¾	200	Quicksilver	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+1
4	5½	100	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	+1
15½	15¾	5,400	Ray Consol. Copper	15⅞	16	15½	15½	...
21½	32½	200	R'way Steel Spring	32	32	32	32	...
151⅞	152	61,900	Reading	152	152⅝	151⅝	152	+ ⅛
23½	24	1,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
84	84⅜	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	83½	84⅜	83½	84⅜	+1⅜
27	27⅜	700	Rock Island Co	27⅛	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
42⅜	43	1,020	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	42⅜	43	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
120	121½	500	Sears, Roebuck pf	120½	121	120½	121	+1½
113¼	113⅝	3,900	Southern Pacific	113⅜	113⅞	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	13,100	Southern R'way ext	30⅛	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
72⅝	73	2,000	South. R'way pf. ext	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅞	+ ⅝
37½	37¾	1,600	Tennessee Copper	38	38	37¼	37¼	− ⅛
79	82	700	Texas Co	82½	82½	79	79	−4
7¾	8	9,100	Third Avenue	8½	9	7	7¾	−2⅛
17⅞	18	300	Toledo, St. L. & W	18	18½	18	18½	...
41	41½	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
102½	103½	100	Underwood Typewrit	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
174¾	175	46,550	Union Pacific	174½	175⅜	174⅝	174⅞	+ ⅞
92¾	93	600	Union Pacific pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
105½	106	100	United Dry Goods pf	106	106	106	106	...
35	36	400	United Rys. Invest	35½	35½	35	35	− ½
62½	63	950	United Rys. Invest. pf	63⅜	64	63	63	− ⅛
44	45	160	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ½
47	47¼	2,100	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅝	47	47	...
108¾	109⅜	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109¼	109¼	108⅞	108⅞	...
63⅞	64	77,400	U. S. Steel	64¾	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
109½	109½	300	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109½	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	29,400	Utah Copper	51	52⅜	51	51⅝	+1⅛
40	40¾	200	Va. R'way & Power	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	100	Va. Ry. & Power pf	80	80	80	80	− ⅜
10⅜	11	300	Wabash	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅜
21½	21⅝	6,100	Wabash pf	21½	22½	21	21½	+ ⅜
146	150	130	Wells-Fargo Express	148	148	148	148	−3
62⅞	63⅜	7,200	Western Maryland	63½	64	63	63¼	+ ⅛
78¾	79	900	Western Union Tel	78	79	78	78⅞	+ ⅛
65	66	200	Westinghouse E. & M	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	− ⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¼	100⅜
3s, r., 1918	101¾	102½
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102½
4s, r., 1925	113⅜	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅜	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	100½
Panama 3s, 1961	102½	102⅜
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	..
Adams Exp.	198	208
Alb. & S.	270	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	..
Am. B. S. pf.	98	99½
Am. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	89
Am. Coal	75	90
Am. Cot. O. pf.	44⅜	44⅝
Am. Cot. O. pf.	92½	97
Am. Exp.	213	217
A. H. & L. pf.	3½	4
A. H. & L. pf.	21	23
Am. L. Co.	9	9⅛
Am. L. Co. pf.	27½	29
Am. Malt. pf.	4	4⅜
Am. S. pf., B.	86½	87
Am. Snuff.	235	..
Am. Snuff pf.	95½	125½
Am. S. Ref. pf.	116	117½
A. T. & C.	..	88
Am. W. P. pf.	27	28
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil.	45	49
Batopilas M.	1½	1⅝
Beth. Steel pf.	56	58½
B. Un. G.	143	146
Bruns. Ter.	7½	9
B., R. & P.	100	110
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
Canada So.	64	68
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	325
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	116
Chi. & Alt.	23	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	130
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147	149
C. & N. W. pf.	191	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	137	141
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	165
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	4⅜	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	63	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	110
Col. F. & I.	28	28¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	112
Col. & So.	46	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	75	80
Col. & So. 2d pf.	65	70
Corn P. R. pf.	75	77
Crex Carpet.	72	84
Cub.-Am. S.	..	57½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	95¾	97
Del. & H.	171¾	171¾
D., L. & W.	550	576
D. & R. G.	23	24
D. & R. G. pf.	48	49½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11¾
Det. & M.	110	..
Det. & M. pf.	100	..
D., S. S. & A.	9¼	10½
Du P. de N. pow. pf.	80	95
Erv. & T. H. pfs.	..	95
F. M. & S.	16	20
Gen. C. Co.	130½	134
Gen. C. Co. pf.	105	107¼
Granby Con.	28	60
H. B. Claf. lin 1st pf.	..	90
Hav. E. R.	93¼	..
Hock. Val.	125	128
Homestake.	85	89½
Ill. Central.	141	142
Ill. C. l. l.	90	..
Inger.-Rand.	95	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..
Int. Pf.	120½	121¼
Int. Paper.	10	10¾
Icwa Cent.	17	18
Iowa C. pf.	82	85
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	78	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	65	66¾
K. & D. M. pf.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
L. E. & W.	12½	16½
L. E. & W. pf.	30	34
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	45	52
Mackay Cos. pf.	73	74
Mar. R.	600	..
Mer. Marine	4	5
May Dept. Stores	72½	73½
May Dept. Stores pf.	110	111¾
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	32	33
M. & St. L. pf.	57	58½
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	133½	135
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	145	148
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87¼	89½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66¾	67¾
Mo. Pacific.	39½	40
Mor. & Es.	170½	172½
N., C. & St. L.	150	177
Nat. B. pf.	125¾	126¾
Nat. Enam.	15	16½
Nat. Enam. pf.	92½	97
Nat. L. pf.	105½	110
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	66	69
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	34¼	35
N. Cent. C.	30	55
N. Y. A. B.	53	57
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
N. Y., L. & W.	120	126
Norf. So.	46¼	50
N. O. T. & Light	56¼	57¾
Ont. Mining	1½	1⅝
Pac. Coast.	85	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	97	98
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	88
Phelps-D'ge.	175	..
Phila. Co.	106	108
P., C., C. & St. L.	94¼	96
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	115½
Pitts. Coal.	18½	19½
Pitts. C. pf.	84	85
P. Ft. W. & C.	163	..
Pitts. St. pf.	100	..
Pr. St. Car.	34	34½
Pub. S. Cor.	108	113
Pullman Co.	158½	159½
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	88½	90
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	100	105
Rdg. 1st pf.	88½	91½
Rdg. 2d pf.	94	95
Rens. & S.	180	..
Rock Island pf.	50¾	51¾
R. W. & O.	117	..
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
St. L. & S. F.	23	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	67
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	54	58
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	103	107½
St. L. S. W.	30	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	71	71½
Sears-Roeb.	137½	138
S.-S. S. & I.	40½	44
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	110
So. P. R.	80	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	109	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	80	89
Stand. Mill.	15	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	40	52
Texas Pac.	24½	25
T. P. L. Tr.	8	..
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. R. & L.	4⅜	5½
T. C. R. T.	105	106
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	111	111¾
U. B. & P.	5½	5¾
U. B. & P. pf.	51	54½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	105	110
Un. Dry G.	97½	98¼
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	97½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	13½	15
U. S. Exp.	85	89
U. S. R. & Impt.	69½	71
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	3½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	12½
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	74	76
Vand. R. R.	..	86
Va.-Car. C. Co.	53¾	54
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	116	118½
Va. I., C. & Coke	57	63
West. Md. pf.	81½	83
Westingh'se 1st pf.	118	117
W. & L. E.	3¾	4½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10	11
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	5½
Wis. Cent.	55	56½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

BY ORDER OF JOHN J. TOWNSEND, ESQ., REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY.

8 shares Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company second preferred, $50 each, 63½.

$200 H. W. Rogers Cutlery Co., Incorporated, second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, $100 each, $35 lot.

20 shares Library Square Realty Company, $5 each, $2.50 per share.

460 shares Library Square Realty Company, (Lincoln Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $2 per share.

7 shares Club Building Company, $100 each, 77 per share.

2 25-100 shares Western Live Stock and Land Company, $100 each, $17 lot.

$3,000 New York Cable Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (American Loan and Trust Company Trustee's certificates,) $7 lot.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

100 shares Crown Invalid Bed Company, $10 each; 20 shares Great Eastern Telephone Company, $100 each; 1 share Coast Line Telephone Company, Incorporated, New Jersey, $100; 25 shares Coast Line Telephone Company preferred, Incorporated, South Dakota, $100 each; 25 shares Coast Line Telephone Company common, Incorporated, South Dakota, $100 each; 220 shares Herbert Manufacturing Company, $5 each; 1 share Pape Transmitter Manufacturing Company, $100; 1 share State Line Construction Company, $100; agreement of D. A. Reynolds, dated March 31, 1900, to deliver $10,000 par value preferred stock and $120,000 par value common stock of Producers' Commercial Union when issued and order on the Tre

COLT AND BANK AT ODDS.

His Effort to Control Industrial Trust Meets Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.—It became known to-day that Col. Samuel P. Colt and the Board of Directors of the Industrial Trust Company of this city are at odds, and that a contest for control of the bank will take place at the annual meeting of the corporation on Jan. 16.

The Industrial Trust Company is Mr. Colt's favorite institution. During his illness two or three years ago some changes were made in the management and Col. Colt's place as President was taken by Cyrus P. Brown, who had been Treasurer under Col. Colt.

Col. Colt is now Chairman of the Board of Directors, and under date of Nov. 20 he sent to the stockholders of the company a request for proxies to be used at the annual meeting. In the blank sent to the stockholders Col. Colt was named as the attorney. His request reads as follows:

"If agreeable to you kindly sign and return the inclosed proxy for the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Industrial Trust Company."

This morning the stockholders received a printed statement from the Executive Committee of the company stating that Col. Colt's request was without authority of the Directors or Executive Committee, that the usual notice with the regular proxy would soon be issued, and urging the stockholders to await the official notice. This letter is signed by Cyrus P. Brown, Richard A. Robertson, William H. Perry, Arthur L. Kelly, H. Martin Brown, C. C. Harrington, and Otis Everett.

Col. Colt said to-day that his Post Office address in this city for more than twenty years has been the Industrial Trust Company, and that in his request for proxies he simply used his usual address. Although Chairman of the board, he said, he affixed his personal signature, and he asked for proxies only in his individual rights.

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We are offering an issue of First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds secured by first lien on one of the finest, safest and best located stands of commercial timber (including land) on the American Continent.

The bonds carry with them a participation feature which should give the investor a net return considerably in excess of the 6% interest on the bonds.

Circular with full details on request

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500 American Telegraphone
100 Canadian Marconi
5 Colorado Yule Marble 1st
30 Colorado Yule Marble 2d
3 International L. & D.
100 Wilmington Gas common
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International Nickel Co. Com. & Pfd.
International Agricultural Corp. Pfd.
Dominick & Dominick
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27 William St., N. Y. 6557-8-9 Broad.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N.Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits..... 161,000,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Punctual Erie.

The Erie is pointing with pride to its record for trains on time in October. In October, last year, the company brought in 1,404 "commuter" trains, of which 222 missed their ferry connections. Last month the company brought in 1,586 trains, of which all but 62 were on time at the terminal. On the Newark Branch only 3 trains out of 182 missed their boat connections. Going in the other direction the record was not quite so favorable. Out of 1,534 west-bound trains 602 were late at their terminals in October, 1910, while out of 1,690 trains 239 were late in the last month.

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Inconsistencies of the Market.

A compilation worked out by Financial America, designed to show the real value of railroad stock, based upon the roads' earning power, reaches some unexpected conclusions. In this compilation the average maintenance charge for each group of railroads has been ascertained and each road charged with this amount. An arbitrary value of $100 a share is placed upon a trunk line earning 6 per cent. on its stock. On this basis Atchison, selling in the market at about 107, is worth 150, while Baltimore & Ohio, selling around 102, is worth only 67. Great Northern, quoted at 127, is worth 163, while Northern Pacific, selling around 118, is valued at 141. New York Central furnishes an extreme instance of the practical uselessness of any effort to value a property by a fixed standard. Appraised by the market at 108, its current earnings under this system justify a price of 178.

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December Dividend Payments.

The sum which will be paid out for interest and dividend disbursements in December is estimated by Dow, Jones & Co., at $89,000,000, of which dividend payments will make up $42,000,000. The total is augmented by a quarterly payment of $6,352,000 to Steel stockholders, and $9,883,000 to shareholders in the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Consolidated Gas Company will distribute $1,497,000 in dividends, the Eastman Kodak Company, $1,469,000, and the United Fruit Company, $2,705,000. Interest payments, including those made on railroad, industrial, city, and Government bonds will aggregate $29,042,000. Disbursements for the entire year ending with next month will aggregate more than $1,500,000,000.

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The Cost of Subways.

Announcement by the Hudson and Manhattan Company of its impending increase in fares between certain points on its under-the-river system directed fresh attention yesterday to the difficulty that attends the financing of subway construction with private capital. The Interborough's Subway was built with city money, and New York is able to raise money on better terms than corporations. The Hudson tubes, involving much more expensive construction, were built with private capital which had no guarantee of a fair return. Moreover, subways built by private capital not only have to earn a higher rate of interest, but they have to pay a heavy tax assessment before taking care of their other fixed charges. New York City has imposed a heavy burden on the McAdoo tubes through its assessment on that part of the system lying in Manhattan, which has tended to discourage for a time the proposed extension of the system from its present terminus at Thirty-third Street to the Grand Central. The company's engineers estimate that to construct the mile tunnel under Bryant Park through rock will cost $6,000,000 Figuring the cost of money raised for this purpose and the additional taxes which would be imposed by New York, the company's annual charges would be increased by not les sthan 6 per cent. on the sum required for the extension, or $360,000 per annum. To produce net earnings sufficient to care for this charge the company would have to get another 12,000,000 passengers annually, by reason of the connection. The entire system carried about 48,000,000 passengers last year. Bearing these facts in mind, it is easy to understand the company's unwillingness to proceed with the Bryant Park line until traffic has made further gains in the lines now under operation.

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Profits on Queen & Crescent.

The Southern Railway, which controls the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, will benefit largely by the extra dividend declared by that company. The Queen & Crescent operates the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which was built by the City of Cincinnati to provide facilities it could not obtain from any of the companies entering the city. It has proved a good investment for both lessor and lessee. In the past, dividend payments on the municipally owned railway have been made on a very modest scale. In 1910 the company earned a total surplus of $2,198,000, of which less than $300,000 was disbursed as dividends. The sum of $1,476,000 was expended out of surplus to provide betterments, which revert to the owner of the railway at the expiration of the lease. In 1911 the balance was $1,906,000, a decrease of $291,000, but only $607,000 was spent for improvements, so that the divisible surplus remaining was $1,299,000, an increase of $577,000 over last year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.25
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov.	1,'14	100	100¼	5.91
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99¼	99⅜	4.76
C., H. & D., pu. money...4	July	1,'13	99⅛	99⅜	4.41
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99	99¼	5.55
Chi. El. Rys..5	July	1,'14	97⅝	98	5.81
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	101	101¼	5.42
Erie 6	Oct.	1,'14	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	98½	98⅝	6.44
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'15	96⅞	97¼	5.35
Hudson Co.....6	Feb.	1,'13	98¼	98⅜	7.12
Int. & Gt. N..5	Aug.	1,'14	97⅛	97½	6.01
Int. Rap. T....4½	.....	1912	100⅛	100⅜	....
Lack. Steel Co.5	Mar.	1,'15	91¾	92	8.00
Minn. & St. L..5	Feb.	1,'13	94½	95½	8.00
Mo., K. & T..5	May	1,'13	99½	99¾	5.44
Mo. Pacific...5	June	1,'14	98⅝	98⅞	6.38
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	98¼	98⅜	5.37
N. Y. Cent....4½	Mar.	1,'14	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....4½	.....	1912	100⅛	100⅜	....
Oakland Rys..6	Sep.	1,'15	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
Pac. Tel. & T..5	Jan.	5,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.42
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar.	1,'14	98⅜	99⅛	5.72
St. L. & S. F..5	June	1,'13	98⅜	99	5.67
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	101¼	101½	4.86
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'18	103¼	104⅛	5.36
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min..5	Aug.	1,'14	98¼	99	5.39
Westinghouse..6	Aug.	1,'13	101⅜	101⅝	4.96

FINANCIAL NOTES.

An additional $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada yesterday.

The American Tobacco Company declared yesterday the last quarterly dividend on its preferred stock in the old form.

The Bankers' Trust Company, as transfer agent, will issue on and after Nov. 27 engraved certificates for common and preferred stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx on surrender of temporary certificates.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is about to issue its annual compilation of trust company statistics. The 1911 edition contains the figures showing the condition of 1,631 trust companies in the United States as of June 30, 1911.

The Columbia Trust Company will engrave and certify as to genuineness $3,280,000 Seattle, Wash., bonds issued for various purposes, for which sealed bids will be received on Dec. 18. Circular offerings with the several bid forms attached may be obtained from the trust company.

Directors of the New York Central lines authorized a joint equipment trust of $15,000,000 yesterday. The certificates will bear 4½ per cent. interest and will extend over fifteen years. The sale of the certificates from time to time, as needed, has been authorized, but it is understood that none will be disposed of until 1912.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Bullish Sentiment Again in Evidence in Transactions in the Copper Issues.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE UP

Continued Strength in the Issue, Although Directors Declare Only Regular Dividend.

There were further advances in the leading issues dealt in on the out-of-town Exchanges yesterday.

An advance of 5½ points in Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad stock, with comparatively active demand in Baltimore yesterday, set afloat a variety of rumors as to the cause for the sudden rise. The rumors were all guesses, as nothing could be learned from those in a position to know, but the Street explanations dealt with the purchase of the road by each of several of the large railroads. The income bonds moved upward last week, but to-day was the first time the stock showed any life for many months. The stock is controlled by a local banking house, and it is reported that several years ago an offer of almost as much as Wednesday's high price for the stock was made and refused.

A further advance in the price of the metal, with reports of sales above 13 cents, and an excited speculative market for warrants in London, were the chief influences in a broad and active market for copper shares at Boston again yesterday. Buying was extensive and included practically all well known issues. Strength in Steel common was a feature of the general list. Eastern Steamship continued to soar on rumors of a pending favorable development, rising nearly 5 points on a ten-share transaction. Massachusetts Electric Trustees furnished the sensation of the day by offering to pay accumulated dividends on the preferred stock in new preferred stock at par next July. The preferred became very active on this announcement, but the common had a great rise.

Continued strength and activity in Chicago Telephone shares was the feature of trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Carrying further the gain of yesterday, the price touched 134, almost 4 points above Tuesday night's close, receding more than a point, however, before the end of the session. Commonwealth Edison shares, though active, ruled only firm, and after scoring a ½ point advance, eased off to parity with the previous day's final. People's Gas and Diamond Match figured in considerable rises for the day. Directors of the Chicago Telephone Company held a special meeting yesterday, at which the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared. The expected important announcement regarding a new financing did not materialize. The question of finances will probably be taken up next Wednesday.

It was another day of semi-stagnation on the Philadelphia Exchange, with more than half the volume of trading concentrated in United States Steel, which, with Reading, practically made the whole market. Elsewhere the trading was confined chiefly to odd-lot deals with immaterial price fluctuations, and the close found prices but slightly altered from the previous night's final level.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55..	At. C. L. of Conn....	261¾	261	261
50..	Augusta & Aiken El.	22½	22½	22½
175..	Augusta & A. El. pf.	76½	76	76½
10..	Consolidation Coal...	100¼	100¼	100¼
100..	Consolidated Power..	94¼	94¼	94¼
30..	Con. Power pf.....	99½	99½	99½
100..	Houston Oil ctfs....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100..	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	70¼	70¼	70¼
405..	Maryland & Penn....	30	21½	30
10..	Northern Central....	127	127	127
30..	Seaboard Air Line...	25¼	25¼	25¼
20..	Seaboard Co. com....	27¼	27¼	27¼
410..	Seaboard Co. 1st pf..	98½	98	98½
3,000..	Va. Ry. & Power....	40	40	40

BONDS.

$90,000..	At. C. L. deb. 4s.....	102¼	101⅞	102
7,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.....	78½	78½	78½
1,000..	City & Suburban 5s..	106	106	106
8,000..	Con. Power 4½s....	87⅞	87¾	87¾
2,000..	Char. & W. Caro. 5s.	106½	106¼	106½
1,000..	Consolidated Gas 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾
8,000..	Ga. & Alabama 5s...	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000..	Ga. & Florida 5s....	77	77	77
2,000..	Maryland & Penn. 4s	90	90	90
3,000..	Macon, D. & S. 5s...	98½	98½	98½
1,000..	Roland P. El. & W. 5s.	101	101	101
34,000..	Seaboard 4s, stamped	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1,000..	Spar. Point 4½s.....	96½	96½	96½
8,000..	Seaboard & R. 5s....	106	106	106
8,000..	Seaboard adjt. 5s....	82	82	82
8,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	86	85¾	85¾
8,000..	United Rys. inc.....	64¾	64¾	64¾
3,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	87¾	87¾	87¾

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11..	Atchison	107¾	107¼	107¼
200..	Boston Elevated	129½	129½	129½
1..	Boston & Albany.....	221¾	221¾	221¾
11..	Boston & Maine.....	100	100	100
1..	Con. & Mont., Class 3.	160	160	160
10..	Fitchburg pf.	126½	126½	126½
5,815..	Mass. Elec.	23½	21⅞	22⅞
2,810..	Mass. Elec. pf.....	96	95	95
898..	N. Y., N. H. & H....	142	141¼	141¾
24..	Old Colony	190	190	190
2..	Vermont & Mass.....	162½	162½	162½
168..	West End	88	87½	87⅞
21..	West End pf.....	103½	103½	103½

TELEPHONES.

2,067..	American	141¾	140	141¾
741..	Cumberland	155	153½	154
86..	New England	149½	149	149½

MISCELLANEOUS.

60..	Am. Agr. Chem.....	55½	54⅞	55½
65..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	102¼	102¼	102¼
15..	Amoskeag	80	80	80
496..	Amoskeag pf.....	100	100	100
65..	Am. Pneu. Svc.....	4½	4½	4½
110..	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	15⅝	15	15
260..	Am. Sugar	118½	118	118
168..	Am. Sugar pf.....	117	116	117
82..	Am. Woolen pf.....	88½	87½	87½
85..	Eastern S. S.....	115	100½	115
20..	Edison	290	290	290
20..	Gen. Electric	154¾	154¾	154¾
50..	Georgia Ry. & Elec..	158	158	158
312..	Mass. Gas	91¾	91¼	91½
16..	Mass. Gas pf.....	96¼	95¾	96¼
10..	Minn. Gen. Elec. pf..	107	107	107
29..	Pullman	150½	150½	150½
5..	Reece Folding Mach..	5	5	5
20..	Rotary Ring Spln....	8¼	8¼	8¼
110..	Swift	100½	100½	100½
4..	Torrington, Class A..	29½	29½	29½
96..	United Fruit	106	105½	105¾
2,062..	United Fruit Rights..	17¾	17¾	17¾
920..	United Shoe Machy..	48½	47¾	48
100..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
75..	U. S. Rubber 1st pf..	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,214..	U. S. Steel	64¾	63¾	63¾
172..	U. S. Steel pf.....	109½	109	109½

MINING.

60..	Adventure	5	5	5
2,110..	Algomah	4¼	3⅞	4
625..	Allouez	37	36¼	36¼
1,600..	Amalgamated	64¾	64	64⅜
1,065..	Am. Zinc.....	25⅜	24⅞	25
1,715..	Arizona Com.....	20c.	10c.	15c.
395..	Butte Balaklala.....	4½	4¼	4½
900..	Butte Coalition.....	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,037..	Calumet & Arizona...	57⅛	56	56¾
32..	Calumet & Hecla.....	410	405	407
370..	Centennial	12½	11⅞	12
490..	Chino	24	23⅞	23⅞
697..	Copper Range.....	60	58	59½
3,210..	East Butte.....	12¼	11⅞	12
586..	Franklin	8⅝	8	8⅜
3,989..	Giroux	4 13-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
80..	Granby Con.....	33½	33	33¼
3,292..	Greene-Cananea	8¼	8	8¼
900..	Hancock	22¼	21¼	22¼
100..	Hedley Gold	14	14	14
350..	Helvetia	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
830..	Indiana	10⅞	10½	10⅝
600..	Inspiration	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
296..	Island Creek.....	40½	40	40½
67..	Island Creek pf.....	88⅝	86¼	86¼
1,250..	Isle Royale.....	18⅜	18	18
50..	Kerr Lake.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,150..	Keweenaw	99c.	99c.	99c.
1,388..	Lake	35	34¼	34⅜
180..	La Salle	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
271..	Live Oak	28⅜	27½	28
50..	Mason Valley	9	9	9
230..	Mass. Con.	8	7⅞	8
445..	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
190..	Miami	22¾	22¼	22¼
25..	Michigan	2	2	2
88..	Mohawk	49	45	49
925..	Nevada Con.....	19¼	18¾	18⅞
625..	New Arcadian	3¼	2¾	3⅛
130..	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,325..	North Butte	25	24¼	24½
475..	North Lake	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
120..	Ojibway	4½	4½	4½
905..	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2 7-16
285..	Old Dominion	47¼	47	47
488..	Osceola	98	96	97½
5..	Parrot	11	11	11
140..	Quincy	63	63	63
2,999..	Ray Consol.....	16¼	15¼	15¼
450..	Shannon	9	8⅞	9
100..	Shattuck & Arizona..	16	1	16
175..	St. Mary's Land.....	50	47⅞	50
545..	Superior	27½	27	27
945..	Superior & Boston....	4	3½	4
60..	Tamarack	26¾	26	26
1,433..	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800..	Tuolumne	5½	5½	5½

1,955..	U. S. Smelting.....	35¼	34¼	34⅞
206..	U. S. Smelting pf.....	47½	46⅝	47⅛
800..	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2⅝
618..	Utah Consol	16¼	15¾	16
770..	Utah Copper	52⅜	50⅝	51¼
200..	Victoria	2½	2½	2½
135..	Winona	6	6	6
20..	Wolverine	91	90	91
550..	Wyandotte	70c	50c	50c

BONDS.

$2,000..	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s...	102	102	102
27,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s.	109½	109½	109½
7,000..	Chic., B. & Q. jt. 4s..	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000..	C. & W. Mich. 5s....	100	100	100
10,000..	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913.....	100½	100¼	100½
1,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s.....	99½	99½	99½
1,000..	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	99	99	99
1,000..	U. S. Steel 5s.....	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
8,000..	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125..	Am. Can	11½	11¼	11¼
100..	Am. Can pf.....	90¾	90¼	90¾
50..	Am. Telephone	140¼	140¼	140¼
40..	Chicago Subway	⅝	⅝	⅝
143..	Chicago Telephone....	134	131	132¾
555..	Com. Edison	135	134½	134½
35..	Diamond Match	104½	104	104½
70..	McCrum-Howell pf....	93¾	93	93¾
15..	National Carbon	103	103	103
460..	People's Gas	105½	105	105½
93..	Sears-Roebuck	138¾	138	138¾
25..	Sears-Roebuck pf....	120¾	120¾	120¾
20..	Street's Stable Car...	8	8	8
190..	Swift & Co.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
350..	United States Steel...	64⅝	63⅞	64
70..	Western Stone	16	15	15

BONDS.

$1,000..	Cudahy 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s B.....	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s B.....	90	90	90
9,000..	Chi. City Rys. 5s....	103	103	103
5,000..	Chi. City Rys. 5s....	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15,000..	Com. Edison. 5s.....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
31,500..	Dia. Match deb. 6s...	106	106	106
5,000..	Met. Elev. gold 4s....	85½	85½	85½
2,000..	People's ref. gold 5s..	102	102	102
5,000..	People's ref. gold 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000..	South Side Elev. 4½s.	95¼	95¼	95¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.22
Alpha Con.....	.05	Justice	.05
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.....	.06
Belcher	.60	Mexican	3.65
Best & Belcher...	.12	Occidental Con.....	.50
Bullion	.08	Ophir	1.60
Caledonia	.85	Overman	.80
Challenge Con.....	.19	Potosi	.14
Chollar	.11	Savage	.20
Confidence	.50	Sag Belcher	.20
Con. Cal. & Va...	.60	Sierra Nevada ...	.42
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.....	1.45
Crown Point	.85	Utah Con.....	.06
Gould & Curry....	.08	Yellow Jacket	.70
Hale & Norcross...	.16		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con. M..	4.45
Belmont	8.15	Goldfield Merger...	.21
Jim Butler	.23	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.25	Jumbo Extension..	.22
Midway	.25	Lone Star	.05
Montana	.93	Red Hills	.01
North Star	.34	Sandstorm Kendall.	.03
Tonopah Extension.	1.10	St. Ives	.40
West End	.78	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.02
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Adams	.18	Bullfrog Mining....	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog Nat. B...	.01
Combination Fract.	.14	Homestake King...	.01
Booth	.07	Montgomery Mtn..	.01
C. O. D.	.15	Tramps Cons.....	.02
Florence	.70		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	7½	7⅞	Jackpot ...	6⅝	7¾
Elkton	73½	74	McKinney..	53¾	55
El Paso....	73	76½	Old Gold....	3⅜	4⅛
Findlay	7	9	Portland....	98½	100
Gold Dollar.	16⅞	17⅛	Vindicator...	75½	76
Isabella ...	14	14⅜	Jen. Samp..	8	9½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Amal. Copper	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝
57..	American Rys.....	46	45¾	45¾
10..	Am. Smelting	74½	74¼	74¼
1..	Cambria Iron	44½	44½	44½
11..	Cambria Steel	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
8..	Catawissa 1st pf.....	55½	55½	55½
124..	Elec. Co. of Am.....	12	12	12
346..	Elec. Storage Battery.	53½	53	53½
107..	Elm & Wpt.....	51	51	51
100..	General Asphalt	33¾	33¾	33¾
63..	H. & B. T. pf.....	14	14	14
100..	Lake Sup. Corp.....	27	27	27
10..	Lehigh Navigation....	91	91	91
6..	Lehigh Valley	89¾	89¾	89¾
35..	Lehigh Valley Trans..	9	9	9
45..	Lehigh Valley Tr. pf..	24½	24½	24½
160..	P. R. T. t. c.....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10..	Penn. Steel pf.....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
278..	Penn. R. R.....	61 3-16	61	61 3-16
1..	Penn. Salt Mfg.....	110½	110½	110½
110..	Philadelphia Co.....	53¼	53¼	53¼
48..	Philadelphia Co. pf....	43½	43½	43½
210..	Philadelphia Electric..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
46..	Philadelphia Traction..	84½	84½	84½
2,110..	Reading	76¼	75¾	75⅞
230..	Southern Ry.....	30⅝	30½	30⅝
185..	Tonopah Belmont	8¼	8 3-16	8
406..	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7
200..	United Gas Imp.....	86¾	86¼	86¼
4,670..	U. S. Steel	64½	63¾	63¾
300..	Union Pacific	175½	175	175¼
157..	Union Traction	52	51¾	52
10..	York Rys. pf.....	27½	27½	27½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Crucible Steel pf.....	89¼	89	89
895..	Fireproofing	5¼	5	5
40..	Ind. Brewing pf.....	22¾	22¾	22¾
175..	Mfrs. Light & Heat..	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
63..	Ohio Fuel Supply.....	43¼	43¼	43¼
150..	Oklahoma Gas	63½	63½	63½
50..	Pittsburgh Brewing...	10½	10¼	10¼

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale in Greenwich Village Brings 1835 Values to Light—Several Profitable Resales Made by Operators —Small Investors Buying Tenements.

Several features of more than ordinary interest were connected with the sale yesterday of a small piece of property in Macdougal Street, in the old Greenwich Village section. The plot has a frontage of 23.4 feet by 38 and irregular, occupied by an old three-story brick dwelling, at 25 Macdougal Street, between Vandam and Charlton Streets on the west side of the thoroughfare. It was sold by Edgar T. Kingsley in conjunction with Frederick D. Mahoney for the estate of Clarissa Moore.

The property has been in possession of the estate for seventy-six years, and the reason of its purchase by Mrs. Moore in April, 1835, furnishes an instructive illustration of the availability of New York realty at that time. Mrs. Moore owned in 1835 the southwest corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street, the plot now occupied by the big Lord & Taylor department store. It contained then about six city lots, the present frontage on Broadway being about 100 feet.

Broadway was then known as the Bloomingdale Road, and at that time it was not fully paved. It was virtually farm land, far out of town, and inaccessible. Mrs. Moore, with a view to a good investment, sold the corner for $3,600 and purchased for the same amount the little Macdougal Street house, which was in a good residential locality and could be readily rented. At the time it was regarded as an excellent deal.

As a contrast in the altering values within the last three-quarters of a century, it is interesting to note that the present assessed value of the Macdougal Street plot with the house is $7,000, while the Lord & Taylor plot with the improvement is assessed at $1,070,000. The Broadway corner is held by two owners, the immediate corner, 27-foot front, being assessed at $320,000, while the remainder, 82 feet, owned by the Goelet estate, is valued on the tax books at $750,000. Since 1835, therefore, the Macdougal Street plot has doubled in value, while the Broadway corner has advanced 30,471 per cent.

Profitable Resales.

Quick resales were a feature of yesterday's market, one being reported on the Bowery and another in the midtown loft zone, substantial profits being taken by the sellers in each case.

The Bowery property sold consisted of the six-story building occupying a plot 60 by 50 at the southwest corner of Bowery and Houston Street. It was sold to Schulman Brothers, cloak manufacturers, for about $135,000 by Lowenfeld & Prager and Mendelbaum & Lewine. The sellers purchased the plot on speculation last week for about $125,000 from the estate of Simon and Amelia Herrman. The property is located just north of the plaza of the Manhattan Bridge, in which section there has been considerable activity during the past couple of months. Jacob Finkelstein negotiated the sale.

In the loft zone the four-story and basement dwelling, 14 West Thirty-ninth Street on a plot 22 by 100 was resold by Maurice Mandelbaum and Daniel B. Friedman who purchased it last May. The buyer, who is said to be an investor, paid about $100,000 for the parcel, which shows a substantial advance over the price paid by the sellers.

The three four-story brick buildings at 115, 117, and 119 West Washington Place, covering a plot 75 by 97 feet, between Sixth Avenue and Grove Street, has been resold by Lowenfeld & Prager to an investor. The sellers acquired the property a few days ago from Daniel Rosenbaum.

Apartment for West 82d Street.

Oliver J. Wells has sold to the Hennessy Realty Company 35 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2.

The buyer holds title to 37 and 39, adjoining, and now controls a plot 53.4 by 102.2. The site will be improved with a twelve-story bachelor apartment house.

Small Investors Buying Tenements.

Tenement house property continues in good demand, this class of property being favored by the small investor. Among the sales imported yesterday was that of 975 Second Avenue, a four-story apartment on a lot 20 by 70, sold by Mrs. M. Wolfsheimer to an investor. E. E. Tisch & Co. negotiated the sale.

Ered Oppenheimer has sold for George Cook the five-story double flat house on lot 24.6 by 100.8 feet, at 316 East Ninetieth Street, about 300 feet east of Second Avenue, to an investor. The ownership has not changed hands since 1899.

Builders Buy Dyckman Corner.

The vacant plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 207th Street, one of the most valuable of its size in the Dyckman section, has been purchased for immediate improvement by the T. J. Gallardi Construction Company. The plot which has been reported sold several times, was purchased early in 1909 by the Realty Operating Company and held by them until the present time. Max Just and Hall J. How negotiated the sale. Six and eight story elevator apartments will be erected on the site.

Bronx.

A builder has purchased from John F. Kaiser for improvement the plot, 200 by 100, at the southeast corner of College Avenue and 168th Street.

The plot of eight lots, 200 by 100, at the corner of 187th Street and Crotona Avenue, has also been purchased by a builder. The seller, Sarah Weisman, acquired the property last Spring.

Long Island.

Dr. Francis D. Griffen of New York City has purchased from the Manhattan Land and Security Company a plot, 80 by 159, on the east side of Carman Avenue, Hempstead. The same company has also sold a plot of eight lots, on Hempstead and Carman Avenues, to John Pfeil of New York City, to be used for the H. Graham Carter Aviation School, now located on Jerome Avenue, Bronx.

Bennet Property at Greenwich Sold.

The Walter M. Bennet property on Hillside Avenue, near the Post Road, at Greenwich, Conn., comprising a Southern Colonial house, with garage and 5½ acres of land, has been sold by S. Osgood Pell & Co. The property will be occupied by the purchaser.

Buys Old Factory for $100,000.

David T. Kenney was the buyer of the old Griffing iron works at Jersey City, sold yesterday in the Vesey Street auction room by Bryan L. Kennelly. His bid was $100,000. The bidding was started at $60,000. The property consists of old buildings and more than 7 acres of land, fronting on Morris Canal. It was sold for the American Radiator Company.

Cigar Man Leases Jerome Av. Corner

Denzer Brothers have leased for Julia Ruvane to David A. Schulte, the cigar man, the plot, 75 by 228 feet, at the southwest corner of Burnside and Jerome Avenues. The plot is improved with two and three story buildings, and it is of importance because of the contemplated Jerome Avenue subway, the central express station of the route being planned for that corner. Mr. Schulte has made it a point to select only heavy traffic centres for his cigars stores, and this lease indicates the growing appreciation of the possibilities of the Jerome Avenue section. It is understood that the lease runs for a term of years and contains an option to buy.

Extra Story for Investing Building.

Plans have been filed for adding one story to the thirty-three story office building of the City Investing Building on the west side of Broadway, 56.6 feet south of Cortlandt Street. This additional story will be constructed on the Broadway wing, extending from the Broadway tower to the main building, making it twenty-six stories high. The cost of adding has been placed at $7,500 by the architect, Francis H. Kimball.

New Madison Avenue Apartment.

Plans have been filed for an eleven-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-third Street for the Mausad Construction Company. It will have a frontage of 109.4 feet and a depth of 75.10 feet. Schwartz & Gross, architects, have estimated the cost at $450,000.

Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its organization this evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Burr & Co., Carriage builders of 209 West Forty-eighth Street, are the lessees of the Walton estate property, 102.2 by 100, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The five-story building on the site will be altered at a cost of about $10,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

47th St, 16, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; executors' sale; to L. J. Phillips & Co. for a client.....$66,750

Horatio St, 75 and 77, n s, 187.7 ft w of Greenwich St, two three-story dwellings, each on lot 23x84.4; voluntary sale; withdrawn; no bids.

Tract of 7,078 acres, with old buildings, known as Griffin Iron Works, situated on Woodward St and Bramhall Av, adjoining Morris Canal, Jersey City; voluntary sale; to David T. Kenney.....$100,000

By Joseph P. Day.

Clinton Av, 1,323, w s, 250 ft n of 169th St, 25.11x187.11x25.11x138, five-story flat; foreclosure, to Alfonso Massucci.....$27,500

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Boscobel Av, n w corner of 169th St, 189.9x82.11x irregular, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin.....$10,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Madison Av, s e corner of 83d St, for an eleven-story tenement, 109.4x75.10; Mausad Construction Co., 2,228 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $450,000.

Bowery, 206; for two one-story frame lumber shacks, 16x16; Mrs. E. M. Livingston, premises, owner; M. Hush, architect; cost, $400.

Blackwell's Island, e s, opposite 70th St, for a two-story workshop; Department of Charities, owner; W. Flanagan, architect; cost, $5,000.

Mott Haven Railroad Yard, s s of 150th St and 137 ft w of Park Av, for a one-story frame heating room, 17.10x6.2; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 45th St. and Lexington Av., owner; J. C. Bailey, architect; cost, $100.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 150 ft n of Gleason Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Louisa Diener, 1,708 Gleason Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,800.

Davidson Av, w s, 37.6 ft n of North St, for two five-story brick tenements 39x72 each; Henry Cleland, 176th St and Anthony Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost, $70,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 315 ft n of 176th St, for a two-story brick store, loft, and amusement hall, 75x95; James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St, owner; Robert E. La Velle, architect; cost, $30,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling 25x45; Taxpayers Realty Co., (Philip Wattenberg, 1,203 Franklin Av, President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, $5,500.

Rombouts Av, s e corner of Conner St, for sixteen two-story brick dwellings, 18x35 each; Pine & Falk, Inc., 1,358 43d St, Brooklyn, owners; Jardine, Kent & Hill, architects; cost, $61,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, 56.6 ft s of Cortlandt St, to a thirty-three-story office building; Broadway-Cortlandt Co. 165 Broadway owner; F. H. Kimball architect; cost $7500.

Amsterdam Av n w corner of 75th St to a five-story store and stable; Burr & Co. 209 West 48th St, owner; E. Schoen, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 178.10 ft s of 173d St, 98.11x96x104.5x101.6; The Associate Contractors and Builders to Marie Davis, 306 West 113th St, (mtg $82,765,) Nov. 21; attorney, B. Davis, 84 Nassau St.....$1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 97.9 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x78.5; Cassie Ridley to Alice Rochelle, 417 East 68th St, mtg $8,500, Nov. 22; attorney, Haskel Corenthal, 309 Broadway.....$1

BECK ST, s s, 96 ft e of Prospect Av, 200x125; John H. Stontenburgh to Aldebaran Co., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $16,000,) March 30, 1910; attorney, L. Hanneman, 140 Nassau St....$1

BELMONT AV, 2,118, w s, 24.7x80; Giuseppe Benza to Peter Reilly, 4,623 Park Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Reilly to Giuseppe Benza, 4,284 3d Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CARPENTER AV, (2d St,) w s, 74.3 ft n from s s of Lot 1,123, Map 143 of Wakefield, 24.9x105; John P. Pape to Emil N. Sorgenfrei, 512 Morris Park Av, (mtg $4,250,) Nov. 21; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 2,015 Boston Road.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 165.3 ft s of Freeman St, 47.3x120x irregular; Louis Abramovitz to Herman Brill, 629 West 135th St, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 21; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 114, e s, 25x100; Israel Grinstein to Sarah Grinstein, 114 East 81st St, (mtg $32,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, M. H. Rose, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 177 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x98; Maria I. Tingley to Irene C. and Mary L. Brown, (mtg $3,600,) Oct. 3, 1908; attorney, Walter E. Brown, 3,428 3d Av.....$100

FORSYTH ST, 186, e s, 25x100; Israel Grinstein to Sarah Grinstein, 114 East 81st St., (mtg $28,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, M. H. Rose, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

GOERCK ST, 25, w s, 25x75; Israel Grinstein to Sarah Grinstein, 114 East 81st St., (mtg $17,930,) Nov. 22; attorney, M. H. Rose, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

LEWIS ST, 10, e s, 25x101; Israel Grinstein to Sarah Grinstein, 114 East 81st St, (mtg $22,500,) Nov. 22; attorney, M. H. Rose, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

LOT 110, map of Daily estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Michele Palmieri, 610 East 191st St., Nov. 18.....$1

LOT 118, map of Harrington estate; Charles C. Kuber to Annie Kuber, 1,381 Taylor Av, Nov. 22; address, 1,381 Taylor Av.....$1

MULBERRY ST, 3, w s, 30x25; Max Kave to Milia Anzelone, 133 Cherry St, Nov. 15, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 150 Nassau St.....$1

NORFOLK ST, 107, w s, 25x100; Akiba and Henry Meller to Moses Heller, 107 Norfolk St., Jan. 17.....$100

RIDGE ST, 155 to 161, n w s, 100x100; Attorney St, 164, o s, 24.9x100; Rebecca Fleck to Frances Baumann, 57 West 89th St, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 121.11 ft s of 83d St, 42.1x—; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Anna Woerishoffer, 11 East 45th St, Nov. 9; attorneys, Carter, L. & Bl., 54 Wall St.$38,000

SIMPSON PLACE, e s, 183.4 ft n of 144th St, 17.8x100.6x irregular, (foreclosure Aug. 27, 1908;) Arthur C. Patterson, referee, to Catharine E. Meyfarth, Aug. 31, 1908; attorney, Chris. G. Hupfel, 59 Wall St.....$4,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 90.1 ft n of 197th St, 50.1x102.9; Louis J. Hasbrouck, referee, to Albertina Loewenthal, 2,981 Briggs Av, mtg $11,000, Nov. 21; attorneys, Houghton & M., 220 Broadway.....$11,300

WASHINGTON AV, 1,178, e s, 41.8x127.2; Cream City Holding Co. to William Sudbrink; 564 Jackson Av, quitclaim, Nov. 21; attorneys, Cohn & Levy, 132 Nassau St....$1

2D AV, 939 and 941, s w corner of 50th St, 44.5x80; Louis Abramowitz to Herman Brill, 629 West 135th St, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 21; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway....$100

3D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x110; Realty Holding Co. to Fannie F. Ely, 245 West 104th St., Nov. 21; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$1

8TH ST, 791, n w corner of 48th St, 25x100; Fannie Crawford to Alfred C. Bachman, 265 West 121st St, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred C. Bachman to Patrick J. McGuinness, 683 8th Av, (mtg $72,750,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

11TH ST, 508 East, s s, 75x20x irregular; 11th St, 504 East, s s, 20x75; 11th St, 510 East, s s, 21x74.10, (foreclosure Nov. 7, 1911;) John J. Rooney, referee, to Louis Feldman, 2 Attorney St, Nov. 21; attorneys, Abramson & Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$16,000

13TH ST, 333 East, 28.4x103.3; Louis Abramovitz to Herman Brill, 629 West 135th St, Nov. 21; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway.$100

14TH ST, 319-321, n s, 50x206.6 to s s of 15th St, (324-326 West;) Frank Seely to Edward L. Larkin, 422 West 20th St, (mtg $60,000, and all liens,) Sept. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

113TH ST, 62 West, s s, 17x100.11; Fischel Realty Co. to Jennie Lewis, 1,439 Madison Av, and Anna Weinstein, 18 East 105th St, (mtg $8,125,) Nov. 21; attorney, Samuel Lewis, 89 Delancey St.....$100

115TH ST, 83 West, 20x100.11; Benjamin Jacobs and others to Alice Rochelle, 417 East 68th St., July 11; attorney, Haskel Corenthal, 309 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 83 West, 20x100.11; Alice Rochelle to Cassie Ridley, 226 West 16th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $14,000;) address, 226 West 16th St.$100

119TH ST, 111 and 113 East, n s, 50x100.10; Max Bernow to Gussie Litwin, 280 Sackman St., Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, A. S. Jaffer, 198 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, 21 West, 20x100.11; Mary J. Odell to Catherine Harte, 48 West 33d St, Nov. 15, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Bayard L. Peck, 26 Liberty St.....$100

125TH ST, 64 to 68 West, 75x½ block; Richard T. Mackay to M. K. Realty Co., 220 Broadway, all title, Nov. 22; attorney, H. Herst, Jr., 220 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, 319 East, n s, 15x66.8; Lelia F. Bull and others to Rose Fagan, 156 East 85th St, (mtg $2,500,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

140TH ST, 219 West, n s, 28x99.11; Albert Marschat to Karoline Marschat, his wife, 787 East 185th St, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Thomas Canek, 1,429 1st Av.....Gift

183D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; William H. Carter to Martin L. Henry, 1,948 Bathgate Av, mtg $7,500, Aug. 23; address, 1,948 Bathgate Av.....$100

186TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Railroad Av, 20x100, 186th St, s s, 240 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 20x100; 186th St, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 20x100; Weisman & Herman to Lura Nussbaum, 821 East 161st St, Nov. 21, mtg $27,500; attorney, Samuel B. Pollak, 61 Park Row $100

215TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100; Frieda Maret to Dorothy Weber, 707 East 181st St, (mtg $750,) Nov. 20; attorneys, Hillquit & Levine, 320 Broadway.....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Adam, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Holland Av, 1,880, 25x100, Nov. 21, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $3,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Fannie Crawford, 118 57th St, Borough of Manhattan; 8th Av, n w s, at n e s of 48th St, 25x100, Nov. 21, 5 years; attorney, Rufus T. Griggs, 31 Nassau St. $72,750

BIANCO, Angelo, and Rosina Albano to Theodore Velt, 419 West 44th St; 63d St, 328 East, s s, 25x100.5, prior mtg $21,250, Nov. 17, 4 years, 6 p. c.; address, 419 West 44th St $1,250

BOYE, May W., to Christopher G. Hupfel, 611 West 110th St; Timpson Place, e s, 183.4 ft n of 144th St, 17.8, Nov. 21, 15 years, 5 p. c.; address, 59 Wall St.....$1,250

BRUNSWICKE REALTY CO. to John J. Astor, 840 5th Av; 27th St, 121 and 123 East, 40x—, Nov. 21, prior mtg $240,000, due as per bond; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St..

BURCHILL, Mary H., to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 160 Broadway; 21st St, 230 West, 16x92, Nov. 22, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.$9,000

CARUCCI, Checchina, to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St; Crotona Av, s w corner of 176th St, 40x100, Nov. 22, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $4,000

CARUCCI, Checchina, to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St; Crotona Av, w s, 49 ft s of 176th St, 48.7x100, Nov. 22, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$34,000

CRISPI CONSTRUCTION CO. to Philip Rhinelander, executor, 16 East 55th St; Lots 748 and 750, Amended Map of Sec. C, Vyse estate, Nov. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $75,000

ELY, Fannie F., to Realty Holding Co, 907 Broadway; 3d Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x110, Nov. 21, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $12,000

GAFFNEY, Michael J., to Kate Doubleday, 80 East 116th St; 103d St, 137 East, n s, 16x100.11, prior mtg $4,000, Nov. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 Broadway $2,000

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $6,000, Nov. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, ...

GOLDE & COHEN CORPORATION to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Washington Av, e s, 40.1 ft s of St. Paul's Av, 81.4x100, Nov. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$55,000

HASSARD, Jeanette E., to Lewis B. H. Adams, 760 Beck St; Irvine St, 588, e s, 25x100, prior mtg $7,000, Nov. 21 2 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, R. H. Hassard, 214 Broadway $1,500

KELLY, Frederick J., to James Ellison, 5 West 68th St; 56th St, s s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 22x100.5, Nov. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert D. Green, 220 Broadway.....$5,000

LARKIN, Edward L., to Frank Sealy, 336 West 23d St; 14th St, 319 and 321 West, 50x206.6, Sept. 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hatch & Clute, 100 Broadway.....$30,000

L. P. FRIES CO. to Frank Gass, 2,948 Powell Av; Lot 804, Map 1,275, Lohbauer Park, Nov. 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Incorporated, Westchester.....$1,250

LORENCE, Otto, and another to Emeline Roach, Elizabeth St, 49 and 51, w s, 50x94.3, Dec. 27, 1909, (prior mtg $59,750,) due as per bond; attorney, William B. Coles, 40 Wall St $5,000

LYONS, Adelaide, to Hester J. Morrison, 435 East 139th St; 41st St, n s, 114.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 39.7x—; 41st St, Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Kips Bay, 90.7x—, Nov. 17, due Feb. 17, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Mathies, 506 East 175th St.....$800

MARCOEN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Manhattan Mortgage Co, 200 Broadway; Washington Av, e s, 209.10 ft n of 174th St, 55.10x109.6, Nov. 22, due, &c., as per bond; address, 200 Broadway.....$40,000

MELLERT, Frederick M., to Central Bronx Realty Co, 1,692 Monroe Av; 238th St, n w s, 175 ft w of Oneida Av, 224.8x—, Feb. 4, 1910, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Miller, 617 East 182d St.....$2,000

MINTURN, Bertha H., to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St 22d St, s s, 195 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9, Nov. 22, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.. .....$20,000

MINSKER REALTY CO. to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; Broome St, s e corner of Lewis St, 150x117.1x irregular, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway.....$195,000

McKEON REALTY CO to William F. Donnelly, 407 West 22d St; Avenue St. John, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, prior mtg $55,000, Nov. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. E. Singelstein, 99 Nassau St..$5,000

O'CONNOR, William, to Mary A. McKenney, Ladycliffe Academy, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Madison Av, 2,101, n e corner of 182d St, 19.1x80, prior mtg $7,000, Nov. 21, due Oct. 28, 1912; attorneys, McClure & McC., 22 William St. $1,000

PALMIERI, Michele, to Hudson P. Rose Co, 32 West 45th St; Lot 110, Map 957 of 120 lots, Daily estate, Nov. 18, due May 1, 1912; address, 32 West 45th St.....$175

PATERNO & SON CONTRACTING CO. to Virginia Danziger and another, executors, 11 East 79th St; 172d St, 180 West, 40x95, 5 years; attorneys, Danziger, Gross & S., 309 Broadway $60,000

RIDLEY, Cassie, to Alice Rochelle, 417 West 68th St; 118th St, 83 West, 20x100.11, Nov. 22, due March 5, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Haskel Carenthal, 309 Broadway.....$400

ROUSE, Samuel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; 135th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11, 1 year, Nov. 22; attorney, William C. Orr 51 Chambers St $49,000

SELLITTO CONSTRUCTION CO. to Alfonso De Blasi, 2,117 Honeywell Av; Bailey Av, 3,422 and 3,424, e s, 50x87.3, Nov. 18, prior mtg $26,500, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St..$11,813

TILMIL REALTY CO to William Arrowsmith, 208 West 71st St; 111th St, 103 East, n s, 15.11x100.11, Nov. 17, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$5,000

same $1,000

W. AXELROD REALTY CO to Chelsea Realty Co, 135 Broadway; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 151st St, 103.9x125, Nov. 21, due Feb 21, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway $250,000

WETMORE, Catherine P., to William Sieling, New Rochelle, N. Y.; 13th Av, n s, Lot 308, Map of Wakefield, 100x114, Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, William J. Kindgen, 22 Vesey St.....$2,500

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,485, store floor and part of cellar; Elizabeth McEvoy and others to William Reider, 1,485 Avenue A, 6 5-12 years from July 1, 1911, attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$900

TREMONT AV, 733, west store and basement; Ignatz Modry to John Bochling and another, 733 Tremont Av, 5 5-12 years from Nov. 15, 1911; attorneys, L. & S. J. Joseph, 135 Broadway $1,080

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,679 and 1,681, two-story building; Rosa Maurer to Emil H. Hagemann, 1,661 Unionport Road, 10 years from Nov. 15, 1911; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $2,700

6TH AV, 608, all; Benjamin W. Levitan to Arnhott Realty Co, 600 West 183d St, 6 years from Nov. 20, 1911; attorneys, Wechsler & R., 135 Broadway.....$5,300

6TH AV, 212 and 214, store floor; Peter A. Minakakis to Peter Korn, 238 East 68th St, 8 5-12 years from Nov. 15, 1911; attorney, Peter Korn, 20 East 14th St.....$11,500

33D ST, 22 East, all; Benjamin W. Levitan to Arnhott Realty Co, 600 West 183d St, 19 years from Nov. 20, 1911; attorneys, Wechsler & R., 135 Broadway.....$5,100

34TH ST, 306 West, all; Sadie E. Horrigan to Claire Vieter, 306 West 34th St, 11 months from Oct. 14, 1911; attorney, E. V. C. Pescia, 206 Broadway.....$1,500

36TH ST, 330 West, all; John M. Deemer to William Wilson, Jr., corporation, 330 West 36th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1911; address, 330 West 36th St.....$1,200

187TH ST, s w corner of Hoffman St, store and cellar; Arthur Avenue Realty and Construction Co. to Edward L. Riley, 188 Lincoln Av, 7 8-12 years from Oct. 1, 1910; attorney, James Everards, 12 East 133d St.$900

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 54; Charles E. Dowdall, Inc., against Joseph Spector, owner; Joseph Rothberg, contractor $200

EASTBURN AV, s w corner of 175th St, —x—; Matteo Capobianco against Nathan B. Levin Co., owner and contractor.....$160

ESSEX ST, 85; Samuel Lester against Essex-Delancey Co., owner; Abraham Kossower, contractor $100

MOTT AV, s e corner of 144th St, 100x100; Wolf Frank against Rockville Real Estate Co. and Handy Realty Co., owners and contractors, (renewal) $600

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 149th St, 100x100; George H. Storm & Co. against A. Feldman Construction Co., owner and contractor $2,542

TREMONT AV, n s, 93 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x100; Michael F. Breen against Alexander Anderson, owner; Saggese & Lanzetto, contractors $338

VYSE AV, 1,536; M. Altiero & Sons against Nelson Black Construction Co., owner and contractor $200

WALTON AV, e s, 102 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x—; George Colon & Co. against Harry C. Benline and Jerome Construction Co., owners, (renewal) $302

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Fletcher St, 36x93; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Hadden Realty Co., owner and contractor $60

2D AV, 2,004; Brown Metal Ceiling Co. against Vito Privigno and Anna Damico, owners; Julius Schwartz, contractor.....$115

11TH AV, s e corner of 21st St, 98.6x87.5x33.9, gore lot; Laitman & Repatzky against Michael Fogarty, owner; Holober Brothers, lessees and contractors $3,622

144TH ST, s e corner of Mott Av, 100x100; Weisberg-Mark Co. against Parkville Real Estate Co., owner; Handy Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$3,000

156TH ST, 601 West; Kimler & Cohen against Fleischmann Brothers Co., owner; Sigmund D. Levey, contractor $110

165TH ST, s s, whole front between Teller and Findlay Avs, 185.2x108.11x160.3x94.7; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Hadden Realty Co., owner; F. T. Construction Co., contractor.....$200

175TH ST, s s, whole front between Grand Concourse and Eastburn Av, 16x125x50x100; J. Rue & Brother against Nathan B. Levin Co., owner and contractor.....$300

175TH ST, s s, whole front between Grand Concourse and Eastburn Av, 15x100x50x125; Frank Ramstedt against Nathan B. Levin Co., owner and contractor.....$757

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Shaptro against same $583

199TH ST, n s, 25.2 ft w of Decatur Av, 51x100; Raffo Sellite against O'Rourke Brothers Co., owners and contractors; Patrick O'Rourke, contractor $679

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 105.7 ft n of 174th St; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Co. against Joseph Diamond Construction Co. and others, Nov. 2, 1911, (by payment).....$29

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 184th St; Rocco Rusciano against Scalzo Realty Co. and others, Nov. 6, 1911, (by bond).....$262

BROADWAY, n e corner of 143d St; Thomas E. Cook against estate of M. Bookman and others, Sept. 18, 1911, (vacated).....$35

BROADWAY, s e corner of 180th St; William Strianese against Barnard Realty Co. and others, May 2, 1910, (by bond).....$3,300

CARTER AV, w s, 97.6 ft n of 174th St; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Co. against Joseph Diamond Construction Co. and others, Nov. 2, 1911, (by payment).....$36

MARION AV, e s, 150 ft n of 189th St; United Shade and Awning Co. against Picone Realty Co. and others, July 19, 1911.....$170

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Tomasso and others against same, July 11, 1911.....$358

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 149th St; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against A. Feldman Construction Co. and others, Nov. 21, 1911, (by payment).....$8

ST. ANN'S AV, 820; John McLean against Our Realty Co. and others, Sept. 28, 1911. .....$407

3D AV, n w corner of 170th St; New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. against Wendover-Bronx Co. and others, July 6, 1911.....$400

3D AV, 3,687 to 3,707; Harry B. Senft against Abraham Silverson and others, June 19, 1911 .....$462

4TH ST, 182 and 184 West; Thomas E. Cook against estate of M. Bookman and others, Sept. 13, 1911, (vacated).....$3

6TH AV, n w corner of 30th St; Ronalds & Johnson Co. against H. M. Mooney and others, Nov. 8, 1911, (by bond).....$689

SAME PROPERTY; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against John Doe and others, Nov. 2, 1911, (by bond) $868

8TH AV, n e corner of 111th St; Thomas E. Cook against estate of M. Bookman and others, Sept. 13, 1911, (vacated).....$7

116TH ST, 610 West; Joseph A. Canzonery against Larkin-Thompson Realty Co. and others, Dec. 23, 1910.....$700

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,443; American Mortgage Co. against Rudolph Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

AVENUE B, 143; Abraham B. Roossin against Isaac Stroh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Koppleman.

BLEECKER ST, 32 to 36; Fannie Korn against Frieda Greenebaum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. S. Heller.

HESTER ST, 87; Pennington Whitehead, trustee, against Celia Siegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RIVER RAILROAD, s w corner of 170th St, 24.6x100; Empire City Savings Bank against William F. Lennon Construction Co and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

1ST AV, e s, 88.4 ft n of 109th St, 87.6x98; William L. Raymond and others against Dean Holding Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Raymond.

1ST AV, 174; William H. Hottes against Anna Fischerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. J. Kalt.

2D AV, 1,855; Merritt T. Wyatt against George W. Eggers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones & Carleton.

16TH ST, 5 West; Rudolph F. Layman against Lilly M. Layman, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

50TH ST s s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Ann E. Yereance and others against Aaron S. Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Kirtland.

97TH ST, 108 East; John J. Mahoney against Michael Lupowits, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Mullaly.

109TH ST, 129 East; Society for the Prevention of Crime against Emanuel Green, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss, Laimbeer, Marcus & Wels.

128TH ST, s s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; David Lippmann against James P. Farrell and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

152D ST, 615 and 617 West; Celia Uhlfelder and others against Joseph Boltan and others, (action to compel reconveyance;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Monday, Nov. 27, 1911,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Estate of William E. Crandall, Dec'd.
623 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
A 3-story and basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms and 2 baths; size 15x99

TAFT AT WORK AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—His cold practically cured, President Taft returned to work in the executive offices to-day for the first time since last Saturday, when his physician ordered him to remain in the White House proper.

Mr. Taft immediately took up the engagement list that had been waiting since his return to Washington. His message to Congress will be prepared slowly.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FREDERICK HUBERT, a laborer at Callicoon, Sullivan County, has filed a petition here with liabilities of $1,585 and nominal assets of $150.

JOHN M. WOOLDRIDGE of Mount Vernon has filed a petition here with liabilities of $711 and nominal assets of $111. He owes $189 to four doctors.

LOUIS GOLDFARB.—A petition has been filed against Louis Goldfarb, dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 252 Delancey Street, by Meyer Harrison, a creditor, for $750. The liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,500.

ELITE SUIT COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against George L. Kaufman, doing business as the Elite Suit Company, jobber in cloaks and suits at 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, by these creditors: Max Rosenberg & Co., $500; Isidor Rosenberg, $63, and Isaiah Zionson, $66. Liabilities are reported to be $37,000 and assets $9,000.

ABRAMOWITZ & KRANTZ.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Abramowitz and Solomon Krantz, composing the firm of Abramowitz & Krantz, manufacturers of furs at 11 Great Jones Street, by these creditors: A. Vandeweghe & Co., $800; Abraham Newman, $55, and David Freid, $300. The assets left are estimated at $500 and liabilities $4,000.

MANHATTAN STORAGE COMPANY. — A petition has been filed against David Grinberg and Adolph Morris, doing business as the Manhattan Storage Company, garage and dealers in second-hand autos at 1,587 Broadway, by these creditors: Klaxon Company, $1,693; Vehicle Apron and Hood Company, $175, and Inner Shoe Tire Company, $13. The liabilities are said to be $3,000 and assets $500.

SECURITY HOLDING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Security Holding Company, builder and real estate operator of 15 West Nineteenth Street, show liabilities of $160,384 and nominal assets of $185,000 in real estate incumbered by mortgages for $144,000 and numerous liens. The large secured creditors are Wallach estate, $57,000; Simon estate, $50,000; Lawyers' Mortgage Company, $20,000, and Morris Weinstein, $12,000.

SLOTKIN & PRAGLIN.—Mayer Slotkin and Julius Praglin, who composed the firm of Slotkin & Praglin, formerly manufacturers of machine treadles for children's autos at 210 and 212 Canal Street, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $86,681 and no assets. Among the creditors are Julius Goebel, $55,000; Jacob Shevell, $10,500; W. G. Criste, $10,000; Charles F. E. Nagler, $5,000, and the State Bank, $3,850. Slotkin has individual liabilities of $16,491 and assets of five shares of stock valued at $500. Praglin has individual liabilities of $29,675 and assets of fifteen shares of stock valued at $750.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alberi, Martin, and William Crossman—People, &c., $500.
Same—Same, $500.
Argus, Sylvia E.—McCall Co., $254.
Abraham, Adolph—Diamond Underwear Co., Inc., $227.
Albro, Stephen V.—M. Badt, $126.
Aird, Albert F.—Assets Realization Co., $120.
Bloch, Ernest—Pizan, Argentier & Co., $1,862.
Brick, William T.—F. B. Riley, $5,225.
Brown, Greta V.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Burke, Theresa F.—M. Schlesinger, $3,182.
Becker, Julius—N. J. Miller et al., $1,128.
Boyle, Peter F.—B. Lorber, $171.
Becherer, Gustave F., and Charles H. Aug—K. Danzeisen, $124.
Cuccia, Giacoma—W. K. Van Meter, $169.
Cleveland, Joseph C.—City of N. Y., $121.
Collins, Cornelius—M. Bowe, $2,048.
Cromley, James S.—E. Gordon, $135.
Cohen, Harry M.—L. Bauman, $2,178.
Conley, Ella, Hugh J., (not summoned,) and James, (not summoned)—Aetna Indemnity Co., $148.
Callan, James E.—Northern Bank of New York, $761.
Cinque, Anthony and Alexander, (not summoned)—Aetna Life Insurance Co., $284.
Drukker, Henry—J. Jacobs, $286.
Dill, Clarence E., and Albert S. Christman—G. H. Grenville, $321.
Diper, Joseph—New York Contracting Co., P. T., costs, $107.
Engle, Harry—Louis De Jonge & Co., $208.
Eschwel, Charles, Jr.—G. Wolfort, $1,183.
Felscher, Ida, by guardian—William Ladew Feed Co., costs, $129.
Fox, Persis—M. Reisig, $129.
Feuer, Joseph—N. Wertheimer, $294.
Favor, Gaston—A. L. Salomon, $168.
Goldstein, Ferri—S. Schwartz et al., $280.
Gordon, Abraham and Samuel—B. Anner, $2,127.
Greenberg, Wilhelmine (not summoned) and Salo—Continental Hotel, $218.
Gaskill, J. William—W. R. H. Martin et al., $105.
Hamilton, Virginia M.—F. W. Duryea & Co., $8,291.
Hoppock, Moses A.—O. J. Stephens, $127.
Hong, Lena K.—M. Vincent, $1,028.
Hershaft, Max and Henry—H. Lerner, $2,729.
Jaeckel, Joseph—M. Hirsh, $155.
Karp, William, and Simon Spagat et al., $280.
King, Phoebe—T. C. Hollander et al., $1,660.
Kirsch, Abraham—S. Abrahams, $249.
Lee, T. Frederick—H. O. Ross, $633.
Levy, Morris, and Morris Epstein—V. Steller et al., $140.
Levinson, Davis—M. Garlick et al., $105.
Lent, Smith—M. E. Downey et al., $278.
Morjo, Samuel H.—O. M. Jackson, $455.
Metzger, Charles, Isidor Tilmer, and Max Turner—Sunrise Cloak and Suit Co., $162.
Meyer, Charles F.—Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co., $522.
Newman, Joseph—I. A. Krulewitch, $112.
Perlman, William—E. H. Paul, $301.
Price, Joseph J.—Park & Tilford, $536.
Sutphin, William L.—H. Marks, $2,040.
Quinby, Frederick J.—Vinton Colliery Co., $272.
Schmedes, Henry R.—L. P. Deffas, costs, $108.
Schmedes, Rose—Same, costs, $108.
Sachs, Julius—W. R. H. Martin et al., $120.
Strunck, August—W. S. Douglass & Co., $131.
Popini, Alexander—J. F. A. Clark, $145.
Thompson, John A.—T. T. McGuire, $106.
Orr, Frank—R. H. Schenck, $310.
Van Schaick, Eugene—I. W. Street, $22,424.
Waller, Robert K.—R. Hupp, $104.
Weiss, Ignatz—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $168.
Weldon, John M.—Charles M. Decker & Bros., $151.
Weller, Frederick, Jr., and Ernest Meeker—Ast Bros., $112.
Yuzuk, Roupen or Reuben, Morant A. or Harold, (not summoned)—H. S. Tavshanjian, $3,874.

City and Suburban Delivery Co. of New York City—H. C. Gerken, $2,347.
City and Suburban Delivery Co. of New York City—G. H. Limbach, $1,021.
City and Suburban Delivery Co. of New York City—S. C. Williams, $1,084.
City and Suburban Delivery Co. of New York City—E. B. Allen, $824.
City of New York—O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co., $47,059.
Baychester Realty Co.—City of New York, $116.
Bedford Construction Co.—City of New York, $220.
Elite Co.—Balfour & Koch Co., $141.
A. Warren Construction Co., Andrew Warren, and Joseph J. Marrin, Jr.—C. Shapiro, $643.
Sulzer's Sea Beach Palace Co.—Ward & Gow, $388.
Alaska Northwestern Railroad Co.—Schutte, Smith Co., $164.
Nash Lumber Co., Alexander W. Momeyer, and Mayne Momeyer—People's Trust Co., $2,006.
West Fifth Street Realty Co. and Joseph Friedman—K. Kinzler, $421.
C. L. Gray Construction Co. and Charles L. Gray—N. F. Huber & Co., $8,542.
National Rifle Supply Co.—Harris H. Uris Iron Works, $150.
Vanderveer Crossing, Inc.—L. Hochstein et al., $9,909.
Anchor Metal Novelty Co.—Patterson Brothers, $220.
Safety Systems Co.—J. L. Pilkington, $582.
George Dellon, Inc.—State Bank, $855.
McSweeney Realty Co.—W. A. Conklin, $541.
Trust Co. of America—C. M. R. Ward, costs, $121.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Arkenburgh, Oliver M.—G. Rousens, Feb. 17, 1910, $5,833.
Bram, David—M. Koenig, Jan. 6, 1911, $976.
Eblight Co. of America—I. Levison, $689.
Coleman, John S. and Daniel J.—Brewster & Co., $449.
Graf, Fred—Julius Kessler & Co., June 1, 1911, $107.
Franco-American Fermont Co.—Metal Package Co., Nov. 21, 1911, $114.
Bronx Development Co.—A. D'Andrea, $723.
Dykeman, Conrad V.—J. W. Cleary, Oct. 20, 1911, $1,094.
Kutsuken, John—H. Rich, March 16, 1910, $3,736.
Gassman, George—Mercantile Finance Co., Jan. 9, 1911, $108.
Misner, Wilson—Commission Merchants' Association, Nov. 13, 1907, $322.
Meers Artificial Leather Co. and Henry Berg —O'Bannon Co., April 1, 1908, $3,066.
Marks, Louis—B. L. Abrams, Nov. 16, 1911, $470.
Pirk Realty Co.—Webster Iron Works, May 31, 1911, $125.
Morris, William C., and Abraham J. Rafelson —W. Knauth et al., April 8, 1911, $1,046.
Tuttle, Arthur B.—M. E. Emrick, Feb. 23, 1910, $1,853.
Fulien, Chas. D.—A. W. Wills, May 10, 1911, $167.
Redfield, John—S. M. Le Brants et al., Nov. 27, 1907, $378.
Stack, Wm. A.—Barre Bernard Co., April 8, 1911, $116.
Prest, Albert U.—State Bank, Dec. 22, 1910, $150.
Schler, John M.—State Realty Co., May 26, 1911, $1,018.
W. A. Turpin Co.—Fairbanks Co., Nov. 9, 1911, $163.
Winter, Emil —L. Kronfeld, Nov. 10, 1911, $167.
Taddonio, Antonio—F. Abatelli et al., Nov. 15, 1909, $1,088.
Willoughby, Frank—S. G. Clow, Nov. 3, 1911, $144.
Welsman, Joseph—J. A. Ceaser & Co., Nov. 17, 1911, $545.
Woolverton, Wm. H.—K. L. Eagan, Nov. 11, 1911, $1,106.
Arkenburgh, Oliver M.—G. Rousens, June 24, 1909, reversed, $6,666.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 89—Seaboard Air Line Co. v. Allen. 97—Keeler v. Transfer No 18. 98—Matter of Ironclad Mfg Co. 101—Same v. same. 107—H A Gould Co v. Pennsylvania Rubber Co. 108—Grauwiller v. Moses. 25—U S v. One trunk. 31—Von Bremen v. U S. 115—Mail and Express Co v. Life Pub Co. 20—Krauth v. Carter Co. 53—U S v. Wells. 54—Same v. Ireland. 55—Same v. Sully. 56—Same v. Dally.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 62—Ambrozawikus v. P & R Coal and Iron Co. 95—Atrain v. Penn Coal Co. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 108—United States v. Holmes. 135—Seymour v. N Y, N H & H R R. 168—Boddicker v. Sayles. 179—Meyers v. N Y, N H & H R R. 193—Drabne v. Lukens I & S Co. 198—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 69—Beagle v. Barrett. 77—Kurule v. Sullivan. 80—Orbach v. Erie R R. 106—U S v. Dickinson. 164—Daub v. Hill Dryer. 30—U S v. Herbst. 88—Nabaw v. Lehigh Valley R R. 39—Audley v. Peace River P & M Co. 41—Zeizeng v. W G Lloyd S S Co. 42—Simpson v. Canadian Cons Coal Co. 44—Ippalito v. Village of Haverstraw.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hand, J.—Equity calendar. 19—Motion Picture Patents Co v. Independent Moving Picture Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, L. Litigated motions. 1—In re St Lawrence Av. 2—Wardrop v. Wardrop. 3—Passantino v. Bonomolo. 4—Wentworth v. Goldman. 5—Lichtenberg v. Lichtenberg. 6—Goldstein v. Birnbaum. 7—City of N Y v. Frooks Engine Co. 8—Warner v. Nelson. 9—Sonn Bros v. Weinberg. 10—Schapiro v. Beline. 11—Ostrowe v. Laidlaw. 12—Steinfelder v. Nassau Oper Co. 13—Reiner v. Reiner. 14, 15—De Lacy v. McGowan. 16, 17—Schwarzer v. Schwarzer. 18—Hochhauser v. Steiner Sons Co. 19, 20—Gorham Co v. United Eng. &c, Co. 21—Hutt v. Hutt. 22—In re Rosenzweig. 23—In re Carnegie Trust Co. 24—Brady v. Millard. 25—In re McNamara. 26—McMahon v. Creelman. 27—People v. Frank. 28—In re Kelly. 29—Von Der Smith v. Cohen. 30, 31—Foley v. Jennings. 32—Duffy v. N Y Sewage Disposal Co. 33—Pelizzari v. Pelizzari. 34—Powell v. Powell. 35—Cobb v. 42 Broadway Co. 36—Schweitzer v. Schweltzer. 37—Heins v. Klask. 38—Eells v. Eells. 39—Sowa v. Golleik & Smith. 40—Frank v. Frank. 41—Beringer v. Frawley. 42—Fogarty v. Fogarty. 43—Camp v. Camp. 44—19th Ward Bank v. Knabe. 45—Taylor v. Taylor. 46—Dischler v. Dischler. 47—Lehan v. Sisters of Charity. 48—Wahrsinger v. Somerstein. 49—Hardenbrook v. Quackenbush. 50—Gen'l Accident, &c, Corp v. Franklin. 51—Ruffine v. Sprague Elec Co. 51½—Moore v. Moore. 52—Everett v. Field. 53—Mahon v. Ciuti. 54—Kassel v. Jedel. 55—Palm, Fletcher & Co v. Rechteler. 56—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Fleischman. 57—In re Munden Const Co. 58—D'Amato v. Silverman. 59—Siegfried v. Hannah. 59½—Furniss v .Furniss. 60—Cromwell v. Stearns. 61—Whitney v. Lee. 62—Sherman v. Sherman. 63—Hepner v. Hepner. 64—Osgoodby v. Osgoodby. 65—Sidoroff v. Frooks. 66—Marinbach v. Turin. 67—N Y Steam Co v. Waldo. 68—Wells v .Dumary. 69—Cohen v. Lamar. 70—Catikos v. Ferguson. 71—Blumm v. Blumm. 72—Miller v. Singer Mfg Co. 73—Belt Strap Co v. Posner. 74—Dischler v. Dischler. 75—Cont Sec Co v. Belmont. 76—Barnes v. Taylor. 77—Clark v. City of N Y. 78—Nassauer Estates v. Jackson. 79—Rodrigues v. Maxwell-Brisco Motor Con Co. 80—Hammond v. Ruffin. 81—Same v. Ecklin. 82—Samuel v. Oddie & Stafford.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J.—Motions. Demurrer. 841—Manning v. Milliken. Preferred causes. 3665—Powell v. Jenkins. 4163—Met Trust Co v. Rankin. 3679—Traub v Van Ness. 4112—Beekman v. Beekman. General calendar. 3341—Driver v. Silberberg. 3150—Zalkind v. Chapman. 2720—Miami Valley Gas, &c, Co v. Mills. 1625—Bernheim v. Jenney. 1260—Hatch v. Warren. 2340—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 3100—Humpfner v. Humpfner. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim Realty Co. 3174—Clarke v. Precious Metal Corp. 3371—Remlein v. Schmidt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J.—Criminal cases. 1—Ethel Conrad.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2687—Baker v. Goldfield. 5475—In re Kracht. 4289—Stanton v. Addicks. 4584—Carnegie Trust Co v. State Bank of Commerce. 5094—Jatkowsky v. Werner. 5443—Harding v. Hilands. 4813—19th Ward Bank v. Kidd. 5144, 5145—19th Ward Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 5403—Neustadtl v. Effenberger. 4422—Salter v. Bronx Nat Bank Co. 2261—Kraft v. Rosenthrich. 5056—Am Blank Book Mfg Co v. Potdevin Mach Co. 5321—Browning King Co v. Chamberlin. 5383—Tieber v. Urbanski. 5485—H B Mathews Feed Co v. Reedy. 5219—Jacobs v. Kellermann. 5241—Allen v. Hymes. 5340—Seminole Dis & Dist Co v. Steinmann. 5486—Jones v. Perkins. 5427—Senner & Kaplan Co v. Fisher. 5007—Keepers v. M Hartley Co. 4894—Rourke v. Turrell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sawyer, J.—1210—Cohen v. Long Island R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 850—Dunn v. Linch. 386—Hulsebach v. Hudson & Man R R. 395—Harfield v. Int R T Co. 416—Siegel v. B H R R. 1233—Duncan v. City of N Y and N Y & H R R. 456—Bennett v. Int R T Co. 447—Shanley v. same. 451—Sferrazza v. B U El R R. 448—Donnelly v. Joline. 457—Gross v. Whitridge. 472—Healy v. Central Park, N & E R R. 413—Mafon v. Int R T. 428—Rueseler v. Whitridge. 415—Friedman v. B H R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J.—2410—Gagliardi v. Godwin Const Co. 2591, 2718—Byrne v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 2335—Pratt v. Norton Co. 2938—J Ryan v. Feig. 2634—M Ryan v. same. 2709—Ain v. City of N Y. 2735, 2736—Wilkins v. Manheimer. 2740—Vergata v. Tedeschi. 2741—Hayward v. Spencer. 2754—Rooney v. Duke. 2761—Weaver v. Jackson. 2764—Slattery v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 2769—Rosenfield v. L I R R. 2524—Guttman v. Boles. 2535—Cranston v. Polifeine. 2608—Cohen v. Horschel. 2693, 2694—Miller v. Kilpatrick. 2336—Skallo v. Stewart Auto Co. 2793—Shapiro v. Mandel. 2804—Freundlich v. Gardeshefsky. 2828—Jost v. Grosner. 2848—Smith v. U S Life Ins Co. 2860—Farrell v. Serschman. 2880—Klein v. Marry. 2881—Kearing v. Wiels. 2904—Quinn v. Whittle. 2956—Abramowitz v. Krischer. 2997, 2978—Hanley v. Rosenberg. 2990—Walsh v. Sophran. 2916—Ball v. Benet. 1080—Jaffe v. Scheer. 2649—McGoff v. Schlomowitz. 6232—Dicke v. Steel & Masonry Const Co. 6233—Regan v. Champoli. 2663—Horwitz v. United Metal Con, &c, Co. 2713—Ryan v. Fitzpatrick. 2752½—Morrill v. Colgate & Co. 2748—Funk v. Du Jardin. 2766—Crear v. Wells Fargo Co. 2580—Woods v. D Stephenson Brew Co. 2799—Johnson v. McLaughlin. 2973—Pujol v. MacLeod. 2466—Wenger v. Smith. 2456—Matera v. Ashbucker. 2414—Hunn v. Fletcher-Stanley Co. 2665—Chace Trucking Co v. Richmond, L & R R Co. 2724—Cunningham v. Pietrowski & Konof Co. 2734—McDonald v. Rodgers. 2743—Harley v. Jacobson. 2774—Rothenstein v. Fleischer. 2788, 2789—Sariano v. Marinelli. 2820—Andrews v. Mungo. 2835—Caracciolo v. T Hogan & Sons. 2866—Benvenga v. Green. 2915—Allman v. Keldans. 2954—Beaumont v. Borden. 2979—Davis v. Hamburg-Am Packet. 1312—Bellucci v. Williams. 2233—Shapiro v. City of N Y. 2895—Moran v. same. 2819—O'Keeffe v. Clark. 2836—White v. Arnheiter. 2931—Dacey v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 2940—Koster v. City of N Y. 1598—Levine v. N Y Edison Co. 2161—Post v. Lockwood Trade Journal Co. 1532—Schilling v. Western Elec Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 3231—Miner v. Com'l Credit Agency. 3224—Johnson v. Watson. 3457—Rosenberg v. Levy. 5464—Crawford v. Dobie. 2576—Wilson v. Dotson. 5441—Shea v. Conant. 3240—Solotoroff v. Altheimer. 3289—Toomey v. P. Coleman Co. 3332—Baker v. Dietz. 3305—Pattison v. City of N. Y. 1570—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 1365—Johnson v. Blaney. 3343—Quintin v. Heines. 2969—Rosenstein v. Aetna Ind Co. 158—Scheffmeyer v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 159—Lyons v. same. 160—Reipchlager v. same. 230—Swift v. same. 237—Lowenstein v. same. 1908—Lynch v. Arnold. 1908¾—Schubert v. same. 2533—Langdon v. Slack. 2092—Gray Litho Co. v. Danner. 3307—R. Gordon & Son v. Riegelman. 3090—Kapler Sporting Goods Co. v. Everett-Metzger-Flanders Co. 2389—Am Woolen Co. v. Kaltman. 2896—Knickerbocker v. Int R T Co. 1834—De Simone v. United Surety Co. 601—Tweedie Trading Co. v. Schmidt. 1977—Moskon v. Conomos. 2597—First Nat Bank of Bangor v. Brooks. 1892—State Bank v. Pacific Fire Ins Co. 2297—McWhorter v. Hubbard. 271—Aetna Life Ins Co. v. Genl Supply and Const Co. 3078—Navarre Hotel and Imp Co. v. Am Appraisal Co. 2465—Miletti v. Int R T Co. 4624—Jones v. Gould. 4627—Keller v. Halsey. 3065—Metz v. Travelers Ins Co. 2549—Baucus v. Gage. 1891—State Bank v. German Union Fire Ins Co. 1393—Same v. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co. 1629—Dady v. City of N Y. 253—Morse v. New England Newspaper Pub Co. 5010—City of N Y v. Butler Bros. 2502—Leidesdorf v. Zinn. 5476—Thedford v. Herbert. 3145, 2234—Ward Bank v. Cipolla. 3147—Elsenlohr v. Kieley. 3156—Amend v. Seidt. 3171—Bacon v. Mannesvitch.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estates. Enoch R. Tuthill, Katherine L. Griffin. Wills for probate. Emilie Mendel, William Tham, Thomas P. Kelley, John O. Singer, Ellen M. Clark, Harriet F. Harding, Level Bossie, Margaret Fitzsimmons, Barbara Deckelmann, Florine Weimbish, Sam Levison, Charles S. Halstead, Eleanor M. Brawn, Rachel M. Shapiro, Alex MacDonald.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., La Fetra, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Green, J.; Part V., Finelite, J.; Part VII., Delehanty, J.; Part VIII., Smith, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. room, 6643—First Co-op S & L Co v. Reinitz. 4266—Browman v. Int R T Co. 4607—Kirshner v. Am Ice Co. 4728—Popalt v. Frestiter. 4741—Dannico v. Engelberg. 4742—Floreanini v. Dreckman. 4743—McCauley v. Reilly. 4744—Brenner v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 816—Amama v. Hodges Realty Co. 6662—Gibbs v. M S Peristein Co. 4010—Kaplan v. Lieberman. 4192½—Drake v. Luna Park Co. 1695—Beckerman v. Seidman. 2941—Dreglinger v. Schwartz. 4113—Linden v. Lipper. 4573—Aarons v. Grosky. 4655—Scharp v. Joline. 4348—Ahern v. Brown. 4695—Taylor v. Jean Bry & Son. 3221—White v. Joline. 3890—Forman v. Cooke. 1316—Mahoney v. Joline. 7331¼—Walnut Hill Bank v. Nat Reserve Bk. 2370—Price v. Roth. 7457½—Hudson Companies v. Briemer. 1520½—Meyer v. Straus 2078—Krower v. Katcher. 1383—Cohen v. Bianchetti. 8611¼—O'Donnell v. Rosenfeld. 1220—Rosano v. Nicele. 1223—Zervondiskis v. Gramcompulo. 1232—Tolpfer v. Ricker. 1652—Zohler v. Davis. 2245—Hazelton v. Dariah. 2277—Jacobs v. Boston Colony Fruit Exchange. 2358—Becker v. Flatiron Restaurant Co. 2370—Weitz v. Int R T Co. 2580—Manchester v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 3959—Kemmerer v. Universal Coal Co. 2967—Conrady v. Hafemr. 3174—Blier v. Rosenberg. 3182—Salzer v. Agid. 3296—Di Palma v. De Genaro. 3322—Dowling v. Frawley. 1731—Brown v. Coates. 1758—Singer v. Standard Fire Ins Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 2320—Eckert v. B H R R. 1715—Manning v. Requa Mfg Co. 1966—Patterson v. Frank. 536—Anderson v. Conzen & Son. 4511—Wright v. Smith. 2331—Klein v. Wenschel. 1204—Bannon v. Cole. 1171—Bollerman v. Seacoast Amusement Co. 1556—Lewis v. Koch. 1845, 1846—Jordan v. Warnecke. 5452—Pearson v. Liberty Av Theatres. 4781—Manneschmidt v. Reisenberger. 2081—Heslin v. Rodgers. 1720—Searles v. Nassau R R. 1080—Hohnaber v. Mantel. 2247—Wardrobe v. Duffy. 1218—Ryan v. Johnson et al. 1979—Goldberg v. Nassau R R. 2222—Roberts v. same. 2277—Klarsfeld v. B H R R. 1217—Halvorsen v. Inter-State Lighterage Co. 2225—Campbell v. Hirsch. 2286—Karp v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R. 2452—Smith v. B H R R. 1969, 1970—Hassett v. Schmadeke. 2490—Lafayette Trust Co v. Samovitz. 562—Missoni v. Eagone. 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R. 1797, 1798—Dunlap v. same. 2382, 2383—Herron v. High Ground Dairy. 5461—McGrath v. Overland Sales Co. 2527—O'Keefe v. Department of Health. 2486—Peach v. B H R R. 2227—Dunn v. same. 1753—McGroxen v. Greenwald. 2563, 2564—Lucadarno v. B H R R. 1096—Monahan v. Interborough R T. 1705—Buckingham v. Williams. 1828—Stannard v. Enteman. 2591—Kern v. Wels & Zerweck. 1949—Marchese v. Brady.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 2602—Schulkes v. Waterbury Co. 1845—Herman v. Krajewski Peran & Co. 891—Carafa v. B H R R et al. 1539—Carey v. Nassau R R. 1514—Lehman v. Brooklyn El R R. 2587—Schilling v. Cross, Austin & Ireland. 1807—Schacht v. Mueller. 1328—Ubert v. Schonger. 2674—Beler v. Brooklyn El R R. 2675—Terhune v. B H R R. 2679—De Fraine v. Coney I & B R R. 2680, 2681—Morris v. Nassau R R et al. 2682—Bayha v. Coney I & B R R. 2683—Babcock v. Coney I & B R R. 2686—Ducker v. Tomashoff. 2687—Ulmer Brewery v. Gowchofsky. 2689—Cohen v. Kohn. 2692—Madden v. Nassau R R. 2693—Rooney v. Fitzpatrick. 2694—Schoffel v. Interborough Rapid Transit. 2695—Reilly v. City of New York. 2696—Higgins v. B H R R. 2698—Wetchler v. Pittsburgh Glass Co. 2699—Moore v. Phillips. 2700—Brittian v. Mallory S S Co. 2702—Hacker v. B H R R. 2703—Feistel, Jr, v. Valentine & Co. 2705—Bohen v. B H R R. 2706—Wilson v. Nassau R R. 2709—Morgan v. B H R R. 2710—Huether v. Nimschki. 2711, 2712—Quinn v. City of New York. 2714—Randall v. Bang. 2715—Williams v. Newdoll. 2716—Schmidt v. Heidelberger. 2717—Birchman v. Gilliard. 2719—Martens v. Interborough Rapid Transit. 2720—Hashagen v. B H R R. 2721—Macauley v. Esperanza. 2722—Thomsen v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 2722.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 1439—Dooley v. Myers Realty Co. 1475—Henry Elias Brewing Co v. Boeger. 1476—Scher v. Lebowitz. 1480—Beekman v. Kuiesha. 1483, 1484—Burhenne v. Phoenix Dev Co. 1485—Stehle v. Stehle. 1486—Reilly v. Lonergan. 1490—Franzese v. Bittman. 1299—Duryea v. Foster. 1346—Newton Co v. Erickson. 1384—Donlon v. Donlon. 994—People ex rel Gerrish v. Purdy Com. 245—Davidson v. Davidson. 1399—Hershfield v. Posner. 883—Huyler v. Smith. 1331—Cicala v. Schwenck Realty Co. 1410—Patten v. Patten. 1429—Lopardo v. Tolve. 132—Bauer v. Bauer. 1411—Suhr v. Suhr. 1654—Dreyer v. Reisman. 1414—Prince v. Gluck. 1364—Wichern v. Maguire. 1352—Rudich v. Rudich. 1398—Saunderson v. Lieberman. 164—B H R R Co v. Steers. 1851—Rosenstein v. Rosenstein. 1038—Eller v. Eller. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1496.

COUNTY COURT—Part III., Ferris, J.; Part IV., Townsend, J. 914—Struss v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 987, 988—Fagan v. Bklyn Union Elevated R R Co. 989—Sullivan v. same. 812—Deaner v. B R T Co. 935—Marcus v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 802—Durack v. Hill. 777—Ashe v. Messino. 991—Haas v. B H R R Co. 994—Galvin v. same. 996—McGowan v. same. 997—Wells v. Dry. 956—McCafferty v. Gelenter. 978—DeMilt v. Bklyn Elevated R R Co. 1001—Bailey v. Sweeney. 985—Hamlett v. Nassau Elec R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 865—Zucker v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 875—Stokes v. B H R R Co. 923—Schliaman v. same. 721—Katzburg v. Abrahamowitz. 968—Larson v. B H R R Co. 576—Alloco v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 948—Eisenstein v. Rhodes. 1008—Saitta v. Sonnenstrahl. 1016—Lindros v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1621—Schneider v. Kaufman. 1020—Okoshken v. B H R R Co. 1021—Amelman v. Rovenger. 1022—Schoepf v. Iron Clad Mfg Co. 1023—Baine v. B H R R Co. 1024—Gordon v. Bloomgarden.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Putnam, J. 777—Hubert v. B H R R Co. 432—Mayer, as admx, v. L I R R Co. 361 to 369—Smith v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 111—Thompson v. B H R R Co. 189—Goetz, as admx, v. Duffy, ind and as exr. 191—Loewe, as admx, v. same. 381—De Angelis v. Somers. 896—Bettino and another v. Borgia. ——Bachelor v. Degnon. ——Same v. same. 149—Weissmann v. Sohmer and another. 289—Spinella v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 443—Youngs v. B H R R Co. 445—McKenna v. Miller, Inc. 447—Spear et al. v. 35 Per Cent. Automobile Co. 448—Rosselle v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 450—Schrotter v. Epstein and another. 195—Kerler v. Nassau E R R Co. 142A—Dragumatt v. Transit Development Co. 262, 268—Baring v. B H R R Co. 433—Miller v. Richmond L & R R Co. 434—Bohrer v. same. 435—Krenig v. same. 452—Trudden v. Penn Tunn & Term Imp Co. 453—O'Keefe v. Inter R T Co. 459—Berkowitz v. L I Electric Ry et al. 838—McHale, an infant, v. Queal. 178—Meehan v. Bloomingdale. 112—Labriola, an infant, v. Labruella. 461—Hardenburg v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 464—Matthay v. Sandblow Iron Works, Inc. 465—Ernst v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 466—Green v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 470—Rosch v. Platt. Highest number reached on general calendar, 470.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 8123—People v. Fred Jacob. 8885—Same v. Peter Weisnofski, alais Charles Holbin. 2985—Same v. Frederick Wandelt. 8282—Same v. Pasquale Di Donato. 8261—Same v. Teresa De Rosa, alias Jane De Rosa. 8238—Same v. Raffaele Allocca, alias Ralph Allocca. 8317—Same v. James Pallidina. 8317A—Same v. Louis Sandora.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 64—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 48—Drummond v. Deluca. 180—Baruch v. Ullman. 59—Kimstler v. McNenny. 69—Cheers v. V B Cons Co. 78—Fitzpatrick v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 92—Whalen v. Ringler & Co. 167—Davis Confectionery Co v. Rochester German Ins Co. 171—Lord v. Wulff. 173—Cassidy v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 174—Borcher v. Lusk. 159—Cowan v. Nooney. 80—Feary v. Tjader. 327—Nerredick v. Merritt & Gilbert Cons Co. 87—Drogan v. Westchester Lighting Co. 49—Donohue v. McGrath. ——Lathrop v. Twelfth Ward Bank.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS

Police Department.

Pensions on surgeons' certificate with amount per annum and date of appointment: Sergeant—John A. Darrow, 274th Precinct, $700, March 28, 1896. Patrolmen—Gustav Pfisterer, 13th Precinct, $300, July 2, 1908; George A. Mott 18th Precinct, $700, Dec. 23, 1884; Timothy W. McCarthy, 28th Precinct, $350, April 30, 1907; Henry F. Hargrove, 35th Precinct, $700, June 1, 1891; Thomas Melanifr, 43d Precinct, $700, Oct. 25, 1893; Thomas C. Flynn, 65th Precinct, $700, Nov. 2, 1896; Martin H. Coffey, 155th Precinct, $600, Jan. 5, 1895; Michael Quinane, 282d Precinct, $625, July 10, 1894. On his own application: James Mullin, 165th Precinct, $700, June 23, 1869.

Transfers: Lieutenants—R. Manning, 143d to 35th Precinct; J. J. Higgins, 279th to 143d Precinct; J. L. Falconer, 5th to 28th Precinct; A. J. Miller, 25th to 29th Precinct; J. Barry, Bridge C to 5th Precinct. Bridge C to precincts indicated: C. Nichols, 7th; P. Brady, 31st; H. J. Sheppard, 13th; E. J. Harrington, 35th.

Sergeants—T. J. Hughes, 26th to 29th Precinct; J. R. Meade, 79th to 28th; P. F. Walsh, 77th to 25th; S. F. Harrigan, 143d to 150th; J. J. Healy, 150th to 26th; W. Hughes, 155th to 159th; J. J. Coogan, 159th to 25th; J. C. McGrury, 277th to 28th; H. J. Stephan, 279th to 25th; R. Kerwick, 282d to 277th; A. J. Panet, 290th to 29th; A. L. Stewart, 292d to 28th.

Bicycle Patrolmen, 167th to 18th Precinct—A. J. Battle, T. P. Fitzgerald, C. Platt, C. H. J. Connor, M. Lawless, W. T. Shaughnessy. Patrolmen, Bridge C to precincts indicated—31st Precinct: C. J. Conroy, T. F. Graham, J. McInerney, P. Williams, J. Clare, J. Meehan, J. Scheffmeyer; 35th Precinct: C. Baptiste, C

BANKS NOT BEHIND BIG COTTON POOL

And Pells & Co. Modify Their Statement That $50,000,000 Is Ready to Finance 1911 Crop.

MARKET TO BE MANIPULATED

This Is Part of Syndicate Plan to Insure Profits to Planters Who Shorten Their Acreage 25 Per Cent.

Inquiries among the banks and trust companies in the financial district which might be in a position to scrape up $50,000,000 failed to reveal yesterday any which stood pledged to the plan for bulling cotton which Governors and other officials of the cotton-growing States have indorsed, and which the statement given out at the office of S. H. P. Pell & Co., when the Southern officials were leaving Wall Street for home on Tuesday, said "means the placing in the cotton belt States of about $50,000,000 immediately for the handling of the cotton crop of 1911."

In the absence of Col. R. M. Thompson, the cotton bull with whom the Southern Governors and cotton growers have allied themselves, a member of S. H. P. Pell & Co., his Stock Exchange firm, said the statement that $50,000,000 would go South immediately was all a mistake. "It may be only $10,000,000 or $13,000,000, or it may be more than $50,000,000," he explained. "It all depends on the planters. How many will pledge themselves to reduce acreage and avail themselves of the plan for marketing their cotton we don't know, but there will be plenty of money available for all who come in."

This modification of the original statement agrees with what banks that largely finance the cotton that comes to New York said yesterday. They would go on lending money on cotton, as usual, when proper warehouse receipts in acceptable names were presented.

It seemed to be agreed in the Street yesterday that the Southern Executives were putting their constituents into a scheme which must depend on Cotton Exchange manipulation for its success. This seemed more certain to the Street than it did the day the details became known.

Planters who approve the project will sign contracts with local officers of State associations, which will have at least semi-official connection with the State Governments through the co-operation of State Agricultural Bureaus. They will pledge themselves to reduce their acreage planted in cotton next Spring to 25 per cent. of what it was this season, as part of the agreement under which their cotton is to be handled by Col. Thompson's syndicate. They will deal with the local committees and not with the cotton brokers. It was pointed out, however, as to that, that their profits, if any, when the scheme is closed out Jan. 1, 1913, will depend entirely on the success of the manipulation of the cotton market by the leaders.

The cotton brought into the scheme will be sold by the managers of the syndicate without heeding the market price, but at the same time the sellers of the actual cotton will buy market contracts for the future delivery of cotton, which will be held for sale until, as it is hoped, the market goes up. What will happen if the market goes down, or if the brokers acting for the organization are unable to buy their future contracts at profitable levels, remains to be seen. The cotton growers will have two years to find out.

"That's the gamble of it," a member of Col. Thompson's firm said yesterday when he was asked about details relating to the market end of the plan. "Col. Thompson and his advisers believe that the plan as worked out will succeed. The farmers take their chance the same as any one else. We would not go into it if we did not believe that everything points to its success."

It could not be learned yesterday who are to be the official brokers for the combination. The Southerners will not deal with the brokers direct, but somebody will have to handle their contracts in the Cotton Exchanges. If the scheme draws to it as much as 2,000,000 bales of cotton, as its fathers hope, that will mean an enormous amount to be collected by some one in Cotton Exchange commissions, for if every bale of actual cotton sold is "hedged," as planned by the purchase of a future contract on one of the large Cotton Exchanges, these contracts will in their turn have to be disposed of, which would make the market transactions of the scheme equal at least 4,000,000 bales, to say nothing of the enormous amount of manipulative purchases and sales which must be made to hide the operations of the organization from the watchers of the cotton market.

The spokesman for S. H. P. Pell & Co. said yesterday that he supposed the business of the organization would be divided up by the various State officials. Although the planter will have the privilege of selling the future contracts purchased for him at any time he pleases, the selling and accounting will be done through the local authorities, and he will be paid three-quarters of the profits represented by the difference of the price at which the "hedge" future contract was purchased and what it sold for, the syndicate keeping one-quarter of the gain for its trouble and expense in handling the market.

Sales by the farmers will be executed as soon as ordered, but will be made in the Cotton Exchange option of the second month after that date; that is, if a farmer orders his "hedge" contracts sold in November, the paper sold for him will be a contract for January cotton. The danger of smashing the market through a rush of farmers to sell at once will be avoided, it was explained, by manipulation of the market, and the transfer of contract commitments from one month to another.

The most important part of the plan from the point of view of its backers is the prospect of reducing the cotton acreage next year. Hitherto movements in the South to induce planters to plant less cotton have resulted in increased rather than lessened acreages, the farmers tending to planting more, hoping that their neighbors will put in a short crop. The signing of written contracts with a pledge to reduce acreage 25 per cent. as part of the agreement will, the backers of the plan hope, accomplish what agitation has never done.

FIGURES AGAINST THE PLANTERS

Washington Can't Make Out Just How They Can Stand Fixed Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The "valorization" scheme for cotton as proposed yesterday by Col. Robert W. Thompson in connection with representatives of many of the cotton-growing States has not caused any excitement here among Government trust prosecutors. The plan as outlined so far does not give the impression of being a monopoly of cotton, as apparently the ownership of the product would remain vested in the farmer until the day which he designates for selling. The belief here is that the legality or illegality of the undertaking would depend upon the use to which the power to control the cotton was put.

What has attracted attention here, however, is the mathematics of the plan. The so-called part payment of $25 a bale—which amounts to a price of only 5 cents a pound—without interest is practically only an advance of $25 on the security of each bale. And as to the interest, it is pointed out that the fixed "nominal" charge of $1 a bale for handling, &c., amounts to a 4 per cent. rate if the cotton is held a year, 8 per cent. if it is held six months, and 16 per cent. if it is held three months.

Added to this contribution by the cotton grower comes the "share of the advancement of prices." The contention of Col. Thompson and his associates is that a fair price for cotton is 12 or 13 cents a pound—something less than was actually received last year. Assuming that the price is worked up by this machinery to 12 cents, it would mean $60 a bale. Under the plan three-fourths of the advance in price goes to the farmer, the other fourth presumably to the financiers. If, then, the price actually reaches 12 cents, the financing of this scheme will cost the farmer $1 flat, and then one-fourth the difference between the price at the time he lets his cotton go and the price finally reached. This might easily make an additional $5 a bale, and the percentage gets almost too high to count.

The opinion here is that better terms than this for the farmer are provided by machinery already at hand.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 22.—A lukewarm reception of the announcement that New York bankers are ready to advance $50,000,000 to farmers on a cotton holding plan was accorded to-day by cotton men in several of the leading Texas cities.

Cotton middlemen generally said the project would not be accepted.

TRAIN POWER IN 'PHONE WIRE

Columbia Professor Tells of Apparatus for Magnifying Low Currents.

The closing sessions of the National Academy of Science were held yesterday at the New York Public Library. At the morning session papers were read on anthropology, biology, and geology; in the afternoon on subjects related to chemistry, physics, and mathematics. A reception for the members was held in the afternoon at the Museum of Natural History.

President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University presided at the morning session. Prof. J. F. Kemp of Columbia University read a paper on the changes in the channel of the Hudson River in the last few years, in which he explained how the tides were continually widening and deepening the channel. He gave an account of the discovery and the medical properties of the water of the Saratoga mineral springs. Dr. Hrdlicka, an anthropologist of the United States Museum of Natural History, at Washington; Dr. R. G. Harrison, Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Yale; William Treadle of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, at St. Louis, and Prof. A. W. Grabau a zoologist of Columbia, read papers on their specialties.

The papers at the afternoon session were read by Alexander Smith, a chemist of the University of Chicago; B. B. Boltwood, Professor of Chemistry at Yale; M. I. Pupin, Professor of Physics at Columbia; T. B. Osborn, Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, at New Haven; George F. Becker of the Geological Survey; H. L. Wells, Professor of Chemistry at Yale, and Prof. Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale.

Prof. Boltwood spoke of the proposed international standard of radium. Prof. Pupin described an electrical apparatus which he purposes to demonstrate at the Spring meeting of the Academy, by which electrical power of the strength used for the telegraph and telephone can be magnified so it will operate a street car or electric locomotive.

EXPRESS STRIKES BOULDER.

Engineer and Fireman Scalded in New York Central Wreck at Rhinebeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A wreck which interrupted traffic on the Hudson Division of the New York Central for the greater part of the day occurred about one mile south of Rhinebeck at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The American Express train, known as No. 24, southbound, running half an hour late, was derailed by running into a boulder which had fallen on the track. The engineer and fireman were seriously scalded and were brought to a hospital in this city.

The railroad company's doctors from here and from Hyde Park went to Rhinebeck on the wrecking train.

The newspaper train from New York bound for the West was sent back to New York and then north over the Harlem Division, and this division is being used for through traffic while the Hudson Division is being cleared.

Train 24 carried no passengers, and aside from the train crew there were no persons on it but the express messengers, none of whom was injured. The wreck occurred opposite the Levi P. Morton estate in a rock cut, where two extra tracks are being laid. The locomotive crashed into the boulder with such force that the engine was thrown from the track and across the roadbed, and every one of the ten cars it was hauling left the rails.

A carload of chickens was on a siding close to where the locomotive struck. About 200 chickens were killed and 300 or 400 more got loose. The Italian laborers employed by the railroad spent the forenoon chasing those that escaped.

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GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bottles Holding Chinese Wine Not "Usual Coverings"—Other Decisions.

According to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers made yesterday, bottles containing Chinese wines are subject to duty. It is held that they must pay the duty accruing upon their contents. The importers, Bow Tsee Yong & Co., and several others claimed the bottles free of duty as the usual coverings of the merchandise. This contention is overruled by Judge Waite, who holds that the bottles must pay the same rate of duty as their contents as "unusual coverings."

A protest by the Lanyon Zinc Company was overruled. It was alleged by the importers that the amount of zinc returned for duty was excessive. Judge Fischer says in his decision that the Government's method employed in determining the amount of zinc is correct. The Collector of Customs is accordingly affirmed.

The Du Pont Powder Company failed to receive relief from the board yesterday when it was held that containers for crude glycerine are not in the category of usual coverings. It is held that they are not free of duty, but must stand a tax of 30 per cent. as being "unusual."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The area of low barometric pressure that was over the plains States Tuesday has advanced to the Mississippi Valley, preceded by a general change to warmer weather in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and followed by decidedly colder weather over the Northwest.

It has caused rains in the Mississippi Valley and East Texas and snow flurries in Michigan and the Northwest. In the East the weather during the last twenty-four hours was fair and cold with frost to extreme Southern Georgia.

Indications are that the western disturbance will advance eastward, attended by snow Thursday, or rain, which will overspread the Atlantic States on Friday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west, backing to southerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southerly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast and east.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate to brisk south and west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday; rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Thursday night or Friday; moderate south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday; probably rain Thursday night or Friday; moderate south winds.

New England—Fair and slowly rising temperature Thursday. Friday unsettled, probably snow in north and rain or snow in south portion, warmer; moderate west backing to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	41	29	4 P. M.	46	35
6 A. M.	39	28	6 P. M.	43	33
9 A. M.	39	31	9 P. M.	40	31
12 M.	46	36	12 P. M.	40	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 7:15 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. W. K. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, will visit the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., and the works of the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., during November, to familiarize himself with the methods of manufacture of smokeless powder and other high explosives.

The following-named officers of the organized militia, now in attendance at the garrison school at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., are authorized to proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and pursue course of study at garrison school: Col. S. I. McCants, Mississippi N. G., Meridian, Miss.; Major R. J. Burnett, Mississippi N. G., Vicksburg, Miss.; Capt. S. P. Walker, Mississippi N. G., Brook Haven, Miss.; Capt. L. W. Hasslock, Tennessee N. G., Nashville; First Lieut. G. A. Duncan, Tennessee N. G., Knoxville; First Lieut. W. P. Scobey, Tennessee N. G., Nashville.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Crosby, Medical Corps, relieved from treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., return to proper station.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A., retired, relieved from station at Wilmington, Del., to New Castle, Del., in connection with duties pertaining to organized militia of Delaware.

First Lieut. W. Singles, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed for general recruiting service; to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for instructions; thence to New York City and report to Major W. L. Kenly, Fifth Field Artillery, relieving First Lieut. H. W. Torney, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. H. W. Torney, Coast Artillery, assigned to Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, vice First Lieut. W. Singles, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., Coast Artillery, detailed for general recruiting service, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving First Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery.

The name of First Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, placed on list of detached officers, vice First Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery Corps, whose name is removed therefrom.

First Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery Corps, assigned to Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, vice First Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Black, retired, relieved from station at Guthrie, Okla., and will proceed to Oklahoma City, Okla., in connection duties pertaining to organized militia of Oklahoma.

Capt. H. J. Brees, First Cavalry, relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and will report by letter to Major Gen. A. Murray, U. S. A., commanding Western Division, for duty as aid de camp.

The Navy.

Lieut. H. Allen placed on list of retired officers.

H. B. Kelly commissioned a Lieutenant, Junior Grade.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nanshan at Nanking, MacDonough and De Long at Southport, N. C.; Glacier at Mare Island Light; Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, Louisiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington, and North Carolina at Hampton Roads; Salem at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Helena, from Wuhu for Hankow; Petrel and Bagley, from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads; Stringham, from navy yard, New York, for Annapolis; Sterling, from navy yard, New York, for New London; Missouri, from Newport for Philadelphia; Prometheus, from San Diego for Mare Island; Oregon, from San Francisco for Santa Barbara; California, South Dakota, Maryland, West Virginia, and Colorado, from San Francisco for Honolulu.

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Celtic, Nov. 23, 12:00 Noon | Vaderland, Nov. 25, 10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 9:30 A.M. | Oceanic, Nov. 25, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Philadelphia..Nov. 25 | †Olympic (new), Dec. 9
St. Louis.....Dec. 2 | New York.(Frl.) Dec. 15
†White Star Line Steamer.

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis.Dec. 2, 7:30 AM | Minnehaha..Dec. 16
Minnetonka.Dec. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska.Dec. 23

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Vaderland.....Nov. 25 | Zeeland .....Dec. 13
Finland .....Dec. 2 | Lapland (new)..Dec. 20

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Oceanic..Nov. 25, noon | Olympic (new)..Dec. 9
*St. Louis.Dec. 2, 9:30 AM | Oceanic .....Dec. 16
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Nov. 23, noon | Baltic.....Dec. 14
Cedric....Dec. 7, noon | Laurentic.....Dec. 20

NEW YORK & BOSTON RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
Romanic...Nov. 25, noon | Cretic.....Dec. 8
Adriatic.....Dec. 2, noon | Canopic.....Dec. 12

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:35 | Sun sets..4:37 | Moon sets..6:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:00	9:32	2:43	3:28
Governors Island	9:20	9:50	3:20	4:10
Hell Gate	11:10	11:40	5:00	5:50

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 22.

SS Berlin, Gibraltar, Nov. 13.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 11.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Nov. 11.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand, Nov. 14.
SS Oceanic, Southampton, Nov. 15.
SS Mesaba, London, Nov. 9.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur, Nov. 13.
SS Orube, Kingston, Nov. 17.
SS Clearfield, Venice, Oct. 29.
SS Excelsior, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Delaware, Manchester, Nov. 4.
SS Germania, Almeria, Nov. 5.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Nov. 20.
SS New York, Rotterdam, Nov. 7.
SS Texan, Puerto Mexico, Nov. 15.
SS Eldorado, New Orleans, Nov. 17.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 17.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Nov. 18.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Sunday, between Madison Square, 5th Av. to 67th St., to 5d Av., a platinum and gold link bracelet; valued as heirloom; liberal reward; finder please return to Barrners & Jacobs, jewelers, 201 East 67th St.

LOST—Union Pacific R. R. Co.'s stock certificate number B-558010 for ten shares in the name of Oscar F. Karlein. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Signed, Oscar F. Karlein.

LOST—Between Nov. 18 and 21, lady's dinner ring, 5 large diamonds running through centre, surrounded with about 45 small diamonds; liberal reward; no questions asked if returned to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST.—Wednesday, on street or in Republic Theatre, black bag containing cards, Mme. Bounhame, change, gilded purse, vanity box, small blue and red stone. Return Plaza Hotel. $25 reward, no questions.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between 5:30 and 6, mink muff, in 8th St., between 5th and 6th. Reward if returned to Mrs. Sermillino, Hotel Confarone, corner West 8th and Macdougal Sts.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Hanover Square and 106th St., plain gold ring set with chipped diamond; only value heirloom; reward. C. C. Fearn, 107 Wall St.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, single stone; also chain, Wednesday, 130th St., 5th and Madison Avs., Madison Av. car, or 50th St. Reward. Matheson, 10 East 130th St.

LOST—Large turquoise brooch, silver frame, between 28th-41st Sts., 41st St. and Broadway, or in Broadway car or Macy's. Room 606, 1,170 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin, on black bow, between 72d and 34th Sts. Reward if returned to Room 142, 14th floor, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St.

LOST—Monday, Nov. 20, steamer trunk on 30th St., between Broadway and Fifth Av.; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. Willis, Holland House.

LOST—Tuesday, Subway, legal envelope containing letters, &c., of J. H. Cles; suitable reward. R. H. Kahn, 120 Broadway. 'Phone, 1878—Cortlandt.

LOST—Nov. 14, between Waldorf, Mouquin's, and Republic Theatre, black jet bracelet, gold inlaid; liberal reward. 'Phone Dr. Hall, 4500—Col.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Sunday afternoon, vicinity of Mount Morris Park; reward. Return J. S. Holmes, 25 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST—Monday afternoon, between 43d and 57th, on 5th Av., gold mesh purse, name engraved inside. Liberal reward returned 519 5th Av.

LOST.—Tan bag with red lining, neighborhood 42d St., Broadway, 5 P. M., Tuesday. Return bag and receive reward, 243 West 78th St.

LOST—German silver purse, Horse Show, 28th St. Subway, Grand Central Station; owner's card, &c.; reward. Weatherly, 500 West 160th.

LOST—Nov. 20, New York Theatre, bag containing diamond, pearl dog collar; reward offer. Mrs. F. E. Corbett, 158 West 58th St.

LOST—Trip ticket, running between Poughkeepsie and New York. Notify A. E. H., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; reward.

LOST—Gold bar pin with one diamond in the centre. Return to Hotel Wolcott, 31st St., near 5th Av., and receive reward.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, initials "F. M. M." $50 reward and contents; no question. 523 West 148d St.

LOST—Wallet; please return black pocketbook to 1,193 Broadway; name inside; keep half money.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Dog, Sunday afternoon in neighborhood of 102d and Broadway, large brown Pomeranian male dog, fluffy tail; no collar; answers to name of Dot; reward. 248 West 102d St.

LOST—Spitz spaniel, white, curly hair, brown tail, eye, and ear, brown spot on back; reward. A. Clemens, 851 West 82nd Av.

LOST.—A small beagle hound, tan head, black and tan ears, black and white saddle; liberal reward. Apt. 706, 300 West 49th St.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND.—Small pearl and diamond pin. Apply to Columbia Trust Company, 135 Broadway.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 9 Morris St.; SECOND AV. L.—Purse, photo, pair gloves, roll of music, handbag. THIRD AV. L.—Handbag, book, meshbag, two umbrellas, overalls, stiletto, roll of papers, eyeglasses, watch, box of clips, muff, can of paint. SIXTH AV. L.—Pair overalls, dress goods, three umbrellas, two books, photo, hat, clock, box of handkerchiefs. NINTH AV. L.—Handbag, two books, three purses, pair eyeglasses in case, box of cigars, comb and brush. SUBWAY—Valise, railroad ticket, pair rubbers, veil, box of samples, sweater, pictures.

FOUND—Nov. 22, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. Surface and Elevated: Vest and cap, clothing, derby hat, brass curtain rod, package of braid, blue prints and memorandum, piece of carpet, roll of paper, gloves, mesh bag, package of envelopes, package of silverware, bag of tools, coat, wearing apparel, necklace, kid gloves, eyeglasses, Oxford ties, satchel, satchel of fishing tackle, pillow, stationery, full dress shirt front, piece cable wire, neckpiece, kid gloves, hand bags, pocketbooks, umbrellas, satchel, tools.

FOUND, Nov. 21—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply 187 Christopher St. Eyeglasses, purse, dry goods, shoes, umbrella.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. Three packages, coat, muff, four umbrellas.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City. Dress suitcase, package.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrella, cane, meshbag, five packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, 2 umbrellas, two dress suitcases, packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair gloves, 2 umbrellas, handbag, key, 2 pocketbooks, package, coffee, package of envelopes, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 21.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Two packages, pair gloves, suit of pajamas, pair slippers, toilet articles, shirt, elastic case, 2 pairs rubbers, umbrella, nail file, spoon, lady's watch, muff.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—An active associate to invest $10,000 for half interest in substantial manufacturing proposition to make and sell a machine, fully covered by patents, that is far superior to any of its kind now in use; will yield large profits annually; strict investigation invited; references exchanged. H 136 Times.

Client has established haberdashery business in prominent hotel; $10,000 stock; handsome fixtures; will sacrifice complete to quick purchaser. E. B. Levy, Attorney, 346 Broadway.

Wanted—Loan $9,000 for 6 months; privilege of renewal; to be used in manufacturing business; 5% gold bonds collateral; bonus to right party. M 17 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—An intelligent and bright young woman as stenographer, typewriter, and saleswoman. Apply by letter in own handwriting either personally or by mail, stating salary expected, age, and experience. Address Agent, 2,789 Broadway, Room 1A.

WANTED.—An experienced French maid; the best of New York references required; must know how to do hair, thoroughly capable, good needle woman; does not object to country or traveling; permanent position. Permanent, M 7 Times.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for mother's helper; must furnish reference. Address Viale, 170th St., corner Fort Washington Av., Nassau Apt.

WANTED—General maid, who can cook and will wash and iron for family of four in an apartment; must have city reference. H 122 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

35c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, with a thorough knowledge of factory cost methods; experienced in devising and installing cost systems, &c.; only men thoroughly qualified and experienced in this class of work considered. State qualifications and salary. Address Box 204 Times, 2 Rector Street.

GOOD POSITION open to capable man to handle mechanical device; some technical knowledge and good appearance necessary; age not over 30; write stating experience and salary. Z 201 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK. THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.
C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 FIFTH AV.

BOYS WANTED—BRIGHT, TO RUN ERRANDS. Apply 8:30, WITH REFERENCES; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. DREICER & CO., 560 5TH AV.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway, New York.
Public notice is hereby given that applications are being received for the position of DRIVER, DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
at the office of the Labor Bureau, on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building, corner of White and Centre Sts., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Wages, $800 a year; 25c. an hour extra for Sunday.
Hours of work, 8; no grooming of horses.
Protection of Civil Service; pension fund when disabled, after 20 years' service or after age of 60 years.
Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and must present their naturalization papers at the time of filing applications.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

OPPORTUNITY for young man with cost accounting experience in printing office or on newspaper composition; night work. State fully experience, age, and salary expected. H 140 Times.

SALESMEN.—Specialty men, sell siphon heads, kitchen utensils, milk bottles, and dairy supplies. Gem, 2 West Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—Good opportunity for right man. American Garden Beautifying Co., 439 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, French and English, for work in tropics; single; state age, experience, and references. Y 222 Times Downtown.

THREE INTELLIGENT MEN, 25 to 50; good money while learning; splendid prospects; dignified work. Mr. Spain, 156 5th Av., Room 528.

WANTED—A young man with executive and disciplinary ability to assist in the supervision of a large group of boys, ranging in age from 8 to 17; a man with a high school education or equivalent preferred. Call at Orphan Asylum, Broadway and 155th St., at 7:30 P. M.

WANTED.—A young man with college or university training to teach English, mathematics, or other subjects in elementary school; experienced person preferred. Apply personally, bringing credentials. Institution, 155th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—Several energetic and hustling men to follow leads for selling on liberal commission two practical inventions; a good income is sure. Address, stating age, experience, and references, Modern Appliances, Y 84 Times.

Agents Wanted

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS WANTED.—Hustlers to sell Electric Sidewalk Sign Projectors; outfit complete, $5. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 156 Liberty St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.65 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, 320-322 5th Av.—Telephone 4527—Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help. Emergency help furnished at short notice.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 80 Delancey St.

CHAMBERMAID or assist waitress; neat young girl, German-American; city or country; very good references. Gertrude Diekow, Belford, N. J.

DRESSMAKING, home; cut daily; $2; fit, style. Address R., 203 West 125th St., by letter.

GRADUATED NURSE going to England early in December would take charge of child or invalid on voyage in return for passage. Hall, 500 West 174th St., City.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer and typewriter, and a woman of unusual refinement, business ability, and tact, has recently returned from an extended vacation, and having severed one former business connections of her own volition is for the first time in her career seeking this means of finding a concern or man of affairs who will appreciate her unusual qualifications. Kindly address Responsible, H 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, thoroughly experienced in technical and commercial work; rapid; good knowledge of office routine; salary, $16. K 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, legal, commercial; competent; accurate; best references. Y 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Telephone Operator.—Normal education; 6 years' electrical experience; $15. Lillian Burns, 3,115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and ambitious; two years' experience; $10; best references. K 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; can assist with bookkeeping, general office work; salary $10. L 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5½ years' experience, desires permanent position with reliable firm; good references. Y 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; experienced in legal work; excellent references. H 120 Times.

WINDOW and HOUSECLEANER. — Day hour, Acmem, 148 West 53d. Phone 7987 Columbus.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) university graduate, seeks position as accountant or auditor; thoroughly conversant with banking, foreign exchange, professional and industrial accounting; highest credentials; age, 32. H 219 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT (public,) and auditor; expert in all lines; cost systems, periodical audits, investigations, systematisations; corporation, mercantile, estate, and general accounting. Auditor, K 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit, loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work; any books, any time. P. O. Box 226 Madison Square.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation for his coachman, who has lived with him for many years; an excellent city and country driver, understanding perfectly the care of horses, harnesses, and carriages; perfectly honest and sober. Address Joseph Hughes, 803 Fifth Av.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 22; five years' bookkeeping experience, exceptional ability, desires position of trust. K 268 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE draftsman and checker, with experience in both water, air-cooled, pleasure, and commercial cars; would like change; now employed by well-known auto manufacturing company. Y 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class man, wants position with large concern; reliable, experienced accountant, head bookkeeper; office and factory systems. K 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 24; five years' experience; complete set of books; excellent references. M 3 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience clerical work, auditing, &c. H. Bashr, 819 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent bookkeeper, 22; exceptional ability; 4 years' experience. K 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced; good education; excellent references. K 280 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

CHAUFFEUR, Hollander, 36, married, thorough mechanic, careful driver, desires position private or commercial; neat appearance; strictly sober, polite; best city references. Peter Van Steeden, 723 East 163d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN, Irish, single, (26,) good driver; also good mechanic; total abstainer; best references; willing, obliging; go anywhere; wages moderate. Joseph Troy, 501 West 48th St., cart Finnigan.

CHAUFFEUR.—Skilled machinist; 12 years' shop experience; honest and sober; handles any car; seeks position, city or country. L 172 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young Frenchman, 25, wishes position in good private family; references. Write Stanley, care Mrs. Remy, 110 E. 74th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position with reputable firm; chances for advancement; excellent references. K 291 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man, 24, will sit in February examination, wishes to connect himself with certified public accountant's office; chance for a man who knows his business; four years' experience; at present with Frank Brooker. Address Accountant, Y 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER DESIRES EVENING WORK. JAECKLE, H 106 TIMES.

GARDENER, first class, life experience, all branches; Greenhouse, kitchen garden, shrubs, lawns, &c.; good references; married; age 44; three children. M. D., 161 West 86th St., New York.

GENTLEMAN GOING SOUTH for the Winter recommends his thoroughly reliable and competent chauffeur for the Winter months; expert mechanician and accustomed to drive in New York City. Address Box 204, Southampton, L. I.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate with some experience in business and investigating, desires position. M 14 Times.

INSIDE and OUTSIDE MAN.—Situation in family; driving and care of horses, carriages, and general work as required; go anywhere; references. McDonald, 242 West 12th St.

JAPANESE student, honest, reliable, wishes position in small family or gentleman's apartment; cook if necessary; salary no object. M 19 Times.

MAN, married, good painter and carpenter; understands care of buildings and like work; needs job. K 242 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN; sober, industrious, handy with tools, desires light position as porter; references. Philip Cohen, 1,720 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man (18) wishes position as office assistant; knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. K 261 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Young man, experienced, desires work, day or contract. Painter, 104 East 11th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Position requiring business training, executive, and trustworthiness; familiar with stenography, but simple amanuensis position not desired. K 250 Times Downtown.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT desires position (tutoring; cashiering, assistant bookkeeper; salesman; week days, after 2; Saturday; Sundays fully. Stern, 235 East 118th St.

SALESMAN.—I am 30 years old, a university graduate, several years' experience selling, some experience advertising, at present earning $2,000, but cannot make much more in present position; I am looking for a larger opportunity; will not consider less than $2,500 to start. H 154 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 28, would like to represent first-class manufacturer of ladies' ready-to-wear line; Jan. 1; best references; Greater New York. Future, 1,418 5th Av.

SALESMAN, former manufacturer, has trade with popular line cloaks and suits. M 16 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly experienced young man, (29,) whose ability and integrity make him valuable to busy man; 12 years' business training; qualified for position of responsibility and trust requiring initiative; exceptional references. H 118 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, with knowledge of all shipping, desires position; excellent references. K 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 28; ten years' experience; exceptionally good references; rapid, accurate, not afraid of work; salary, $15. Y 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires work evenings, Sundays, holidays, &c.; university graduate; literary work preferred. H 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (26); competent, energetic, reliable; technical graduate; correspondent; detail man. K 267 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA TRAVELER.

A young man with good experience in South America and Central America, Spanish, reliable and trustworthy, desires to engage with a house of dry goods or as advertiser. First-class references. Apply, by letter, to Traveler, 704 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

VALET.—An experienced man is looking for a position as traveling or visiting valet; can produce first-class references. Address 234 East 52d St.

YOUNG MAN, who has been traveling for the past five years and previous to that was employed in the business office of metropolitan newspaper, wishing to re-enter newspaper work, seeks an opportunity that offers advancement when worth and ability are proved; willing to start at the bottom, and give faithful and conscientious service. Address Y 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires inside position of responsibility in small concern; at present employed in auditing department of large corporation; salary $18. K 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, wishes position; experienced collector, real estate, insurance, and installment business; excellent references. K 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes to connect with a manufacturing or mercantile concern; willing and ambitious; highest references. K 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, educated, ambitious, desires position with reliable firm; moderate salary. H 128 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, typist, office assistant, correspondent, wants position; experienced. H 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position where intelligent clerical work is required. H 103 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.65 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 50 Pine St. Tel. 8495 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malbery's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 853 4th Av.; reliable servants, for private families. Established 1881.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av., Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COOK.—Finnish, competent; can also cook German style; city or country; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 138d. 94 Morningside.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Willing and obliging; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

CRITERION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 341 Columbus Av., Tel. 8468 Schuyler.—Competent servants for private families.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Good plain cook; good references; $22. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

GRAMBO & RAWN, Scandinavian Employment Agency, 1 West 34th St., near 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill, 4470. Reliable help for private families.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th St. 'Phone 4736 Columbus.

MISS MILLER'S AGENCY, 56 West 39th St. Murray Hill 6582—High-class servants; references investigated.

NURSE.—Swedish; very neat, competent young woman; good references; $22. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22-24 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 798 Bryant.

47TH ST. 58 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; also small room; telephone exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

55TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board.

56TH ST., 41 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 327 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent table. Telephone 2114 Columbus.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private residence; electricity; attentive service; Southern cooking; private bath; dressing room; also smaller room.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room, small room; bath, every convenience; board; select.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; steam heat; hot-water supply; room telephone.

70TH ST., 209 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone, near Subway; board optional.

123 WEST 71ST ST.
FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD.

72D, 172 WEST.—Superior accommodations for refined people; large, handsome room; second floor front; private bath and lavatory; other desirable large and small rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; first-class service; steam heat; abundant hot water; few doors from Subway and "L"; table guests accommodated; references required.

72D, 121 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; references.

74TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms; suitable for two; parlor dining room; telephone.

74TH ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; private bath; parlor dining; references; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations, single or double; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; 'phone; excellent board; exceptional house; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; first-class house; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH, 220 WEST.—Large room, twin bed, private bath; excellent table; other rooms; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, small connecting heated rooms; lavatory; adjoining bath; gentlemen; private family.

80TH, 158 WEST.—Just opened, under experienced management, newly and handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; fine table fare; select house; table guests; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Most delightful large front room, near Subway, "L"; few table guests.

81ST ST., 205 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, with excellent board; elevator; table board; references. V. & R.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8207.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms; singly or en suite; homelike surroundings; excellent Southern cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable suite, singly; private baths; table and house appointments the best.

85TH ST., 60 WEST.—Desirable room, high-class Jewish house; exceptionally fine table; references.

92D, 54 WEST.—Superior accommodations; large, small rooms; private bath; references; telephone 9080 River.

93D, 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exceptional table; table guests; convenient L, Sub.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Double sunny room, one flight, parlor dining.

(100TH,) WEST END AV., 838.—Attractive rooms; private modern home; superior board; table guests.

101ST ST., 331 WEST.—Private family offers room overlooking Riverside to refined party; board 7 Gaston.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Double front room, $21; other rooms; refined, exclusive patronage; excellent table; references exchanged; table guests accommodated; Subway, elevated.

113TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, good table; reference.

140TH, 488 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests; references; 'phone Audubon 7217.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, small rooms; steam heated; 'phone; excellent board optional.

144TH ST., 467 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board; table guests.

472 WEST 144TH ST.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Handsome large room with dressing room; refined house; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 606 WEST.—Private house; beautiful rooms, suitable two; all conveniences; home cooking; telephone.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.
122 WEST 71ST ST.

LA FORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

Refined American lady having beautiful, select home, West 87th St., offers superior board to gentleman or couple; references. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

SURPRISING RATES
For two people, elegant suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; electric-lighted, steam-heated, private telephone; finely appointed; includes delicious meals. Within 10 minutes of Herald Square or the downtown district. Location of this new, high-class family hotel furnished free at my office, V. K. Garland, Room 33, 4 West 33d St., opposite Waldorf.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, (corner Washington Sq.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Cheerful rooms, excellent table; fine location; table guests; phone.

WEST END AV, 980. Couple offers room and board to gentleman or couple appreciating good home. Alsten.

East Side.

107TH ST., 222 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; excellent board; references.

207TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator, steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; American.

IRVING PLACE, 58, GRAMERCY DISTRICT. —Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ON WEST SIDE, with private family, a large, sunny room with board for middle-aged lady; references. H 126 Times.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York State.

ATTRACTIVE rooms, bath, board, in private family; fine location; refined surroundings. M. P., 15 Ridgeview Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike, log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

Couple with artistically furnished home would like few congenial people; private bath; electricity; well heated; moderate. Telephone 671 R. Irvine, 83 Clark Place, E., Mountain Station, Orange, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, single rooms; southern exposure; references.

12TH ST., 68 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; running water, heat, telephone.

20TH ST., 345 WEST.—Parlor for business, and other rooms to let.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, every convenience, suitable two, $4; single, $2.50; gentlemen.

30TH ST., 10 WEST.—Rooms in very desirable house for gentlemen only; breakfast optional.

40TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, running water; southern exposure; gentlemen; reference.

40TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, near bath; gentleman; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms or en suite; bachelors; private family; every modern convenience; exceptional locality; moderate terms; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated; convenient Subway, "L"; electricity; telephone; board.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Furnished double rooms; gentleman or couple; bath and 'phone; Subway convenient.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 107 WEST.—Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath; room Southern exposure; continuous hot water.

69TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath, hot-water supply; room telephone.

130 WEST 71ST ST.
Doctor's office; parlor floor; recently vacated; electricity.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, well-heated rooms; private bath; $6, $8 weekly.

71ST ST., 331 WEST.—Beautifully furnished one and two room bachelor apartments; private bath; telephone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

75TH STREET, WEST.
Rooms in private house; electric light; steam heat; gentlemen preferred; references. Call 110. Telephone 6144 Columbus.

75TH ST., 238 WEST.—Newly furnished room, twin beds; private bath; private house; references; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; suitable doctor or bachelor quarters; dressing room; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room on second floor; also single room; electric lights; telephone.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, electric light, also medium room; reference.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortable small room, bathroom same floor; private family; 7065—Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant parlor-floor rooms, with extension; suitable doctor or dentist.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Large sunny room, with dressing room adjoining; bath; also single room; moderate.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; heated; hot water; near "L" and Subway.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; scrupulously clean.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Elegant rooms; all improvements; private family; Subway; excellent table; board optional.

79TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room and bath; southern exposure, electric lights, telephone; reasonable rates.

82D, 149 WEST.—Well-furnished room; dressing room attached, bath adjoining; suitable two; 'phone.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable studio or family; also medium; refined; moderate.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Neat, finely furnished large, small rooms; private house; telephone; skylight room.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; private bath; clean, warm, select; every convenience; all cars.

92D, 77 WEST.—Two light connecting bedrooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references; moderate. Lorens.

92D, 51 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms; running water; bath adjoining; moderate; telephone.

97TH ST., (west of Broadway.)—Select two-room suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6780 River, Apt. 1B.

98TH ST., 301 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny front room; gentleman; Subway one block. Petersen.

99TH ST., 111 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; all conveniences; Subway, "L"; $2.50. Bannigan.

100TH ST., 257 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; first-class table board served.

101ST ST., 8 WEST.—Clean bedroom; steam; telephone; bath; sunny; $2.50; gentleman. Schmitz, Apartment 34.

101ST ST., (7 Manhattan Av.)—Cozy room, newly furnished, as a den in private family; absolute privacy; 'phone; $3. Bradley.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 216, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable, spacious outside room; private; suitable one, two. Jarett.

213 WEST 107TH ST.
Large front room, suitable two; telephone. Thomson

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

414 WEST

EXPRESS COMPANIES CALLED PARASITES

Solution Congressman Lewis Sees Is to Have Uncle Sam Buy Them Out.

RATES CAN'T BE LOWERED

So Parcels Post Must Be Extended Into a Monopoly, He Argues at Inter-State Commerce Hearing.

The express company as a parasite was the picture drawn by Congressman David J. Lewis of Cumberland, Md., at a hearing begun yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association before Franklin K. Lane of the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the rates, rules, and practices of the leading express companies of the country. The hearing was brought about through a petition of 211 business organizations. One matter to be considered is the reasonableness of express rates and the possibility of having them lowered. Congressman Lewis came on from Washington to give his views and he was the principal witness of the day.

Frank Lyon appeared as counsel for the Inter-State Commerce Commission and John W. Griggs and Benjamin L. Fairchild for the complainants. The array of legal talent for the express companies includes Walter D. Hines, chief counsel for the big express carriers; C. W. Stockton, for Wells Fargo; T. B. Harrison, Jr., for the Adams and American Companies, and Frank H. Platt and B. P. Kerfoot for the United States Express Company.

A mass of statistical reports was submitted as exhibits. According to Mr. Lyon, the express companies meet the postal rates on packages of seven pounds and others which may go by mail. The reports admitted as evidence show that the combined express companies operate on more than 270,000 miles of railways and have 31,328 stations. The estimated valuation of plants is given in express companies' reports at $27,000,000 and the operating net income at $10,000,000 for express companies, or a fraction more than 38 per cent. on plant valuation.

Rates Can't Be Lowered.

Congressman Lewis declared that the present rates were prohibitive, but that the commission would find, under conditions as they now exist, that rates cannot be lowered without harming proprietary interests.

"In 1909 the profits of the express companies were more than $11,000,000," said Mr. Lewis. "Their investment in express equipment was less than $10,000,000; about 100 per cent. was profit. The express companies, however, differ from the railroads, and only 8 per cent. of the express charge was net profit. In the railroad business about 30 per cent. of the charge is profit. If this railroad profit equaled 9 per cent. on the investment, the Inter-State Commerce Commission might perhaps reduce its tariffs 10 per cent. and leave it a 8 per cent. return on investment. This, in the case of express companies, would wipe out its 100 per cent. profit.

"This illustrates the fact that the express company is a transportation parasite. If it is to remain in business as a squatter on the railroads and the postal function, it must have a turnover profit, which cannot well be less than 8 per cent., because a slight reduction in the customary business might extinguish its profits entirely, which no tribunal would ever do. But even a 10 per cent. reduction would simply accentuate the injustice of their charges and afford no practical relief. Rate regulation, because of the parasitic character of the subject, is not applicable to the express company."

Parcels Post Inadequate Now.

Mr. Lewis said that express rates were prohibitively high and pointed out that the rate in the United States was sixteen times the freight charge—that is, $31.20 a ton for express and $1.90 for freight. Mr. Lewis has investigated conditions abroad and he said that in ten of the countries the average express charge was but five times the freight charge. The parcels post scheme, Mr. Lewis said, was inadequate.

"The scheme," he said, "proposes a rate of 8 to 12 cents a pound. At 8 cents the cost would be $160 a ton, or five times the average express company charge and eleven times the European parcels post charge. Above three pounds the express companies now give a much lower rate than proposed by parcels post, and below three pounds give as good rates. The reason these schemes have rates so high is that the Government is paying an average of 4 cents a pound to the railroads for carrying mail matter, a very different thing from parcels or express matter, while the express companies are paying the railroads but three-quarters of a cent a pound, excluding equipment in both cases."

Cost of a Postal Express.

Mr. Lewis suggested that a solution of the problem would be for the Government to buy out the express companies and run them in connection with the Postal Department. He outlined this scheme as follows:

In 1909 total express receipts were $132,000,000, of which $56,000,000 went to operating expenses, $64,000,000 to railways, and over $11,000,000 to profits. The estimated cost of purchasing express companies, so far as engaged in transportation, is $40,000,000, with bonds at 2½ per cent. interest, affording over $10,000,000 of savings. There are 8,000 common points where from two to seven express companies maintain plants, and all account with some 900 or 1,000 railways monthly for their share of the revenue by percentage of the rate from each package, five or six railways frequently getting a share from the smallest parcel charge.

This accounting is responsible for an immense proportion of the express expenditure, to be eliminated under postal express by payments per periodic weighings. Elimination of competitive officialdom, transfer expenses, &c., and unification of plants and postal system with simplification of traffic and rates, and increase of traffic, conservatively estimated to mean a reduction in profits and gross expenditures from $132,000,000 to $98,000,000 on the present volume of traffic. The rate may in this way be reduced about one-third on total business and about two-thirds on packages up to fifteen pounds in weight.

Germans have two kinds of express: the all-passenger service known here (not express company,) for which the charge is four times the freight rate. The secondary express is a form of fast freight on the trunk lines supplemented by passenger service to initiate or complete the journey of the shipment. The rate for this secondary express is twice the freight. It is used to move traffic that could not move to its natural market with a profit, and pay regular express rates. The Postal Department might well adopt this service also, articulating the country and rural points with the railways through urban and rural delivery. This secondary express would cost the Government nothing additional, the express plants being acquired, and even otherwise only for wagons in urban delivery. The rates could be made about one-eighth of present express rates, or about $4 a ton, as against $31.20. This is because the Government assembling the small shipments, which the railways cannot consider at less than 100-pound rates, may secure from railways carload rates, which are from 30 to 40 per cent. lower than 100-pound rates, and charging shipper at rate of 100-pound tariff, the Government would gain this 30 or 40 per cent. to pay cost of collect and delivery. A substantial augmentation of railway traffic on high-priced matter would result.

The advantages of postal express and fast freight express Mr. Lewis said would be:

A charge of 7 cents for the first pound, graduated to 17 cents for eleven pounds, with a general reduction of 28 per cent. on greater weights.

Under fast freight-express, rates about one-fifth of present express rates.

Extension of both services to country and suburban points.

Articulation of country supply of necessaries with consumers, with cheap and regular collect and delivery service.

Stimulation of tendency to improve roads and increase attractiveness of rural life.

Creation of new industry, the suburban gardener; cheapening by improved transportation by postal van, retail cost of truckers' products.

Elevation of express employes to plane of postal employe.

Making rural delivery self-sustaining, about $40,000,000 becoming available to account of penny postage.

How the Small Shipper Loses.

D. O. Ives, manager of the Transportation Department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is one of those who started the general investigation, and testified that the general practice of stamping freight receipts "at owner's risk" and "value asked and not given" was an attempt to shift responsibility and disclaim liability. He declared it unjust to take goods improperly packed, not tell what was properly packed, and then refuse to pay claims. He thought these and other clauses were put into the receipts to fool the ignorant. These, he said, only did an injustice to the small shipper, for, he added, the small shipper, unlike the large shipper, did not know his rights.

"You cannot expect him to know as much as an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner," he said in reply to a question by Mr. Lane.

He believed that the ninety-day period in which a company must be notified of the loss of a consignment should be extended. He read a letter from Joseph Breck & Son, Boston, seed dealers and merchants, telling how the National Express Company had refused to refund on a tree damaged in the company's care. The company contended that it was shipped at the merchants' risk. Mr. Ives said the stamp, "Value asked and not given," limited the liability to $50, and the stamp, "At owner's risk," eliminated even the $50 clause.

Mr. Harrison, for the companies, said that the American Express Company has for years considered itself responsible.

"It is the carrier of the goods from the time it takes them until it puts them down," he said. "The receipt is a form fifty years old, and some of those provisions have been riddled by the courts."

Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Ives if he did not think a majority of shippers preferred not to give actual valuations because they did not want to pay higher valuation charges. Mr. Ives admitted there were some who preferred not to give values, but there were many who did.

EDISON CO. WANTS ALL RIVALS BARRED

Demands Protection from the Long Acre Co., Which Will Supply Times Square Lighting.

CALLS COMPETITION UNFAIR

Contends That Since the State Regulates Rates It Must Also Shield It from Ruinous Rivalry.

A novel point with regard to the effect of State regulation of public utilities has been raised by the New York Edison Company in relation to the competition that it appears it will now have to face from the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company. It contends that since in its service and rates it is obliged to submit to the regulations laid down by the Public Service Commission, it is the duty of that commission to protect it against competition.

This has been raised by a writ of certiorari issued by Justice Seabury, which was served yesterday on the commission, and directs a court review of its approval of the issuance by the Long Acre Company of certain stocks and bonds. This corporation has a franchise for the supplying of electricity in Manhattan, and has erected a plant in the borough.

At first it asked for permission to issue $50,000,000 bonds and $10,000,000 stock, but this was refused. The company appealed to the Appellate Division and obtained a decision ordering the commission to authorize the issue of securities to a reasonable amount. In obedience to that ruling the commission granted the right to issue $2,000,000 in stocks and $4,000,000 in bonds.

The New York Edison Company is now attacking this order on the ground that it would work unfairly toward it. The Long Acre Company at present only contemplates, it contends, supplying electricity in the neighborhood of Times Square, whereas the Edison Company supplies electricity in all parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, and covers a great deal of territory which cannot produce any returns.

Its rates and conditions of service are laid down by the State, and it is not at liberty to enter into free competition with any rival in any district or charge rates in the suburban localities which would really compensate it for the great expenditure the service involves.

The authorization of a competing company, the Edison Company says, will necessarily cause needless expense to it, and bring about the temporary cutting of rates, which are already regulated by law. This will result in a waste of investment and seriously impair the rights of the holders of its stock and bonds.

"Your petitioner," goes on the Edison Company, "alleges that the State of New York has adopted the principle of a regulated monopoly in place of competition, as to public service corporations, since the enactment of the Gas Commission act in 1905, and such policy has been announced by the courts in construing the legislation in regard to public service corporations, which has been enacted since the year 1905.

"The State has regulated the price which electric companies in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx may charge for service, without regard to varying conditions, under which the current is supplied, such as the density of population in certain districts, the scattered business in other sections, and the distance from the point of production to the point of supply, all of which not only affect the price of current, but also the amount of the capital invested."

The company demands that as long as it is regulated it be also protected, and that if competition is permitted in its most profitable districts, it be relieved of regulation and permitted to meet competition in those districts at competitive rates, without reference to the rates in non-competitive districts.

EDISON COMPANY FIGHTS

Against Showing Service Board Its Monthly Bills to Big Consumers.

The New York Edison Company made a strenuous fight yesterday at the hearing before Public Service Commissioner Maltbie on the complaint that low rates are charged to big consumers, while the small man must pay 10 cents a kilowatt hour. Gustavus T. Kirby, counsel for the complainants, said he had been in conference with the officials of the company, but they had flatly refused to allow him access to their records. He declared that he desired a number of documents, including the contracts made with the contractors for the Municipal Building, with the Bradley Contracting Company, the Pulitzer Building, and the Gimbel Building.

As Commissioner Maltbie read off the list, Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the Edison Company, handed over some of the contracts to the commissioner, explaining that the company had no objection to supplying these documents to the commission, but would not recognize the right of the complainants to demand access to its records to make a case against it. When, however, Mr. Kirby demanded the monthly bills of certain concerns, Mr. Hemmens refused to supply even the commission with the documents.

He declined on the ground that to show these accounts would be to furnish evidence to competitors in business, that it would be a breach of confidence to the company's customers, and because there was no evidence of a rebate from the price called for in the contracts in any of these bills.

Commissioner Maltbie took under advisement an order for the production of the papers Mr. Kirby wanted, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

HAMMOND ASKS TO BE HEARD

But the Committee Won't Let Him Speak at the Passport Meeting.

The Speakers' Committee of the National Citizen's Committee, which is arranging a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 6, in the interest of the movement to have American passports accepted by the Russian Government, met yesterday at the office of Edward Lauterbach and made up a list of speakers. William G. McAdoo will be Chairman of the meeting. The list given out is not complete, it was said, but these men will address the meeting:

The Rev. George Alexander, William G. McAdoo, Andrew D. White, Vice President James S. Sherman, Dr. J. G. Schurman, Senator Boies Penrose, Senator O'Gorman, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Henry M. Goldfogle, William S. Bennet, Francis Burton Harrison, William A. Calder, W. R. Hearst N. E. Kendall, William Sulzer, Herbert Parsons, Bishop David H. Greer, William G. Sharp, and Speaker Champ Clark.

It was said that John Hays Hammond had applied to the committee for a hearing at the mass meeting, but the committee had not found a place for him on its list. Mr. McAdoo, the Chairman, has been authorized to inform Mr. Hammond that if he will prepare a written statement, the committee will have it read at the meeting.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., wrote to Chairman Green, saying:

"I sympathize strongly with the protest against Russia's action concerning certain classes of visitors and intending residents of the country. It does violence to the principle of reciprocal good feeling and the legitimate movement of honorable citizens from one country to another. I sincerely hope that your protest may be at last successful."

Orders 5,000,000 Three-Cent Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A record stamp requisition was received at the Post Office Department yesterday from the Postmaster at Chicago, through whom a merchant of that city wanted to buy 5,000,000 three-cent stamps.

JUDGE RAPS MAGISTRATES.

Tombs Congestion Due to Indiscriminate Commitments, He Says.

After severely criticising the City Magistrates for not exercising better judgment and stating that they are largely responsible for the congested condition of the Tombs, Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday discharged from custody William Smith, 16 years old of 512 West Forty-third Street, who was held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Corrigan on July 10.

Smith was charged with an attempt to kill Thomas Moran, 13 years old of 540 West Forty-seventh Street, by hitting him with a stone. When Smith was arraigned there were more than a dozen other prisoners lined up for pleading. Judge O'Sullivan called the Smith case first and assigned Charles Campbell to question the boy. Campbell did so and held a whispered conversation with Assistant District Attorney McCormick, who announced: "Your Honor, there is no case against this boy. Moran was attacked by a gang of young toughs and Magistrate Corrigan held Smith, who was arrested, in $500 bail for the Grand Jury."

"This boy should never have come beyond the Magistrate's Court," said Judge O'Sullivan. "It is one of the sample cases which have caused the present congestion of the Tombs. No doubt there are many in the Tombs as innocent as this young lad.

"Only one side of the case was heard by the Grand Jury, but the City Magistrate had all the facts before him. It is a shame to compel business men to come here as jurors and listen to such cases as this, a case which I repeat should have been disposed of by the Magistrate's Court. It is without any desire to criticise any one Magistrate that I say they should use better judgment than that which characterizes some of the decisions of to-day.

"I shall not allow this indictment to remain to tarnish this boy's character and openly announce that he committed no crime and should be cleared."

Both District Attorney Whitman and his assistant, Mr. McCormick, agreed with all that Judge O'Sullivan said.

$12,000 for Toes, a Heel, and Ears.

For the loss of three toes on his right foot, the loss of his great toe, and the crushing of the instep and heel on his left foot, and being rendered totally deaf, Cyrus P. Lawrence, 55 years old, of 110 Glen Street, East New York, got a verdict of $12,000 damages against the Brooklyn, Queens County & Surburban Trolley Company before Justice Putnam in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. Lawrence, a boss painter, appeared in court on crutches, with his feet in bandages. Owing to his deafness his examination was carried on by writing questions on slips of paper, to which he replied orally.

STOKES CASE ON TRIAL.

Two Show Girls Accused of Attempted Murder Appear in Velvet Gowns.

Ethel Graham and Lillian Conrad, who are charged with an attempt to murder W. E. D. Stokes on June 7, were placed on trial before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. One juror was called, and then Clark L. Jordan, counsel for the Graham girl, announced that his associate, Robert Moore, was engaged in the defense of a man charged with murder at Malone, N. Y., and could not appear in court until to-day. Justice Marcus adjourned the case until to-day, when the trial will start in earnest.

The two "show girls" made a rather spectacular appearance when they entered the court room accompanied by Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Stella Singleton, Miss Graham's sister, and Max Conrad, a brother of the other girl. Miss Conrad wore a striking gown of black velvet, while her companion in the shooting wore a blue gown of the same material. Both wore turban hats to match their costumes.

Mr. Stokes was not in court, but was in the District Attorney's office. Terence McManus, counsel for Mr. Stokes, and Assistant District Attorney Buckner opposed Mr. Jordan's request for an adjournment.

Brooklyn Boy Burglar Sentenced.

Raymond Beck, the fourteen-year-old boy burglar, who confessed in the Children's Court, Brooklyn, last week that he committed many burglaries in the Bushwick section, was sentenced yesterday to an indeterminate term in the New York Juvenile Asylum by Justice Ryan. Before pronouncing sentence upon the boy, Justice Ryan pleaded with him to reform.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	3 East 30th St.; Samuel Halper	$2,000
7:45	178 West 23d St.; Charles Grabe	Slight
10:40	908 Freeman St.; Frederick Tyrer	Slight
11:44	1,331 5th Av.; Lizzie Henderson	$500
P.M.		
3:58	9 East 118th St.; A. Van Buren Company	Trifling
4:25	107 Clinton St.; Stalfert	Trifling
5:10	215 West 144th St.; Mutual Life Insurance Company	Trifling
6:00	80th St. and Amsterdam Av.; G. Senell	$300
6:05	401 Broadway; Joseph Schuck	$75
6:10	2,160 Madison Av.; Leonard Bros.	$5,000
7:15	27 Manhattan St.; Adolph Wellop	$75
7:16	225 West 80th St.; Max Behen	$5
8:05	753 10th Av.; unknown	Trifling
9:35	108 2d Av.; Samuel Mermes	Trifling
10:10	181 1st Av.; Nathan Leberwitz	Trifling
10:20	235 East 27th St.; R. Rosendoff	Trifling

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cotton Values Increased

Many ginners report combing ginned cotton brings ½c to 3c a lb. more than saw ginned—less waste—no cut fibres.

Exhaustive tests by many practical Ginners during the past two years have proven that the Southern Combing Gin is the long sought practical improvement on the old Saw Gin invented by Eli Whitney in 1792.

One of the greatest sources of loss in the cotton industry has been the wasteful cutting of the fibre by the saw teeth of the old fashioned Saw Gin. This loss has been felt not alone by the Planter in that his cotton after passing through the Saw Gin was injured, but by the Manufacturers of Cotton Textiles.

The entire Cotton Industry has for years been on the lookout for some way of separating the fibre from the seed without injury to the fibre, and although many attempts have been made, and many machines have been offered, the only one that has ever proven practical after long continued tests is the

COMBING COTTON GIN.

Manufacturers and Ginners throughout the South who have witnessed exhaustive tests of the Combing Gin on long and short staple cottons attest that the machine is really practical and of incalculable value to the Cotton Industry.

During the past two years Ginners who have equipped with Combing Gins in place of the old Saw Gin have produced cotton which brings from ½c to 3c. more than cotton grown on the same land by the same planter *ginned on the Saw Gin.*

The Planter got more actual cotton fibre per lb. of seed passed through the Gin because of the thoroughness with which the Combing Gin cleans the fibre from the seed.

Combing Cotton Gin

The Gin Without Saws:

The Gin without Saws will, undoubtedly, in the course of the next few years replace entirely the Saw Gin that is now in use.

Hundreds of letters that we have on file, which we will be glad to show to you, from Ginners throughout the country amply attest to this fact.

The basic patents owned by the Southern Combing Gin Company, a big going plant—and orders in excess of our capacity, in addition to the recognition of the Combing Gin as the modern method of prepering cotton for manufacture, are the assets which assure this Company's healthy, rapid growth, and profit to its stockholders.

We offer to the public the opportunity to participate in unusually attractive profits that are guaranteed by actual orders now in hand.

Cotton Brokers, Manufacturers, and Investors at large will find it profitable to investigate us, our product, our officers, and our future thouroughly.

This Company is incorporated for $250,000—$150,000 capital being fully paid—$100,000 is open to public subscription in blocks of one to one hundred shares.

Not more than one hundred shares will be delivered to any one party.

Arrangements have been made so that small investors can obtain fractional shares of $10 each on a monthly payment basis.

There is no preferred stock, nor have we issued any bonds.

We are increasing the capital of our profitable going plant in order to instal additional machinery so that we can manufacture all parts of Combing Gin Outfits and increase our output.

Our earnings will be trebled by the proposed increase in our capacity.

There has never been a company organized with a more attractive future before it, nor a bigger field.

Full particulars and our book, the "Primer of the Cotton Combing Gin," will be sent free, postpaid, on request to

J. W. Lindau, Suite 1,008,
Exchange Building. 145 West 45th St., New York,
or
Southern Combing Gin Co.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., & Rossville, Ga.

References: Any bank in Chattanooga, Dun or Bradstreet.
All subscriptions should be sent and all checks be made payable to the
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
Fiduciary Agents, Chattanooga, Tenn. Every facility for thorough investigation is open to those who would profit by this unusual opportunity.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Registered Trade Mark — Established Half a Century

Table Linens For Thanksgiving

At the suggestion of the Consumers' League we urge our patrons to do their Christmas shopping at the earliest possible date.

McCutcheon's Linen Store is famous the country over, not only for the quality and reliability of the goods which are carried in stock but for the exceptional variety of sizes and designs.

At present we display over 400 patterns in Table Linens. The assortment includes a large number of the popular striped designs; cloths with plain satin bands and borders; period, floral, and conventional patterns of every kind, as well as such old favorites as the Snowdrop and Shamrock patterns. Prices on some of the popular grades range—

2 x2	yards	$2.50 to 8.00
2 x2½	yards	3.00 to 10.00
2 x3	yards	3.50 to 12.00
2¼x2¼	yards	4.25 to 15.00
2½x2½	yards	5.00 to 18.00
2½x3	yards	6.50 to 20.00

Larger Cloths at proportionate prices.

In all cases we have Napkins to match.

In Decorative Linens such as Doilies, Centerpieces, etc., our assortment is unsurpassed.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Complete Underwear Satisfaction is Assured You if You Will Ask Your Dealer for

HEALTH JANEWAY UNDERWEAR

For Men and Boys—all weights and sizes. Guaranteed non-shrinkable and non-irritating. A domestic underwear similar to the best imported at ½ the cost. Per garment, $1 up.

Union Suits, $2.50 Upward.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Middlemen's Profits Saved

Swell Derbys, $1.90
Velour Hats, $1.90
Cloth Hats, $1.90

Every New Style You save $1.00

Direct from the best Hat factories in Bethel, Danbury and Philadelphia.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves:—
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION

SAYS MRS. DOWNS FLIRTED.

Mrs. M. O. Rockefeller Thereupon Began Watching Her Husband.

Mrs. Sarah A. Rockefeller, who sued Mrs. Anna M. Downs, widow of the late secretary to Mayor Van Wyck, for $50,000 for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Melvin O. Rockefeller, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan for temporary alimony pending the trial of a suit for separation. Rockefeller, she says, has grown wealthy from lending money to policemen, firemen, school teachers, letter carriers, and salaried employes of corporations. His office is at his home, 304 West Fifty-first Street.

Mrs. Rockefeller in an affidavit said that she and Rockefeller, whom she married in 1901, lived happily until 1910. On Christmas Day last, she says, at Mrs. Downs's home, Mrs. Downs flirted openly with Rockefeller. She said she decided to trail Rockefeller after a theatre party on April 16, when he neglected her and busied himself helping Mrs. Downs into her wraps. She submitted a list of her husband's visits with Mrs. Downs at 174 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Downs and her brother, Melville Dougherty, put in affidavits that Mrs. Rockefeller's charges were without foundation. Mrs. Edna Nichols said that when Rockefeller was sick in March Mrs. Downs visited him and called him "Daddy."

WAR ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Board of Health Starts Far-Reaching Fight Against the Disease.

In the belief, generated partly by a study of the outbreak of infantile paralysis in Queens last Summer, that the disease is communicable and infectious the Board of Health has taken steps to fight it by the assignment of medical inspectors to all orthopedic hospitals and dispensaries to insure complete reports of all cases treated there. It also suggests to physicians and parents that all cases be isolated and that other children in the family be kept from school.

Circulars will be issued to ever family in which a case occurs, giving information on the disease and its treatment, and a minimum quarantine period of six weeks will be established. Bedding will be disinfected, and houses in which a case occurs will be either renovated or fumigated.

A circular calling attention to these requirements will be sent to all physicians in the city, and they henceforth will be required to report promptly to the Health Board all cases they are called on to treat.

Fugitive New Theatre Man Caught.

Word was received last night at Police Headquarters that the police of Chicago had arrested there yesterday Walter J. Bulwinkle, former employe of The New Theatre, who disappeared from here on July 15, 1910, taking $942 of the New Theatre's money with him.

Jury Disagrees on Railway Educator.

The jury in the case of George H. Baker, President of the Railway Educational Association, who was on trial in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, charged with illegal use of the mails, disagreed yesterday after deliberating twenty-four hours. The trial dragged for six weeks and more than 2,000 exhibits were presented. Baker was put under $5,000 bail to await another trial, probably in the January term.

Try Red-Man COLLARS.

All Styles.

EARL & WILSON.

Kno-tair

The Guaranteed Hose of Quality for Men and Women

$1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 the box of six pairs.
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1195 Broadway. Just below 29th St.
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The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

PHILHARMONIC
—Society of New York—
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Night, Nov. 23. Fri. Aft., Nov. 24.
Parsifal. Prelude & Glorification; Good Friday Spell; Funeral March from Mahler 5th Symp.; Beethoven, "Eroica."
50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

HARRIS THEATRE, Monday, Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
GEORGE HARRIS JR.
TENOR
Song Recital. Seats 75c to $2.
Mgt. Concert Direction M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Ave.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday Aft., Nov. 28th, 3 P. M.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Song Recital. Seats 75c. to $2. Steinway Piano.
Management Quinlan Musical Agency.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAT. NIGHT, NOV. 25, at 8, IL TROVATORE.
Mmes. Gadski, Orridge (debut); MM. Martin, Amato, Rossi, Audisio, Missiano. Conductor, Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. 'PHONE 708 STUYVE.
HOME OF HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE.
MAT. TO-DAY. SEATS, 25c. | BIG GAIETY CO. | Amateur Night TO-NIGHT.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. 25 & 50c. | Maclyn Arbuckle, Walter C. Kelly, Florentine Singers, others.

Irving Place Theatre TO-NIGHT & FRIDAY, "THE MERRY WIDOW." Sat. Mat., WALZERKOENIG; Sat. Ev., BOCCACCIO.

Academy OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. The Galley Slave

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evgs. 8:15.
DAVE MARION—Dreamland Burlesquers.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
Series of Earth Embracing Spectacles.
NEXT SUN. EVG. "A VANISHING RACE," (story of Indian tribal life,) told by EDWARD S. CURTIS, with MOTION PICTURES.
Orchestra of 22. Pop. Prices. Seats on Sale.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. 'Phone 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-DAY Best Seats $1
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day
BIG NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
"VERA VIOLETTA"
WITH GABY DESLYS, ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND WONDERFUL STAR CAST.
SUNDAY NIGHT BIG CONCERT.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksg'g 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN
with Henry Kolker and Exceptional Company, in THE LADY OF COVENTRY A Love Romance.
SUN.—"Altogether lovely. Miss Allen's success greater than in any of her recent plays."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g
THE IRISH PLAYERS
To-night and rest of week, "Blanco Posnet" and NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM—SEATS NOW.
"The Well of the Saints."
Mon., Tues., Wed. and Wed. Mat., Thanksgiving Mat. and Night, "The Jail Gate" and "The Playboy of the Western World"; Fri. and Sat. Mat. and Night, "The Building Fund," "Kathleen ni Houlihan," and "The Workhouse Ward."

LYRIC, 42d, W. of B'y. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE DRAMA PLAYERS. Donald Robertson, Dir.
To-night, "THE THUNDERBOLT."
MON., Nov. 27 Seats Now on Sale.
Henry W. Savage will offer
LITTLE BOY BLUE
A Romantic Operetta with a Notable Cast.

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksg'g.
Lew Fields Presents THE WIFE HUNTERS with Emma Carus.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksgiving.
VIENNESE OPERETTA The Kiss Waltz

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bry. Evs. 8:10. Mats., Sat. Wed., Thanksg'g.
Bought and Paid For
THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

39TH ST. Thea. 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksg'g 2:20.
THE MILLION
"A Sure Cure for the Blues."—Times.

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksg'g.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St. & 8th Av. EVENINGS AT 8 SHARP.
Last 2 Weeks. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Thanksg'g 2 Sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
In Shakespearean Repertoire. 25c. to $1.50.
To-night, "Macbeth"; Fri. night, "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Mat., "The Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Night, "Twelfth Night." NEXT WEEK—Mon. Evg. and Wed. Mat., "Macbeth"; Tues. Evg., "Hamlet"; Wed. Evg., "Taming of the Shrew"; Thurs. (Thanksgiving) Mat., "Taming of the Shrew"; Thurs. Evg., "As You Like It"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Evg., "Twelfth Night."

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15.
A Long, Lingering Laugh. OVER NIGHT Next Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Next Week—Mme. SIMONE in THE WHIRLWIND

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50.
LAUGHS GALORE TO THE RAFTERS ROAR.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In the Hit of all Hits, THE RED WIDOW.
Seats Selling 10 Weeks in Advance.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. 2:15.
THE GREATEST OF ALL AMERICAN STARS,
COHAN and his own Company in
The Grandest Old Hit of Them All,
The Little Millionaire.

GRAND 23 St. 8th Av. Opera. Ho. 25c. to $1. Mat. Sat.
Francis Wilson "The Bachelor's Baby."
Next Week—ALICE LLOYD, "Little Miss Fix-It."

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8800 Col.
Evgs. 8 Sharp; Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksgiving at 2.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Seats to Dec. 30. Prices 50c. to $2.50.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Wed., Thanksg'g.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
"Triumph for author and actor."—Evg. Sun.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, Fornia, Alten, Wickham, Sparks; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
FRI. EVG. at 8, (Double Bill,) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Destinn, Alten, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Martin, Scotti, Gilly, Bada. Conductor, Sturani.
SAT. MAT. at 1:45, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN. EVG. at 8:30—POP. PRICE CONCERT
The Celebrated Pianist, De Pachmann MME. GLUCK MR. WITHERSPOON
Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Fasternack.
NEXT WEEK: MON. EVG. at 8:15, LOBETANZ. Mmes. Gadski, Sparkes, Case; MM. Jadlowker, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Rupsdael, Murphy. Cou., Hertz.
WED. EVG. at 8, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Orridge, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS., THANKSGIVING MATINEE at 1, PARSIFAL. Mme. Fremstad; MM. Burrian, Amato, Witherspoon, Goritz, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Con., Hertz.
THURS. EVG. at 8:15, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Gadski, Orridge; MM. Martin, Gilly, Rossi, Audisio, Missiano. Conductor, Sturani.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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HARDMAN PIANO USED.

KINEMACOLOR Thea., 40th, nr. B'way. Phone 850 Bryant.
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LAST 5 TIMES Coronation Final Display MON. MAT., NOV. 27.
Mon. Eve. NOV. 27 Nature's Wonders

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Smoking Matinee To-day 15c, 25c, & 50c.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c.-$1. | THE COLUMBIA BURLESQUERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
LAST 9 NIGHTS—LAST 4 MATS.
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
LAST 13 TIMES
Miss Billie Burke in the comedy, THE RUNAWAY
"Best role Miss Burke ever had."—Evs. Sun.

PARK 59th St. & B'way. Columbus Circle Evs. 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
The